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V I N C E N T ' S

Semi-Annual

UNITED STATES REGISTER:

A WORK IN WHICH

THE PRINCIPAL EVENTS OF EVERY HALF-YEAR OCCURRING
IN THE UNITED STATES

ARE RECORDED, EACH ARRANGED UNDER THE DAY OF ITS DATE.

THIS VOLUME CONTAINS THE
EVENTS TRANSPIRING BETWEEN THE 1ST OF JANUARY AND
1ST OF JULY, 1860.

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY
FRANCIS VINCENT.

"The Story of our Lives from Year to Year."

PHILADELPHIA:
PUBLISHED BY FRANCIS VINCENT,
No. 50 NORTH FIFTH STREET.

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PREFACE.

THE author of this has long thought that there was a necessity for a work which should preserve the incidents of the day ("the story of our lives from year to year") in a form in which they could be conveniently used for reference. There is now nothing save the newspapers in which they are recorded. These are merely intended for the day, and, in nearly all cases, are destroyed soon after they are perused. But, even when preserved, their inconvenient form, the absence of an index, and the general arrangement of their matter, preclude their use for the purposes for which this book is intended.

To supply this want, the author will issue, every six months, the following work, which he has denominated VINCENT'S SEMI-ANNUAL UNITED STATES REGISTER,—the present volume of which commences with the 1st of January, 1860, and contains a notice of the events occurring in the Union between that date and the 30th of June. The next volume will commence with the 1st of July, and end with the 31st of December; and so on,—each book commencing, in its proper rotation, with either the first day of July or of January, and ending with the last day of June or of December.

This work is designed to be what its title imports,—an *historical record of the events occurring every half-year in this country*, each event being placed under the day of its occurrence: so that the reader, by reference to the index, can readily find any event occurring during the half-year.

The plan of the work is as follows. In it will be recorded, arranged as before stated, losses of life by accident or violence; deaths of men of mark, with biographical sketches detailing the principal events of their lives,—“so that a good man's name may outlive him half a year;” the deaths and sketches of the lives of Revolutionary heroes, who are dropping away one by one; also of all centenarians and of those who have become prominent for good or evil before the public; meetings and adjournments of State Legislatures, and laws passed by them of interesting or singular nature; proceedings of State conventions, results of State and city elections, and all matters of interest appertaining to State Governments; important decisions of courts of law; bequests for public purposes; failures of banks and individuals, where the amount involved or the circumstances attending them render them of public interest; defalcations, forgeries, and robberies of a similar character; all duels; all affrays of men of such high position as to render their occurrence strange and startling to the community; all wrecks of vessels and loss of life at sea; all losses of steamboats on our rivers; all fires where property is destroyed to the value of over eight thousand dollars; all offences against morals, attended with crime, where they have become of world-wide notoriety by publication in the press, and which, from the position of

the parties, are of such an aggravated and strange nature as to require recording to show the manners of the times; together with every other incident of any description that is of national interest and necessary to show the complexion of the age,—the design being to give a separate history of every important transaction occurring in the Union. The proceedings of Congress are not given, since they are inserted at length in the “Congressional Globe;” but the principal bills are noticed under the date of their passage. In future volumes, however, a synopsis of Congressional events will be inserted.

The arrangement of these matters is as follows. All events, when the day of their occurrence was known, are inserted under that date. When the day was not known, the day of its first public announcement is given, and the name of the paper (if any particular one) as authority. When the date of such announcement could not be ascertained, the event is placed under the general heading of “Events transpiring in the Month, the date of which could not be ascertained.” Events occurring abroad, in which American citizens were the actors, but which were not known in the United States until after the expiration of the year in which they transpired, are also placed under the day on which they were first announced here, as are also the events occurring in another year, provided they were not made known until this.

The author believes that this collection of incidents will prove of great benefit to all classes of citizens. From the transactions of the past we judge of the events of the future. Upon this history of our lives is based the greater part of our legislation. From these follies, accidents, and crimes, which our laws are intended to prevent, we can judge whether our enactments have met with good or ill success, by the greater or less number of these acts registered. Here the events of a great country are brought together in a focus where they can be compared one with another. They will show that the incidents of real life are stranger than fiction, that the wildest imaginations of the novelist are equalled,—nay, surpassed,—in strange and startling incident, by the events occurring daily around us. Through every page, by the mere simple relation of fact, there is warning to every one,—a lesson to all who are criminal or careless.

The author has taken particular pains to be correct; yet he cannot flatter himself that his work is free from error. There may also be crudeness in the formation of some of the sentences relating the circumstances; for he has not felt himself at liberty—unless the rules of the language were too notoriously violated—to alter the expressions of the sources from which he obtained his information. His great aim has been to set forth truly the events of the day without reference to elegance of language.

In succeeding volumes he intends to give an epitome of foreign as well as of domestic events, so as to make the book a complete history of the half-year. The author hopes in every succeeding number to make some improvement, and to render each succeeding volume more acceptable to the reader.

VINCENT'S

SEMI-ANNUAL UNITED STATES REGISTER.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1860.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—This day, in that city, the warehouses on Walnut Street, occupied respectively by James Bradford & Co., McGowan & Sharp, and Hawks & Berkshire, grocers, and Daniel Mills, liquor-dealer, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000, which was partially insured.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—This day John Hewson, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, died in Philadelphia. Mr. Hewson was an Englishman by birth, having been born in London in 1756. He emigrated to the United States when very young, and joined the American army, serving through the entire struggle. He was in the battles of Princeton, Trenton, Germantown, and Monmouth. He was in the American camp at Valley Forge, under General Washington. At one time he was captured by the British, but was subsequently released. Mr. Hewson was a calico-printer, and was the first who came to this country, where he established himself after the war in the calico-printing business. We believe that he received the first gold medal for manufacturing calico ever given in this country. In the course of his business career he amassed a considerable sum of money, but lost it during the financial panic of 1837.

A NEW-YEAR'S GIFT.—This day a wealthy citizen of Buffalo performed the ceremony of giving New-Year's presents in a peculiarly handsome manner. Each of his four children received five thousand dollars, and several other friends began the new year with significant pieces of blank paper in their respective wallets.

DREADFUL DEATH ON THE PRAIRIES.—**LOST AND FROZEN.**—A Mr. Mackenzie this day met his death on the prairies of Minnesota under the following distressing circumstances, the

account of which is extracted from "The North-Wester," published at the Red River settlement:—

A party, including Mr. Mackenzie, started from Georgetown, at the mouth of the Buffalo River, to cross the prairie to Fort Larry. They started December 23d, taking mules. The latter gave out in three days, distance only half done, and provisions getting short. Here they were helpless, in the heart of a vast, dreary, unknown prairie, in a cold, bleak month, far beyond the reach of all sympathy and aid, with starvation staring them in the face.

On Thursday, the 29th, Mr. Mackenzie resolved to reach Pembina, and send back succor. The engineer accompanied him. The day was cold and stormy, and a bitter blast from the north drove them back. They all camped together that night near Pine River, about fifty miles from Pembina. In the morning Mackenzie started again alone. He had a presentiment that he would not get through. He wore but one thin coat, and was lightly clad throughout, wishing to be as little burdened with clothes as possible, as he intended to run most of the way. A bit of pemican, the size of his fist, was all his food. On Monday morning David Tait pushed ahead, and reached Pembina the same evening. Mr. M. had not been there.

Two men were sent, and they fell in with the remnant of the party shortly after midnight on Tuesday, and, after supplying their urgent needs, went off in search of Mackenzie. Wednesday they came upon traces which brought them to his corpse. After leaving his companions, he seemed to have followed the trail for a considerable distance, and then to have lost his way. Night came upon him, and, bewildered by the growing darkness and the drifting snow, he made towards a clump of trees, with the intention, probably, of kindling a fire. If such was his object, he seemed to be unable to accomplish it; and his beaten track showed that,

to keep himself from freezing, he had spent the hours of that lonesome night in running round in a circle.

With the break of day, he again started across the trackless waste, every step that he took carrying him farther and farther from the spot which he was straining every nerve to reach. Another weary day of fruitless travel was followed by a second night even more dreary than the first. Again he had managed to stave off what he must have felt to have been the hour of his dissolution, by long hours of ceaseless activity. A third day's journey brought him towards Lac des Roseaux. Here he attempted to run round as before; but the strength and courage which had heretofore sustained him now forsook him.

He dragged his tired footsteps through the loose snow towards a tree, from which he plucked a branch and hung thereon a shred of his tattered coat, as a signal to mark his dismal resting-place; he next tore off another branch of the same tree, which he placed as a pillow for his cold bed, and then laid upon it his weary head and died. His right hand was on his heart, and his left hung by his side, firmly holding a compass. The body gave indications of having undergone great suffering. Some portions of it had been frozen and thawed many times in succession, before death intervened and released it from further anguish.

MONDAY, JANUARY 2.

MURDER IN GEORGIA.—This day John W. Walker, overseer, shot John Owens, merchant, dead at Waynesborough. The sheriff, with a *posse*, in attempting to arrest him, met resistance. He shot Walker dead, and also fatally wounded his wife and child.

FIRE.—This day the large flouring-mill at Jerseyville, Illinois, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$18,000; insurance, \$3000.

FEMALE COLLEGE BURNED.—At Hernando, (Miss.) the Female College this day was burned to the ground. The fire originated in the apartments occupied by a young lady boarder as a bedroom, about eleven o'clock at night, and made such rapid progress that a portion of the scientific apparatus and part of a very valuable library were consumed. Several of the young lady pupils—so fierce was the conflagration—were somewhat injured by the flames; and the Principal had his hands severely burned in endeavoring to remove the furniture, &c. from the building. A large quantity of clothing belonging to the pupils, the furniture, &c., was burned; and the loss cannot fall short of \$15,000 or \$20,000.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE met at Leecompton this day, and immediately adjourned to Lawrence, notwithstanding that Governor Medary asserted in his message that they were required to meet at Leecompton.

ARRIVAL OF A SLAVER.—A rakish, full-rigged brig arrived at Charleston (S.C.) this day, from the coast of Lower Guinea, after a passage of forty days, in charge of Lieut. R. M. McArann, Midshipman N. H. Farquhar, and ten marines and ten seamen of the United States Navy. She was taken on the 21st of December last, after a twelve hours' chase, by the United States ship Constellation, Commodore Inman, the brig then being on the coast of Guinea, about sixty miles northwest from Kabenda. She displayed no colors, and no papers have been discovered on her. It is thought, from information obtained from the sailing-master, who had command of her when taken, that her name is the *Delicia*, a Spanish vessel built in Barcelona some twenty-five years ago, and at present rather old, but a fast sailer. She sailed from Sagua-la-Grande, in the island of Cuba, in September last, and in crossing the ocean for the African coast stood well to the north. She had been hove in near the land for several weeks previous to her capture, and, it is believed, was in momentary expectation of embarking a cargo of six hundred negroes when she was taken. No money was found on board. A slave-deck, boiler for cooking, and all the necessary appliances were found ready for immediate use. The captain or supercargo was on shore when the brig was taken; and he was consequently not captured. She had a crew of thirteen men, in addition to her officers, all of whom appeared to be Spaniards. The men were put on board the Constellation, but the first and second officers have been brought to Charleston in the brig.

TERRIBLE CASE.—A WOMAN BURNED AND EATEN BY RATS.—In the basement of a tenant-house in New York, a woman who had, on the 1st of January, sent for a pint of gin and locked herself in her room, not having made her appearance, the room was this day broken open by the landlord, and she was found lying where she had died that night in her debauch. But the vermin had devoured her eyes and nose; her arm and side were burned to a crisp by the stove; her body was a mass of corruption.

FROZEN TO DEATH WHILE INTOXICATED.—This day David Basset, of Calais, (Me.,) started from Squirrel Point for home while intoxicated, and was frozen to death on the way.

FELL OVERBOARD AND DROWNED.—This day, from the ship Mountaineer, on her

voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, Samuel Russell, a seaman, aged about twenty-eight years, said to belong to New Haven, (Conn.,) fell overboard and was drowned.

MEETING OF THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.—This day the Ohio Legislature organized. R. C. Parsons was elected Speaker of the House.

The Governor's Message was mainly confined to State affairs. He recommended the re-enactment of the laws repealed at the last session, prohibiting slaveholders kidnapping. He condemns all inroads into other States and attempts to excite servile insurrection, but thinks the whole blame should not fall on the free States. Ohio has been frequently entered for the purpose of kidnapping, and the fugitive-slave law executed under circumstances of great aggravation. Her citizens, travelling in slave States, on mere suspicion, have been subjected to espionage, indignity of arrest, and imprisonment. Still the people of Ohio hold fast to the Union, and will neither dissolve it herself, nor consent to its dissolution by others.

THE CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE THIS DAY MET.—Philip Moore (of the Weller and Gwin interest) was chosen Speaker of the House; and that branch of the Legislature had agreed to the Senate's resolution to meet in joint convention. The political complexion of the Legislature was as follows: Democrats, 93; anti-Lecomptouites, 8; Republicans, 3; and old-line Whig, 1.

SUICIDE IN PHILADELPHIA.—This day, in that city, Anna Rebecca Harrington, aged twenty-one years, who resided, it is alleged, in a house of ill-fame in Pine Alley, committed suicide by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. The deceased procured the poison at a neighboring drug-store, and when she returned to her residence, where several of her degraded associates were in waiting, she deliberately poured it into a tumbler, and with the remark, "Here's luck, girls," she swallowed the whole at once, and sat down to die. Her companions tried to persuade her to take salt as an antidote, but she refused. Medical aid was summoned, but the woman resisted as long as she could an attempt to remove the laudanum, and she died at three o'clock. Deceased was a witness in the case of Gorman, charged with the murder of the sailor Anderson, which took place in Ball Alley on Christmas Eve; and it is said that threats had been made to kill her if she remained and testified against the accused. Some of her friends suppose that the fear of the threat being carried into execution induced her to put an end to her life; but it was, no doubt, mainly due to her degraded condition. Alderman Moore, acting for the coroner, held an inquest on the body, and

the jury rendered a verdict of suicide by taking laudanum.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN SAN FELIPE, TEXAS.—**TWO MEN KILLED.**—A letter in the "Galveston News," describing the following desperate affray which took place this day, says, "A desperate fight occurred at the school-house in this town. The aldermen and Mayor met for the purpose of transacting business, and a dispute arose about selling a tract of land which was claimed by John Bollinger. Some words passed, when the parties drew their pistols and commenced shooting, and John Bollinger and Thomas Penice were shot dead by W. Cook, who had one of Colt's revolvers. Cook was also dangerously wounded himself.

"This is the first murder which has occurred in our town for ten years; and it is to be hoped the like may never happen again.

"Cook has long been known as a desperate man; and it is to be hoped that, if he recovers, he will be brought to justice. John Bollinger leaves a wife and several children to mourn his loss. Mr. Penice leaves a wife and many warm friends."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 3.

DREADFUL CALAMITY IN NEW YORK.—**SIX LIVES LOST BY FIRE OR SUFFOCATION.**—**NARROW ESCAPES.**—This day, about half-past five o'clock, a fire broke out in a small grocery-store on the first floor of the building No. 203 Division Street, owned by Christiana Schlosser. The New York papers say it appears that Mrs. Schlosser lighted a camphine lamp and placed it upon the counter in the store, and that during her absence in the basement the store took fire, it is supposed, by the bursting of the lamp. The building is a four-story brick double tenement-house, containing two families on each floor. When the alarm of fire was given, the occupants of the house were all in bed. The smoke soon penetrated to the hall-way, and became so dense that all chance of escape by the street-door was cut off. Mrs. Schlosser and her three children escaped uninjured. Her stock and furniture are totally destroyed. Loss, about \$600: insured for \$800 on the furniture and groceries, in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

The following is a correct list of the occupants of the buildings, and the number in each family, and the names of those whose lives have been thus suddenly taken from them by this sad and heart-rending accident:—

BUILDING No. 203.—First floor, grocery and dwelling of Mrs. Schlosser; herself and three children escaped. Loss on furniture and stock, \$600: insured for \$800.

Second floor, family of Charles Feidler, four persons: all escaped by jumping out of the window. Mr. Feidler badly hurt on leg.

Third floor, family of Robert Burns, self, wife, and five children. They all escaped to the roof except Emily, a child of five years of age, who was suffocated. Her body was taken to the station-house.

Fourth floor, Mrs. Nolan and son: escaped the roof.

BUILDING No. 203½.—First floor, occupied a meat-market by J. O. Smith. Loss, about \$50; no insurance.

Second floor, family of Marcus Nathan, consisting of self, wife, and five children. Mr. Nathan took two of his children to the roof and told them to remain there. When he returned for his wife and other children, on entering the room, he found that they had jumped from the window to the sidewalk. At that moment he heard the two children on the roof calling for him. They had followed him back into the building and were suffocating with the smoke. He went in search of the children, and was not seen again until his lifeless body and those of his children were taken from the ruins by the firemen.

Third floor, family of Moses Grossman, consisting of six persons. They all escaped to the roof except the boy Leab, aged about four years, who in the darkness and confusion was lost. He was suffocated.

Fourth floor, family of Andrew Cosgrove, six persons in all. They made their escape to the roof. An old woman aged about fifty years, named Mary Dwire, who was stopping with the family, was suffocated. Her body was taken to the station-house.

The building is owned by L. B. Reed. It was damaged about \$2000, and is not insured. The deceased were taken to the Seventh Precinct station-house, where Coroner Schirer held an inquest upon the bodies, and the jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

UNION MEETING.—This day a very large union meeting of the friends and lovers of the Constitution and the Union, of the citizens of Mason and the adjoining counties in Kentucky, as well as those of Brown and the adjacent counties in Ohio, irrespective of party politics, was held at the court-house at Maysville, Kentucky, to express, in a proper manner, devotion to the Union as it now exists, and a determination to stand by and sustain it at all hazards and under all circumstances.

DEATH FROM SUFFOCATION.—This day, James Murray and his wife, two respectable colored persons, aged about sixty years, were found dead in their bed in the colored settlement of Small Gloucester, near Swedesboro', N.J. They had retired to bed the night before, which was very cold, and had, no doubt, lighted the charcoal to warm the room. They appeared to have died without struggle.

BURIED.—This day General J. B. Planche was buried in New Orleans. He was a distinguished citizen of that city, and was conspicuous at the battle of New Orleans. The survivors of the War of 1812 followed him to the grave.

ABOLISHING SLAVERY.—The Legislature of Nebraska this day passed the bill to abolish slavery in that Territory. It was vetoed by Governor Black.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE met this day, and organized in the Senate by the election of officers by the following vote:—

For Speaker—Wm. M. Francis (Opp.).....	20
Jacob Turney (Dem.).....	11
For Clerk—Russell Errett (Opp.).....	20
Wm. H. Miller (Dem.).....	11

In the House, 98 members of the 100 answered at roll-call. For Speaker, Messrs. W. C. A. Lawrence, (Opp.) of Dauphin, and Henry Dunlap, (Dem.) of Philadelphia, were placed in nomination, and a ballot, being had, resulted as follows:—

W. C. A. Lawrence (Opp.).....	65
Henry Dunlap (Dem.).....	33

Governor Packer sent in his message, which presented a comprehensive view of the Commonwealth, financially and otherwise. The receipts into the State Treasury were \$3,826,350; the expenditures, \$3,879,054; the available balance, \$839,323. Part of the expenditures was the payment of \$849,282 of the public debt. The funded and unfunded debt of the State was \$38,478,961. Deducting the bonds received for the sale of the public works, and the debt of the Commonwealth was \$27,397,961, on which interest was paid from the ordinary sources of revenue. The public debt was decreasing at the rate of a million of dollars a year; and the Governor looked forward to the time when the State Government could be provided for without a tax on real or personal estate. To do this, however, economy in the administration and the maintenance of the present sources of revenue were necessary. The Sunbury and Erie Railroad, having complied with the conditions of the law, had two millions of the canal bonds issued to it and one million of the mortgage bonds; 147 miles of the road were in practical operation, 95½ miles were graded, and 44½ were to be graded. Attention was called to the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad withheld \$350,405 due the Commonwealth on the tonnage tax, the company contesting the constitutional right to impose it. The Governor thought that, as the contract was one voluntarily entered into by the company under the charter granted, it cannot now turn around and deny the right of the State to impose the tax while the company was enjoying the benefits of the charter, and that the Commonwealth will not willingly yield her demand for revenue from

that source, until fully indemnified for the pecuniary injury sustained to her own property by her liberality to the company. The public schools of the State contained 634,651 pupils, and 11,485 schools with 14,971 teachers. The entire cost of tuition, including Philadelphia, is \$2,047,661, and the entire cost to the State of the system for the year was \$2,579,075. An increase of the annual school appropriation to each county he thought worthy of the consideration of the Legislature. The Farmers' High School was also favorably spoken of. The State Library contained 22,990 volumes.—the largest State library in the Union, except New York. The Governor renewed his suggestions in regard to the banking-system,—his opinions remaining unchanged since his former message. He earnestly calls for laws to protect the public money from loss by the adoption of a safer mode of receiving, keeping, and disbursing the public money, the main reliance now against loss being the integrity of the State Treasurer. The commissioners to revise the penal code made their first report. The evils arising from class legislation are again referred to, and omnibus bills pronounced very objectionable. The Governor also hoped that, if the Federal tariff was revised, incidental protection would be afforded the mining and manufacturing interests of that State.

MURDER.—In New York, this day, John Howe stabbed Thomas Clare, at 143 Leonard Street, so that he died six days afterwards.

GIRL POISONED BY HER LOVER.—This day Miss Mary Tirrell died. She was a beautiful girl of Weymouth, Mass. She was seduced and poisoned, as is supposed, by her lover, G. F. Hersey.

SENTENCED TO BE HANGED.—In Burlington, N.J., Philip Lynch, the man who killed Coulton, at Bordentown, about three months since, was tried and found guilty, and was sentenced to be hung at Mount Holly on the 23d day of March.

DEATH FROM EXPOSURE AND WANT.—In Philadelphia, this day, Robert Glenn, colored, aged forty years, was found dead in a shed, in Whitebread Street, Third Ward, in which he and another colored man lived. The place afforded a very poor shelter, and Glenn, who had been sick for some time, had no medical or other attention. His death was attributed to exposure and want by the coroner's jury.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—This day Andrew Johnson, a deputy constable attached to Alderman McMullin's office, in the Fourth Ward, in that city, was stabbed in Currant Alley, below Locust Street, between one and

two o'clock in the morning. Speaking of this matter, the Philadelphia "Ledger" says:—

It appears from the testimony, that the deceased met a woman, named Anna Johnson, about half-past twelve o'clock yesterday morning, at Eighth and Walnut Streets, and accompanied her to a house occupied by her, at 226 Currant Alley, and that a difficulty occurred between them soon after getting into the house, during which, according to the statement of Anna Johnson, the deceased struck her over the head with a billy two or three times, with such force that she remained insensible for some time, and upon awaking found the deceased and a man named William Burke fighting. After struggling for some time, they got into the street, where the noise attracted the attention of Officers Wood and Hunter, and as they approached the house, saw three men fighting in the street: but before reaching them, one of the combatants fled up an alley between two houses in Currant Alley. The other two continued to fight, and remained clinched until they reached Locust Street, when the officers came up and separated them. Officer Wood took charge of the deceased, and Hunter the man who was fighting with him, and who proved to be a young man named Bishop Rutter. Both were taken to the Eighth Ward Station-House: and on the way thither deceased told Officer Wood that he had been stabbed by William Burke, and had also been shot at by him. The wounded man reached the station-house in a very weak state, in consequence of a great loss of blood, and Dr. Hooper was sent for, and on his arriving he found Johnson in a dying condition, and the lieutenant was advised to take him to the hospital: before doing which, an effort was made to get an alderman to take the dying deposition of Johnson. While waiting, officers were sent to the house of Anna Johnson, and she and William Burke were taken into custody, the latter having been found in a bed in the third story of the house, and conveyed to the station. The lieutenant, failing to get the services of an alderman, administered the oath to the wounded man, in the presence of the two male prisoners, several officers, and the doctor, who had informed Johnson that he could not live. Johnson stated, after the oath was administered, that Burke was the man who stabbed him, and that Bishop Rutter was the man that helped to beat him. Johnson then pointed out the two prisoners as Burke and Rutter. Burke then said, 'Do you say I stabbed you?' to which Johnson replied, 'Yes.' The deceased also informed the lieutenant that he had been robbed, while in Anna Johnson's house, of two dollars and thirty-seven cents. A note for two dollars was found in the house subsequently, lying upon the floor. The deceased was taken to the hospital

about three o'clock, where he died in fifteen minutes, and while Dr. Reed was dressing his wounds. Johnson was stabbed in the left arm and in the back; two of the wounds, near each shoulder-blade, were very deep, and in one a blade of a pocket-knife, about 2½ inches in length, was found imbedded in the flesh and entirely concealed by blood and the skin. In removing the blade such force was required that the doctor was of the opinion that the point had been forced into the vertebrae. Upon searching the house of Anna Johnson, yesterday, a knife was found in the fireplace in the second story, in which there was but one small blade,—the large one having been forced from the handle by the breaking of the rivet. The blade and handle were exhibited to the coroner's jury, and there seemed to be no doubt upon the minds of any but that the blade had once belonged to the handle found in the house. A pistol, without any handle, but in such a condition that it could be used, was found in a bed in the same room; but there was no appearance about it to indicate that it had been fired. The wash-bowl in this room, and also in the room on the first floor, were found to contain a good deal of blood; there was also blood on the floor, and on the blinds, wall, &c. This blood, Anna Johnson stated in her testimony, came from the wounds on her head which had been inflicted with a billy in the hands of the deceased. No blood was found on Burke when arrested, and when discovered in the bed he was fully dressed, with the exception of one boot. Rutter, the other prisoner, had blood on his hands and clothes, which he said he got while struggling with the deceased. Anna Johnson, who keeps the house, is a stout woman, of Irish extraction, about forty years of age, and not very good looking. She stated before the coroner that Rutter boarded with her, and that he had a key so that he could get into the house at any time. As to Burke, she knew nothing about him, and did not know how he got into her house that night, as he was not there when she left, nor did she see either him or Rutter until she had recovered from the effects of the blows upon her head with the 'billy,' the supposed one having been found under the stove. Her testimony was rather contradictory throughout, and threw no light upon the cause of the difficulty between herself and deceased, or the fight with the other men, as she did not see the commencement or ending of it. The testimony of the witnesses before the coroner corroborated the statement as given above in every particular.

"Anna Johnson's residence has long been under the eye of the police as a panel house, and on several occasions warrants have been issued for arrest of Anna Johnson, at the

instance of parties who complained of being robbed while in the house and afterwards kicked out by a man who always managed to get in immediately after the robbery. William Burke, one of the accused, is about 28 years of age, unmarried, and is locked upon as a fancy man, living without any apparent means or performing any labor. Bishop Rutter, the other, is about 30 years of age, also unmarried, and well known to the police in the First Ward, where he formerly resided. He has often been before the court, and, about two years ago, was convicted of stealing cattle. The deceased was about 30 years of age, and unmarried. He was rather stout, and very muscular."

THE PITTSBURG (PA.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION took place this day. The Republicans elected George Wilson Mayor, by 680 majority; Russell Errett, Controller, by 400 majority; and William Eichbaum, Treasurer, by 1000 majority. They also elected 32 members of Council, and the Democrats 9.

THE OSWEGO (N.Y.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION took place this day. The Republican ticket was elected by 250 majority over the Citizens' ticket.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION met at Concord this day. It was largely attended, and the proceedings were harmonious. Governor Goodwin was re-nominated.

THE NEW YORK LEGISLATURE met at Albany this day. The Senate elected Republican officers by a vote of 23 to 7. Mr. Littlejohn was elected Speaker of the House on the first ballot.

The message of Governor Morgan was read in both Houses of the Legislature.

On referring to the slavery question, he says New York still maintains the opinions she always held in reference to this evil. She yields to none of her sister States in devotion to the Union. She emphatically disavows all sympathy or co-operation with those misguided men who have sought, unlawfully, to interfere with the institutions of any of her sister States.

He concludes by referring to slavery in the States and Territories as follows:—Yielding cheerful obedience to the doctrines of State sovereignty, having no disposition to interfere with the local institutions of the States, prepared at all times to aid those States in the preservation of their sovereign power, the people of New York, while always enforcing their views in a legal, peaceful, and constitutional manner, will not surrender the right to participate in the reformation of this or any other evil in the administration of the General Govern-ment.

THE FLORIDA LEGISLATURE.—SANDED COTTON.—This day the Select Committee appointed by the Florida House of Representatives to consider the circular of the New York Chamber of Commerce, calling the attention of planters to the great increase of sanded cottons, report that they believe the complaints this year have been without foundation, and recommend to the Chamber a thorough investigation as to the mode of selling cotton in New York, and that steps be taken to compel the commission merchants there to sell each planter's crop on its own merits, as the surest remedy not only for sanded cottons, but to prevent one planter defrauding at the expense of another.

RETURNING TO SLAVERY.—A short time since a worthy colored man, of Lynchburg, Va., known as John Christian, was set free by his master, Rev. William H. Kinkle, but, becoming dissatisfied with his extended liberties, he this day, in the Hastings Court, returned himself to his master, the deed of freedom being annulled on his motion.

FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—This day the store of Trust, Sickle & Co., dealers in fancy goods, was burnt. Loss \$10,000. It was insured.

SCHOONER CUT THROUGH BY THE ICE AND SUNK.—This day the schooner Magnolia, with an assorted cargo, from Boston, bound to Richmond, was cut through by the ice and sunk in James River.

DEFALCATION OF THE MAINE STATE TREASURER.—This day it was discovered that B. D. Peck, the Treasurer of Maine, was a defaulter to the amount of \$115,000. The Governor and Council notified the banks having the State deposits to pay no checks drawn by him. Before filling that office he had been a clergyman, and editor of a temperance paper. Neal Dow is one of his bondsmen. It seems that Peck, with other persons belonging to Maine, has been engaged in land and timber speculations in Canada. To meet engagements there he found it necessary to use the public money, which he did with the greatest freedom.

George R. Smith, the defaulting cashier of the Norombega Bank of Bangor, was liberated on bail.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 4.

INDICTED FOR RESCUING FUGITIVE SLAVES.—This day eight citizens of Ottawa, Illinois, were indicted, under the fugitive-slave law, for the rescue of an alleged fugitive slave in October last.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE convened this day. In the Senate Charles A.

Phelps was re-elected President, receiving 32 out of 36 votes. In the House John A. Goodwin, of Lowell, was chosen Speaker, receiving 179 votes, against 51 for other parties. The Governor and Legislature then proceeded under military escort to the South Church, where the election sermon was preached by Rev. T. Anderson, of Roxbury.

THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE convened this day, but adjourned without organizing.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—This day the Hon. Neal Dow, of Portland, Me., had a narrow escape from a terrible death. While walking across a rafter in his steam tannery, he fell a distance of sixteen feet, and struck upon a boiler, narrowly escaping a vat of scalding hot water. He was picked up insensible, but is now in a fair way of recovery.

RAILROAD MEETING.—This day the people of Augusta (Ga.) held a meeting to take into consideration the propriety of building a railroad from that place to Macon, and to provide the means required.

SENATOR MASON IN HOMESPUN.—This day Senator Mason appeared in his seat in the Senate clad in Virginia homespun, while a Southern member of the other House sported a suit of "direct importation."

DEATH OF JOHN FROST.—John Frost, Esq., well known as the writer of many popular historical and other books, died at his residence in Philadelphia this day, in the sixtieth year of his age, after a short but severe illness. Mr. Frost was a native of Kennebunk, Maine. He graduated from Harvard University in 1822. In 1828 he went to that city and opened a school for young ladies, which he conducted well for ten years, giving it up to accept the Professorship of Belles-Lettres in the Central High School, which he resigned after seven years of faithful service. Since then his time has been occupied in the preparation of many useful books, which have had an extensive sale. He was a gentleman highly esteemed by all who knew him.

DREADFUL EXPOSURE.—A young woman named Christiana Hook, who is insane, disappeared from her home in the upper part of Philadelphia the night of this day, during the extreme cold. The missing girl was found in the vicinity of Bustleton, entirely naked, and almost perished from exposure to the weather. It is supposed, from circumstances, that she had wandered about two miles after having stripped herself of her clothing. The wanderer was taken care of, and finally restored to her friends. She was badly frost-bitten.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BARK Z. D. BY FIRE.—The Bark Z. D., bound for New York, took fire in the harbor of Buenos Ayres this day, and was with her cargo destroyed. Loss, \$100,000. She was bound for Philadelphia.

THE RHODE ISLAND REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met this day and nominated Seth Padelford, of Providence, for Governor, over Mr. Turner, the present Governor, and Stephen N. Mason, of Smithfield, for Lieutenant-Governor, over Mr. Sanders, the present incumbent. John R. Bartlett was re-nominated for Secretary of State; Samuel C. Parker, Treasurer; and Thomas F. King, Attorney-General. The more radical portion of the party ruled the Convention. The resolutions adopted oppose the strongest opposition to the extension of slavery; charge the existing excitements on the Democrats; condemn all measures of violence, whether for the establishment of slavery in Kansas or its abolition in Virginia; look with indignation on the persistent misrepresentations of public opinion in the South; regard the threats of resisting the inauguration of a Republican President as empty threats to subserve the interests of political parties. The delegates appointed to the Chicago Republican Convention are as follows: James F. Simmons, Benjamin T. Evans, Henry Staples, Benedict Sapham, Rowland F. Hazard, Jr., Simon H. Green, N. B. Durfee, and R. G. Hazard.

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met this day at Springfield. The Hon. John Moore acted as Chairman. Delegates to the Charleston Convention were elected. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati platform—in the words and the spirit in which it was adopted; utterly repudiating any such new test as the revival of the slave-trade, or a Congressional slave code for the Territories; denying that slavery derives its validity from the Constitution of the United States; declaring the position of the Democracy of Illinois to be that of President Buchanan in his letter of acceptance; denying the interpretation which the Republicans gave to the Dred Scott decision, that it denies the right of the people to regulate the slavery question to suit themselves; deprecating the foray of John Brown into Virginia, and attributing such invasions to the teachings of the Republican party; instructing the delegates to vote for the re-adoption of the Cincinnati platform, and declaring their determination to abide by the decision of the Charleston Convention.

The Convention also instructs its delegates to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of Hon. Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency.

THE MAINE STATE TREASURER.—**FRAUDULENT OVER-ISSUES OF BANK-BILLS.**—This day it was announced that it had been ascertained, on application to the engraver, that there is a fraudulent over-issue of the bills of the Norombega Bank. The circulation is placed at \$75,000.

Benjamin D. Peck, the State Treasurer, was arrested on a civil suit instituted by the Receiver, and lodged in jail, on the charge of conspiring with the cashier of the bank for the embezzlement of its funds. The amount taken from the bank was about \$30,000—a part of which the cashier held as security on certain mill property in Canada.

FORGED CHECK ON A BOSTON BANK.—This day it was announced that a few days since a young man obtained \$5000 from the Exchange Bank, on a check purporting to be drawn by Messrs. Ames & Co. It has since been ascertained that the check was a forgery.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PHYSICIAN.—In Philadelphia, this day, Dr. Thomas H. Yardley, who resided in Arch Street, near Teuth, was called out early to visit a patient, and while from home was taken ill, and had to be carried back. He died in about fifteen minutes after he reached his residence. Deceased was in his sixtieth year. His death was attributed to disease of the heart.

VERDICT OF THE JURY IN THE CASE OF THE JOHNSON MURDER.—In the case of the murder of Andrew Johnson, this day, coroner's jury, after a few moments' deliberation, rendered a verdict "that the deceased came to his death from stabs inflicted by William Burke, on the morning of the 3d instant, Bishop Rutter being accessory to the act." Anna Johnson, the keeper of the house in Currant Alley, was held in \$500 bail, by Alderman Moore, to testify in the case.

TREMENDOUS FIRE IN HICKMAN, (Ky.)—The night of this day, a dreadful fire broke out, which, before it was extinguished, destroyed one-half the town of Hickman, Kentucky. All the business houses on Front Street (the principal business street) were reduced to ashes. The loss was immense.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 5.

CUT HIS WIFE'S THROAT.—In Kentucky, this day, a man by the name of James Hart, residing in Fayette county, cut his wife's throat with a bowie-knife, killing her instantly, and then turned upon his little son, who had run to his mother's rescue, and also very severely cut one of his arms. He is said to be a bad, dissipated man.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—In Philadelphia, this day, Mr. Samuel Wisdom, aged twenty-two years, residing in Washington Avenue, below Sixth Street, was crushed to death between two burden-cars on the Washington Street railroad.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—In Philadelphia, this day, George W. Young, aged twenty-five years, committed suicide at his residence, Moore Street, below Front, First Ward, by taking laudanum. The poison was swallowed in the presence of his wife, who was unable to restrain him. The only cause assigned for the act was the excessive use of ardent spirits.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT LA SALLE, ILL.—A fire commenced this day in the cigar-store of James Thatcher, on First Street, La Salle, consuming eight adjoining buildings. The loss amounted to \$30,000.

REPRIEVED.—Patrick Maude, whose execution for the murder of his sister was fixed for this day, at Newark, N.J., was reprieved for one week, by Governor Newell.

FROZEN TO DEATH WHILE INTOXICATED.—A piano-player attached to a theatrical company in Pittsburg, Pa., said to be named Cunbock and to belong to Philadelphia, was out sleighing near Pittsburg, this day, with several others, and returned very much intoxicated. After the party had returned, Mr. Cunbock lay down in the sleigh and went to sleep; and when his companions found him, some hours afterwards, he was so badly frozen that he died in a few hours.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met this day. The principal business done was the passage of the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the organized Territories of the United States are only held in the territorial condition until they attain a sufficient population to authorize their admission into the Union of States, and are therefore justly entitled to the right of self-government and the undisturbed regulation of their domestic or local affairs, subject only to such restrictions and disabilities as are imposed by the Federal Constitution; and in this way only, "in accordance with principles as ancient as free government itself," can "the people of a Territory, like those of a State, decide whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits;" nevertheless, we concede that the measure of constitutional restriction, in respect to slavery, in any degree resting upon the Territorial Legislature, is a judicial question, and whenever it shall hereafter be properly presented for adjudication, and finally determined by that tribunal, its decision will be obligatory on the people of the United States.

Resolved, That Stephen A. Douglas is the choice of the Ohio Democracy for President of the United States. His eminent public services rendered the Government and the country, his signal triumphs in the Senate and before the people, his admitted ability, his sound and just views of public policy, his devotion to the Constitution and the Union, render his name a tower of strength, and give assurance to the conviction that if nominated at Charleston he will most certainly receive the electoral vote of Ohio: therefore, as in union there is strength.

Resolved, As the sense of this Convention, that the entire vote of Ohio be cast for him at Charleston.

Resolved, That upon all other questions arising in the Convention at Charleston, the vote of Ohio be cast as a unit and as a majority of the delegates may direct.

The vote on the second of these resolutions was 242½ for and 94½ against them.

GIRL BURNED TO DEATH IN PRESENCE OF HER LOVER.—The night of this day, Miss Mary Schwartz, aged sixteen years, was burnt to death at the residence of her parents, No. 63 President Street, Baltimore. She and her betrothed, to whom she was to have been married the next week, were sitting near a stove, when they both fell asleep. She was awakened by the flames which enveloped her person. Her lover endeavored to extinguish them, but in vain, although he was himself severely burned in the attempt. She died shortly afterwards, in intense agony.

DREADFUL SHIPWRECK.—LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP NORTHERNER.—THIRTY-EIGHT LIVES LOST.—This day, was lost on the Pacific coast, near San Francisco, at Cape Mendocino, the steamship *Northerner*, whilst on her way from San Francisco to Victoria and Olympia, with the mails. Four miles from Cape Mendocino, a solitary little group of rocks, known as Blunt's Reef, rises in the ocean. The steamers were in the habit of passing between this reef and the cape, though it was known that midway between them, and about ten feet below the surface, lay a rock, the position of which was scarcely discoverable in calm weather, though the sea breaks over it furiously in storms. The remark had been made by the first mate of the *Northerner*, that they would strike that rock some day; and his very reasonable prediction proved true at last. The vessel was going along finely at five o'clock in the afternoon, with a smooth sea and a brisk south wind, when a slight scraping at her bottom was heard and felt. She had struck that rock, and scraped off several of the planks from her bottom. The captain, finding that she was filling rapidly and that it would be impossible to save her, turned her head to land, where she arrived in an hour, and

struck just in time to prevent her sinking. Between the time when she scraped the rock and struck the shore, the wind had increased to a storm, and a terrible surf was raging along the beach,—a surf so fierce that it was almost impossible for a boat to live in it. There were 108 persons on board: of these 38 were drowned, of whom 17 were passengers, and 21 crew; while 38 passengers and 32 crew were saved. There were six ladies and four children on board, all of whom were saved save one lady, who refused to leave the vessel unless her brother could go with her.

As soon as the steamer reached the shore a boat was launched, and all the ladies except two got into it. Mr. Birch, the second officer, then got in a boat and succeeded in getting one of the ladies off, the other, Miss Gregg, positively refusing to leave the wreck unless her brother, in whose charge she was, could go with her. Captain Dall then tried to swing her into the boat with a line, which he could not do. Mr. French, seeing the young lady still on the wreck, got his boat off from shore, and, in going under the stern of the vessel, the boat capsized, and he, it is supposed, was crushed between his boat and the stern of the ship. Miss Gregg and her brother were drowned. It is Captain Dall's opinion that both could have been saved if she had gone into Mr. French's first boat.

Captain Dall had a favorite cabin-boy, to whom he handed five hundred dollars in coin after the steamer struck, but when he lowered him to the line he told him to drop his money. The boy, however, hung on to the money, was washed from the line to the stern of the wreck, and was supposed to be lost. Very much to the captain's surprise, however, when he reached the shore his boy was there, all right, with his five hundred dollars.

Captain Dall, Mr. Barry, and the purser, were the last to leave the ship. Mr. Barry was positive he could not reach the shore, and was carried away by the first sea that struck him, and was seen no more. The purser reached the shore by the line. He lowered himself, and, being washed over by several seas, was thrown from the line, when he swam ashore. There were six passengers who refused to take the line, and, as it happened, the piece on which they stood broke loose, and they came ashore in safety.

The following are the names of the lost:—

PASSENGERS.

Mr. Bloomfield, England.	Mr. Daly.
Mr. Hass, Portland.	Mr. Delschneider, Portland.
Mr. Perkins, Steilacoom.	Mr. Sweitzer, Oregon City.
Mr. Barry, W., F. & Co.'s Messenger.	Mr. Meeker, Steilacoom.
Samuel Gregg and sister.	E. Rainey.
C. Thomas.	A. Hunter.
Mr. Taylor.	Mr. Trepsy.
Mr. Bissim.	Mr. Greenshield.
Mr. Kelley, Portland, missing.	
Mr. Farrel, Portland, missing.	

CREW.

A. French, 1st officer.	Jos. Webster, porter.
H. Mayhood, 3d officer.	J. D. Turner, waiter.
R. A. Nation, 1st assist. eng.	Thomas Connelly, waiter.
H. Doyle, fireman.	Manuel Suarez, waiter.
L. Howes, coal-passer.	John Hedden, waiter.
Jno. Desnoyer, carpenter.	Louis Volstadt, 1st cook.
Mike Dorney, seaman.	Herman Renkin, 2d cook.
Thomas Leonard, seaman.	H. Wellington, 3d cook.
W. G. Clark, seaman.	The Barber, colored man.
Fred. Maass, seaman.	Thomas Gladwell, pilot.
Mr. Barry, Wells, Fargo & Co.'s messenger.	John Grant, mess-room boy.

Total—17 passengers, and 21 crew.

The following is a list of her officers and crew saved:—

Wm. L. Dall, captain, aged 36, native of England.
Wm. E. Birch, 2d officer, aged 29, Washington.
John M. Breck, purser, aged 40, New York.

ENGINEER'S CREW.

John O'Neill, chief engineer, aged 24, native of New York.
 James Bryan, 2d assist. eng., aged 24, Massachusetts.
 Edward McAnney, water-tender, aged 28, New York.
 D. T. Coughlin, water-tender, aged 28, New York.
 Richard Lanes, fireman, aged 27, Chile.
 Jeremiah Barrett, fireman, aged 36, New York.
 Wm. Whitley, fireman, aged 28, New York.
 Harrison Norton, coal-passer, aged 22, Massachusetts.
 Robert Boyd, coal-passer, aged 20, New York.
 Lewis Howes, coal-passer, aged 39, Austria.
 Frank Callaghan, coal-passer, aged 22, New York.
 Jas. Lannaghan, engineer's storekeeper, aged 20, N. Y.

SEAMEN.

Henry Otto, seaman, aged 23, Philadelphia.
 Henry Gardner, seaman, aged 24, New York.
 James Silva, seaman, aged 30, Baltimore.
 James Wrightman, seaman, aged 28, New York.
 Wm. King, seaman, aged 28, New York.

STEWARD'S CREW.

John Denning, steward, aged 30, native of Connecticut.
 John Poulson, head waiter, aged 29, Denmark.
 Samuel Lewis, steerage steward, aged 30, Philadelphia.
 José Alameda, pantryman, aged 26, Chile.
 Wm. M. Lennan, baker, aged 31, New York.
 M. Moran, cabin waiter, aged 36, Chile.
 John Powers, cabin waiter, aged 21, New York.
 S. Stege, waiter, aged 20, New York.
 M. McLellan, steerage waiter, aged 38, New York.

Mr. French, first mate, was the hero of the affair. Captain Dall did all that a man in his position ought to have done. He preserved excellent order, did every thing to keep up the spirits of those on board, gave his commands prudently and coolly, and did not leave the ship until the last.

The ship struck the beach twenty miles below the mouth of Humboldt Bay, near the village of Centerville, where the wrecked were cared for until the next day, when the steamer Columbia, also the property of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, on her way to the Umpqua, having heard at Humboldt Bay that minute-guns of distress had been heard the previous day, went down to the scene of the disaster, and took off most of the survivors, and carried them with her northward. Of fifty-eight bags of mail-matter on the Northerner, forty-five were recovered. The Government had \$14,000 in specie, which was lost.

The Northerner was an open-bottom boat; that is, the cross-timbers upon which the

planking was nailed were not close and caulked, and therefore when one of her planks was torn fairly off she had to sink. If the *Columbia*, a close-bottomed boat, had struck in the same manner on this rock, she would not have been in danger. The *North-erner* was built in New York in 1847, came round Cape Horn in 1850, and has been in active service almost continuously. She measured 1350 tons, and was valued at \$150,000. She was partly insured.

The "*San Francisco Bulletin*," in giving a further account of this melancholy affair, says, "At low tide, the body of the unfortunate young lady, Miss Gregg, was taken from the wreck. She had been lashed to the wheel-house by her brother with her over-clothing. There is no doubt they died together. The body of young Gregg had not been recovered.

"All the passengers accord to Captain Dall all the bravery and coolness that it is possible for a man to be master of. The officers, men, and passengers obeyed his orders cheerfully and promptly. Mr. O'Neill, chief engineer, was the man who succeeded in getting the line ashore. Captain Dall asked him if he thought he could land a boat. He replied, 'I will try.' He took the quarter boat, and, with two of his firemen, landed the line. He used his best endeavors to procure a crew to return to the wreck, but was unable to do so.

"All the passengers say that they had never seen a braver man than Barry. He stood on the wreck alongside of Captain Dall, with certain death staring him in the face; for he could not swim a stroke. When told by Captain Dall to take the line, he replied that he should never reach the shore; which was true. One of the sailors cut a horse loose from the wreck, and held on to him till they both came ashore. There were fourteen dead bodies lying on the beach yesterday morning. It is the opinion of Captain Dall that the point of the rock the ship struck could not have been larger than a man's head. So slight was the jar that but few of the passengers had any idea of what it was."

Mr. John Denning, the steward, gives the most graphic and detailed description of this catastrophe. He says:—

It was about five o'clock that the disaster occurred. The rock upon which the *North-erner* struck was about midway between Blunt's Reef and the mainland, and perhaps two miles from the latter. It is always covered, and is not, as "*The Humboldt Times*" states, "a point no bigger than a man's hand," but rather a shelf. The weather had been fine all day. The water was smooth, and the ship was going along at a speed of perhaps twelve miles an hour. Captain Dall was on deck. I was attending to the setting of the table with my force, and I re-

member that the water was so smooth that no rick was required on the table, as is the case in a heavy sea. Suddenly I felt the ship touch lightly and grate for some distance over a hard substance. There was but little jar—so little, in fact, that many persons did not know that any thing had happened.

My first impression was that the ship had touched Blunt's Reef, and I went on deck to see if such was the case. I saw the reef well on the starboard beam. Then I ran aft to see if, in going over the rock, she had torn off any of her bottom, which might be floating in her wake; but nothing was to be seen. The impression then was that she had not hurt herself much. The ship did not stop and then "swing off" from the rock, as has been represented, but continued on her course, straight as an arrow, and without any sensible diminution of speed. In fact, she just grated over the rock and passed on; but in that act she must either have torn off some portion of the planking or have split open her bottom.

There was no confusion or noise after the accident, for reasons already given. The pumps were sounded, by order of Captain Dall, when it was found that the ship was leaking fast. Captain Dall then ordered me to inform the ladies in the cabin, most of whom were in their berths at the time, that they might have to take to the boats, and to have their clothes on ready for any emergency, but not to alarm them. At the same time the ship's head was turned towards the shore and run for the land at full speed. I went into the cabin and told the ladies that they had better dress. Some of them said, "Oh, no; we don't want any dinner," thinking that I wanted them to get ready for dinner. I told them that the ship was leaking some, and that perhaps they might have to take to the boats. They thought I was joking, and it took some time for me to convince them of the truth. They then dressed, and all went into the captain's state-room, on the starboard side.

I then went on deck, and Mr. French directed me to take my men (waiters, cooks, &c.) and get up a quantity of ship-bread from below, in case we should have to take to the boats. While I was doing this, the water appeared above the lower deck, and was evidently gaining fast. I reported this to the captain, who then ordered us to get the mails up on the hurricane deck, and then to come up,—which we did.

Meantime the engineers and firemen stuck to their work below like tigers, and continued to do so long after the increasing water had put out one of the fires, and the ship had struck. Not a man showed the white feather. I never saw more coolness in my life in any time of danger. Even the ladies were calm and collected, though show-

ing in their faces the anxiety which reigned in their hearts. Two of the men were set to firing signals of distress with the guns; and, at the captain's orders, I sent up all the rockets in the ship as fast as possible. The pumps were rigged at once, and worked well, while the passengers and all the available force in the ship were put to baling water out of the hold with beef-barrels slung in ropes and hoisted with tackles and the donkey-engine. All worked systematically, and with a will. The utmost order and subordination prevailed.

Gradually we neared the shore, toward the mouth of Bear River. It was growing dark rapidly. The weather had suddenly changed, and it had commenced blowing from the southwest, with fine rain. We saw that we were running into a heavy surf. One of the fires had gone out, and by this time the engines and firemen had been driven from below by the water. The paddle-wheels, however, continued to make very slow revolutions. As we drew near, we could only discern the dim outline of the shore, which seemed to be a rocky bluff; but the darkness prevented our seeing any thing distinctly, and very soon the shore was entirely shut out from view. There were over four hundred life-preservers on board, and the passengers provided themselves with these as they pleased,—Captain Dall, Mr. French, Mr. O'Neill, and, in fact, all the officers, encouraging them, with the hope that all would be saved by keeping calm and obeying orders strictly.

It was about six o'clock when the ship first struck. I should judge she went stem on, and, being in the surf, a roller came after her the moment she stopped, washing fore and aft the ship, and taking several off their feet; but none were washed overboard. This was, however, but a small specimen of the surf, which afterward made up as the wind increased. The ship took on a sand-spit, and remained there but a moment, when she went over into deeper water and worked up a hundred yards farther. An anchor was not let go until after it was evident that she could not get any nearer the shore. It now grew quite dark, and commenced raining and blowing hard. In a short time, the most awful surf I ever saw made up, and began to break over the ship. She heeled out from the shore, and the long walls of water, appalling in their appearance, would strike upon the face of the deck. A few of these served to break the hurricane-deck in pieces, which, with the state-rooms, and finally all the light work about the ship, was swept away. Nobody was washed off at this time. It was very chilly, and the darkness intense.

The first thing that was done was to lower a boat on the larboard side,—all the starboard boats having been got inboard and taken over to that side of the ship for that

purpose. The ship lay with her head to the southward, and her larboard side was consequently in-shore. Mr. French, the first officer, was directed by Captain Dall to lower his boat and try and save the ladies. No attempt had been made yet to run a line to the shore. The boat was got overboard safely, and four ladies—viz., Mrs. Tew, Miss Hartney, Mrs. Sweitzer, and Mrs. Thompson and child, with three children of Mrs. Tew—were placed safely on board. No one could see fifty yards in-shore from the wreck, and none knew whether the boat could live in such an awful surf; but it was the only chance. The ladies behaved nobly. There was no whimpering, no crying or screaming. Miss Gregg refused to go in the boat unless her brother, in whose charge she was, could be allowed to go also: but this could not be; and, after vainly expostulating with her, the boat went off without her and reached the shore in safety.

The next boat that started ashore was commanded by Mr. Birch, the second officer, which was capsized in the surf and two of her crew drowned. Miss Jordan was in this boat; she was dashed violently ashore after being nearly drowned, and was rescued from the surf by the exertions of those on the beach. She lay apparently lifeless for more than an hour; and it took the utmost efforts of her friends, by rubbing and other means, to restore her to consciousness. Mr. Birch, the second officer, narrowly escaped with his life.

All of this passed unseen by those who remained on board, the darkness being intense and the booming of the breakers deafening. The passengers, such as remained, clung to the wreck with the momentary expectation that she would break to pieces under the fearful assaults of the surf. As yet, she formed a sort of lee, beneath which the boats had been launched. Another boat was now got overboard and sent ashore, under the command of Mr. Thomas Gladwell, the Columbia River pilot. This, too, was capsized in the surf, and Mr. Gladwell and three others drowned. The ship lay about four hundred yards from the beach.

Mr. French, who had landed his boat with the ladies in safety, was now about starting off again to the ship, and attempted several times to launch her through the surf, but was unable to do so until after repeated trials. The party on shore clustered around him and begged him not to risk his life again. They pointed out that he had got ashore this time almost by a miracle, and that the fate of the other two boats should be a warning to him; but he replied, with his characteristic spirit, "I have got as much to live for as any of you, but I am going off to that steamer and to stand by Captain Dall. My life belongs to the passengers in her." And he succeeded at last in launching her. I was standing near amidships when Mr. French came to-

ward the ship the second time. When the surf broke, the water would recoil with fearful violence against the ship, and create a whirlpool or eddy, like a mill-race, from forward, aft, alongside, and under the stern.

Mr. French seemed to manage the boat well, and was approaching cautiously, when Captain Dall sang out to him, "Be careful, Mr. French: don't get into that eddy, or it will take you down!" The crew then began to back water, but it was too late: the boat was taken by the current, darted swiftly aft, capsized under the counter, and the gallant French and two or three of his crew were drowned. They were sucked out of sight in an instant, and carried out in the undertow.

About this time a tremendous sea struck the ship, carrying away the stern: but fortunately no person was aft at the moment. We did not know at this time that the other two boats were lost; and we waited for some time for them to return. Seeing that something must have happened to prevent their return, Captain Dall asked Mr. O'Neill, the chief engineer, whether he could carry a line to the shore with a boat: he answered, "I will try," taking the last boat; and all our hopes seemed centred upon it, with the belief that we might save ourselves by the line. Fortunately the boat reached the shore in safety with that means. A larger one was bent on from the ship and hauled to the beach. Miss Gregg was still on board, as was also her brother.

Numbers of the passengers now commenced to try the line. In almost every instance they were washed away from the rope before they had left the ship twenty yards. The force of the surf was tremendous. It came in from the ocean in toppling walls of water, and kept the rope almost constantly buried. Seeing the inevitable fate of those who had gone before, the next few made a running noose to prevent being washed away: but this proved a fatal expedient, for they got entangled in the line, and were quickly drowned, being unable to get above water for even a moment.

Mr. Rogers, the bar pilot, attempted to get on shore by the rope, and, when about thirty yards from the ship, came upon an unknown man, who was clinging and afraid to move. "Go on! go on!" shouted Mr. Rogers. "I shall drown!" screamed the other. "Go on," replied Mr. Rogers: "you can't get back now!" At this moment a huge roller burst over them, and the man, letting go his hold, clasped his companion around the waist. They were now far under water. Rogers struggled, freed himself from the death-gripe, dived, and finding he had been washed clear of the rope, buffeted with the surf, and at last was tossed on the beach nearly dead. The surf was full of pieces of the wreck, which must have killed several who were not

drowned. Meantime, Mr. O'Neill tried several times to launch his boat, but was unable to do so.

Mr. Nation, the first assistant engineer, attempted the line, and made himself fast to it with a running bowline; but, as in every other instance of this kind, he was drowned before reaching the shore. By being made fast to the line, death was certain, as it proved, for the rope belled so into the water that there was no slipping a noose along it.

The four Chinamen were washed from the line, but reached the shore nearly dead. Mr. T. V. Smith, one of the passengers, is a remarkably corpulent, heavy man. He did not take the line, but drifted ashore on a piece of the wreck, and was not materially injured.

Mr. Perkins, a passenger, spoke to me about eleven o'clock, and handed me a pistol to keep for him. I did not see him from that time. He told me he did not believe the wreck would break up before the gale abated. He was among the lost.

Mr. Sweitzer and wife, of Oregon City, had come down to San Francisco shortly before to get the corpse of their child, with which they were on their way home. The lady was saved in Mr. French's lifeboat. The sea broke entirely over this boat; but she lived it out, and reached the shore in safety.

After several passengers had been drowned, the others decided not to attempt that way, and refused to leave the ship. Captain Dall told them repeatedly that it was their only chance to cling to the rope as far as they could until washed off, and then take the chances for reaching the shore.

The gale was now at its height, and the ship threatened to break to pieces at every sea which burst against her. I told the captain that I should try the line,—which he advised me to do. I stripped, let myself down, and commenced shifting along hands and feet. When about ten yards from the ship the surf rolled over me, and, though I clung to the rope with my utmost strength, I lost my hold, and felt that I was adrift. At this moment the thought came over me that no one had got ashore safely, and that I was only about to share the fate of the others. I was nearly strangled before reaching the beach, up which I struggled, and was drawn out of the surf by the group on shore.

We could not see the ship from the beach. It was raining and blowing, and the surf rolling in tremendously. There were then several dead bodies along the beach. The place where we landed was near a village with but two houses, called Centreville. The people had already gathered to the beach, and lent all the succor possible. The women were taken to a house and cared for. It was piteous to witness their distress,—especially that of Mrs. Sweitzer, whose husband had already been drowned. The people had seen our rockets, and heard the firing when it first

commenced and some of them collected on the beach before the ship struck. * * *

Speaking of the appearance of the scene the next morning, Mr. Denning says:—

But the most sorrowful spectacle was that of the body of Miss Gregg, which, after her death, during the horrors of that dreadful night, the force of the surf had not been able to wash away from the iron to which she had been securely lashed. The other two bodies were gone,—only the lashings remaining. The surf, at times, ran clear over the body of the unfortunate young woman, and had washed away every vestige of apparel. The head hung down with the long hair floating over the face. When the surf broke, the body would swing out, and with the recoil fall back again against the iron. This was witnessed from the beach, there being no means of removing the corpse until the tide fell, when a line was formed by men joining hands and thus extending themselves out into the surf. The water was not then more than four feet deep,—a large sand-bar having formed inside of where the wreck had been. The last one climbed up upon the wheel and cut the corpse down, when it was taken ashore and placed with the rest.

The statement that Mr. French had returned to save this young lady in particular is erroneous. He went back to the ship, as he said, for all on board. Nor can his death be attributed to her refusal to go in the boat, as under any circumstances a boat could not have lived alongside in the eddy.

In the morning fourteen bodies were found on the beach. Some of them bore marks of bruises about the head and face, received, doubtless, from the pieces of the wreck floating in the surf. These were all buried behind a small hillock a few hundred yards from the beach. The day I left the place, I heard that two more bodies had been found by the Indians, several miles up the coast; but I was unable to get there.

Two of us went along the beach as far as Eel River, and hunted faithfully for any bodies up to the day of my departure for Humboldt; but, although we found innumerable fragments of the wreck, not a body could be discovered. It is probable that the bodies of Mr. French, Mr. Gladwell, and Mr. Nation were carried out to sea by the undertow. They may prove to be among the two above mentioned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6.

SHOCKING DEATH.—In Philadelphia, this day, a colored man, named James Battis, residing in Little Pine Street, above Seventh, was found frozen to death in an outhouse of a building at Seventh and Bradford's Alley. He went there whilst sick, and,

being unable to move, perished from the cold, being too weak to call for assistance.

INFANTICIDE IN DAYTON, OHIO.—In Dayton, Ohio, this day, Hannah Gill, a servant-girl in the employ of the Rev. Mr. Willard, was arrested upon a charge of infanticide. It appears that two boys, sons of Mr. Willard, heard something like the wail of an infant in the privy on their premises. They searched for the cause of it at the time, but found nothing. They said nothing to any one about it, thinking that they might probably be mistaken. But when the attention of the older members of the family was called to the appearance of the girl, they stated their suspicions of the day previous. The Marshal was then called upon to arrest the girl, who confessed that she had been accidentally delivered while in the privy. The vault was then examined, and under a pile of straw and rubbish the body of a full-grown male child was discovered, whose features closely resembled those of the mother. The girl is about twenty-two years old, and not very intelligent.

DEVoured BY RATS.—In New York, this day, an unknown man, of genteel appearance, was committed to one of the cells of the Jefferson Market Police Court during the night, and the next morning he was found dead. The poor man's body had been nearly *half devoured by rats!* and the spectacle presented to the coroner was one easier imagined than described. He was afterwards recognised by his son as a German, named Jacob Steubenford, aged fifty-three years.

CHILD KILLED.—In Philadelphia, this day, in Durham Place, running north from Race Street, east of Sixth, as a carter who had hauled a slaughtered hog, weighing 316 pounds, was carrying it on his shoulder to a house at the far end of the Place, he slipped, and the hog fell upon a child, two years old, killing it instantly. It was crushed in a shocking manner. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of accidentally killed was rendered.

DEATH OF AN AGED COUPLE.—In Iowa, in St. Clair township, this day, Abram Stone, Sr., died, aged 90 years, and on the 22d, Eunice Stone, his relict, aged 87. They were born in Connecticut, lived forty years in Moriah, Essex county, New York, and removed to Iowa in 1850. They died surrounded by their children and their children's children, down even to the fifth generation. Mr. Stone gave his first vote for General Washington,—probably the only man in Iowa who had that pleasure, although a citizen of Davenport saw Washington and heard him speak.

FIRE IN OHIO.—This day the Prentiss House and store of Prentiss & Topkins, at Ravenna, Ohio, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000: insurance, \$18,000.

SHOOTING A SEDUCER.—In Chicago, this day, a German, named August Williams, shot a countryman of his own, Charles Kaufolz, with whom the former's wife had arranged to elope. A criminal intercourse had existed for some months between them, which was confessed by Mrs. W. The enraged husband procured a pistol and sought his victim, whom he found about midnight, shot him on the spot, clubbing him with the butt end after shooting him in the breast. No words passed between them. Williams surrendered himself next day.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—In Boston, this day, Henry Merchain, of Dickinson, Mass., shot his wife, in the presence of her parents, and then shot himself dead. The motive of the rash act was his jealousy of his wife.

DEATH OF JOSEPH BARKER.—Judge Joseph Barker, the oldest white native of Ohio, died at his residence at Newport, above Marietta, this day.

DEATH OF BISHOP NEUMANN.—Died, suddenly, in Philadelphia, this day, the Right Rev. John N. Neumann, D.D., Catholic Bishop of Philadelphia. About three o'clock in the afternoon the bishop complained of feeling strangely. Soon after he left the Episcopal residence on Logan Square, and was walking along Vine Street near Thirteenth, when he fell suddenly dead. The remains of the deceased were removed to his late home, and the physicians who were called in expressed the opinion that death had resulted from apoplexy.

Bishop Neumann was born in Bohemia, on the 28th of March, 1811, and he was, consequently, not yet forty-nine years of age. He came to America about the year 1834, and was ordained a priest by Bishop Dubois, in New York, on the 25th of June, 1836. He officiated as a missionary in the western part of New York, near Buffalo, for several years, with marked success. On the 16th of January, 1842, he made his profession in the Congregation of the Most Holy Redeemer, and officiated as the Superior of the congregation at different times in Baltimore and Pittsburg, in which latter city he brought about the building of the church of St. Philomena. He was appointed, by the present Pope, Bishop of Philadelphia, and was consecrated such on the 28th of March, 1852, succeeding the present Reverend Archbishop of Baltimore. He was the fourth Bishop of Philadelphia.

Bishop Neumann was a profound scholar.

He spoke not only all the dialects of the Austrian Empire, but was master of the various tongues of modern Europe, in addition to the dead languages studied in the course of his professional career. The deceased was much beloved by the members of his own church, and he enjoyed the respect and esteem of all others who knew him.

GREAT FIRE IN NEW YORK.—In New York, this day, about a quarter before five o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive looking-glass and picture-frame manufactory of Black, Gramm & Co., on Beekman Street, between William and Gold. The insurance patrol were promptly on the spot; but the flames had then made such headway that their efforts to check them were unavailing. The fire spread with great rapidity, and the whole building was soon enveloped in flames. The alarm was sounded for the Seventh and Eighth Districts, and an army of firemen were soon upon the ground. The cold was intense, about 4° above zero; but fortunately the hydrants were not frozen, and a dozen streams were playing on the fire in a few minutes.

The flames spread from the starting-point to the buildings on the right and left, and, before they could be checked, had destroyed the large stores occupied by Cyrus W. Field & Co., paper-dealers; Buckley & Brothers, paper-dealers; and Haydock, druggist; besides the establishment of Black, Gramm & Co. These buildings ran through to Ann Street, and were stored with goods from cellar to attic. Little or nothing was saved.

The store of Mr. Edrehi, perfumer, was destroyed, and the iron-pipe manufactory of Nason & Dodge, on Ann Street, was greatly damaged. The Second District Station-House, and other buildings in the neighborhood, were saved with difficulty.

The fire, crossing Ann Street, caught upon the rear of the building (fronting on Fulton Street) occupied by G. A. Prince & Co., melodeon manufacturers, and A. Weingartner, lithographer, and others, and nearly destroyed the premises. Other buildings on the right and left were slightly injured. At this point the fire was checked.

The entire loss is not far from \$500,000, a large part of which is covered by insurance in various companies.

At an early stage of the fire, a rear wall on Ann Street fell with a tremendous crash, and buried No. 5's engine in the ruins. The men who were working the machine saw the wall tottering, and barely escaped with their lives.

SAD ACCIDENT.—This day evening, Mr. M. C. Pendleton, of Darlington, S. C., was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol which he was loading.

DEATH FROM A HOG-BITE.—James Murphy,

a laborer in St. Louis, Mo., in attempting to extract a bone from the throat of a hog, was slightly bitten by the animal. In less than a week he was attacked with all the symptoms of hydrophobia, and died in horrible agony on this day.

HARTFORD (CT.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—This day, in Hartford, the whole Democratic city ticket was elected by an average majority of 466. The Republicans have one-half the councilmen and all the aldermen.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—Rev. Mr. Alberton, who was arrested near Montgomery, Alabama, a few days since, on suspicion of peddling treasonable books, reached his home at Glastonbury, Conn., this day. He had paid a fine of \$60, and after his release, and while on his way home, he, in a fit of derangement, jumped from the cars and was badly injured.

DEPARTURE OF JOHN C. HEENAN FOR ENGLAND.—This day John C. Heenan left New York for England, for the purpose of engaging in a fight with Thomas Sayers for the championship of that country.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 7.

HORSE-THIEVES LYNCHED IN IOWA.—At Perry, Terra county, Iowa, this day, the bodies of two men were found hanging from trees in a grove not far from the village. The snow around was much trampled, giving evidence of a desperate struggle. The men were hung one upon the limb of a fallen tree, which was but six feet from the ground; the other not much higher. The one farthest west was evidently hung first. His hands were tied behind him, crossed at his wrists. The knot in the rope round his neck was behind his right ear. His legs were turned back, the feet resting on the ground. There was no rope around his legs; but evidently there had been, for the purpose of pulling them from under him; otherwise he would have rested on the ground, and the rope around his neck would have had no effect. His cap and shawl were lying near him. The other was secured like the first; the knot was at the back of his head; a rope was around his legs, used for the purpose of pulling them out from under him until he died. His cap and shawl were lying beside him. Blood was, or had been, issuing from one nostril. A coroner's inquest was immediately held, by which it was shown that the deceased persons were two brothers, named Bunker, who had been seized and put to death by three men named Small, Seamans, and Klingaman, who arrested them for horse-stealing. While in their charge the prisoners had unsuccessfully attempted to escape,

and were thus summarily dealt with to save further trouble.

SUICIDE IN ROCHESTER, N. Y.—This day Mrs. Margaret Haley committed suicide by hanging, at Rochester. She was about forty-two years of age, and subject to occasional fits of despondency. Leaves five children, mostly helpless.

SENTENCED.—In Philadelphia, Wm. Kraft, who was convicted of arson in firing his factory, No. 916 Filbert Street, on the morning of the 8th of December, was this day sentenced by Judge Allison to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor (solitary confinement) in the Eastern Penitentiary. The prisoner was unmoved at the passage of this terrible sentence, and he preserved the same stolid countenance that has been observable throughout his trial.

HORRID CRIME.—In Chenango county, N. Y., this day, Julia Ann Cady attempted to murder a bastard child, four years old, by putting it head foremost into a stove and then leaving the house, which took fire. The child escaped, but was badly burned. The unnatural mother has been lodged in jail.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—This day the Rev. John Strait, a soldier of the Revolution, died near Gallipolis, Ohio, aged 101 years, four months and seven days. He was born in Rhode Island, August 31, 1758, and enlisted at Brookline in the Massachusetts service in 1775; was at the battle of Long Island, and served in the Continental service about three years. He went West in 1815, and settled near Marietta, in Washington county, afterwards removed to Butler county, and from thence to Gallia, which was in the year 1820. He was among the oldest Revolutionary pensioners, and a minister of the gospel for over seventy-five years. He was three times married, and was the father of eighteen children. Up to the last two years Mr. Strait retained his mental and physical faculties to a remarkable degree, and was in the habit of visiting Gallipolis frequently. He has since March, 1831, been semi-yearly in the receipt of the pension due Revolutionary soldiers.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—Jas. Kennedy, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, was fatally injured this day about twenty-five miles from Philadelphia. The deceased was on the top of the car, and was knocked off by a bridge. He fell in front of the car, which passed over both legs, nearly severing them from his body. He died in a few hours. Deceased was married and a resident of Philadelphia.

DEATH OF PETER A. BROWNE.—This day,

Col. Peter A. Browne died at his residence, in Philadelphia, in his 78th year. Colonel Browne was a gentleman of much energy of character and highly-cultivated intellect. In his profession as a lawyer he stood very high, and, in defence of the interests he had in charge, could bring not only legal learning, but the resources of a well-stored mind and of an acute intellect. The success which in those murder trials attended his defence of Wood and of Singleton Mercer, on the ground of insanity, shows how ready and how subtle were his powers, and how strongly he could lay hold of the sympathies of the public to aid him when the law was against the conclusions which he wished to reach. In his earlier life, Colonel Browne was an active and enterprising citizen, who took particular pride in projects to advance the interests or promote the growth of Philadelphia. The Arcade building was one of his projects. A Chinese pagoda near Fairmount was another. Latterly he was deeply interested in promoting among agriculturalists a greater attention to the growth of wool; and the finest and best collection of specimens of the various growths of this article in this country and Europe is now in his cabinet. In his scientific investigations into this subject, he made several important discoveries respecting the physiological differences between wool and hair, which were announced to the public at the time, and elicited much discussion from the practical bearing which he proposed to give them. Colonel Browne was an earnest debater and a vigorous writer. He took an interest in all public matters, social, political, and scientific. In the Oregon dispute, he presented the subject popularly to the public through a series of papers, exhibiting great research and legal acumen, tracing the extent of the various discoveries upon which England founded her claims, and debating them with the earnestness and force which distinguished all his public efforts. In practical matters he was sometimes deemed visionary, the result of a warm imagination and an active brain; but his closet studies have no doubt contributed to give a direction of greater utility to the speculations of others than he could command for himself.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

NEW ENGLAND FORGER.—This day, Oliver Howe, of Lynn, N.H., absconded, leaving behind him forged paper amounting to \$8000 or \$10,000, on which he realized the cash. Several business men in Groton, Mass., and the Lancaster and Townsend banks, as well as a Fitchburg bank and the Brantford (Vt.) Bank, are among the sufferers. It is supposed that Howe left in the last steamer for California.

TRAGICAL LOVE-AFFAIR IN MICHIGAN.—A young man residing near Olivet, Eaton county, Michigan, by the name of Orville

Wood, had been paying his addresses to a Miss Mack, whose family reside near the village of Marshall; and they were engaged; the marriage to take place soon. The young man, with his intended, went to a party, where he indulged so freely in liquor as to raise objections on the part of the young lady's parents to the contemplated union. She informed her affianced that she had rather die than disobey her parents, and preferred death to living without him; and on Friday, the 6th, they mutually agreed that the next Saturday evening they would meet at his brother-in-law's, and on Sunday evening terminate their lives at one and the same time by fire-arms. The same day he repaired to Marshall and purchased two pistols, which he loaded, each with a ball and seven buckshot.

At the time appointed for their meeting, this day evening, he was at his brother-in-law's, and soon after the young lady, accompanied by her sister, drove up. Wood saw his intended leap from the cutter and approach the house, when he stepped into the parlor, placed the muzzle to his head and fired, dropping lifeless at her feet as she came in. Without a moment's delay, she stepped out of doors, passed round the corner of the house, took a pistol from her pocket, and was raising it to her head, when her sister, who had perceived that something was wrong, rushed forward and caught the weapon from her grasp. On examining it, it was found loaded with ball and shot, as before stated. It seems that a misapprehension existed between the lovers as to the time when the tragedy was to take place,—she understanding him to name Sunday instead of Saturday evening; but when she saw that he had anticipated her, she was, as her action proved, ready for the sacrifice.—*Paw Paw Free Press*.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A correspondent of the "Pittsburg Chronicle," of this date, gives the following graphic description of the late railroad accident near Enon Valley, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. After stating that the accident was occasioned by a broken rail, and that the locomotive and baggage-car passed over safely, he says, "The passenger-car first meets the obstruction, and is thrown off the track. With its load of human life, it is hurled over and over down a steep embankment on an adjacent fence. Its inmates scramble out; the fallen stores set it on fire, and, abandoned to its fate, it is a beacon-light to what follows. Its flames throw over the ice and snow a lurid glare. That car is consumed, and the fence itself is in flames; but, in God's Providence, not a single life was lost, and, save with a few bruises only, the passengers escaped uninjured.

"The sleeping-car, last on the train, was, by a severe wrench, severed from the passenger-car. Carried on with terrible velocity, it struck the sleepers on which the track was laid. It wavered a moment or two, and suddenly, leaning over, its impulse carried it forward and onward, and over the precipice. Down the precipice it turned; leap after leap it took; crash after crash came broken glass, falling like rain, among its occupants, until, jumping over the fence, the car stopped, with all its inmates, sixty feet from the fence, within a field. Crash was only succeeded by terror. 'Help!' was cried; but who was there to help? Those who had escaped the burning car a short distance in front had gone to the shelter on the baggage-car, still on the track, with a very few exceptions. One of them—not to be invidious—was Mr. George George, of Cincinnati. He, and some others not known, returned to assist the terrified passengers.

"Picture to your mind's eye that sleeping-car,—fallen on its side, at that moment,—all prostrate! The lamps extinguished! the smoke of the overthrown stoves filling and stifling the car, adding to its gloom distraction and danger. The cry of fire was raised, and followed by the most terrible confusion, in the midst of which a lady was heard to cry, 'Help! my mother will be burned!' The car was now filled with smoke, while all around was so dark that nothing whatever could be distinguished. The passengers knew not where they were, nor the extent of their danger. At length the door was found, and a general rush for the open air was made. Some few, however, remained behind, and assisted in rescuing the lady before referred to, and her noble and courageous daughter, from their perilous position.

"In the mean time other cries for assistance were heard. A young lad, named Eugene Service, only twelve years old, travelling with his widowed mother, finds her under the heated stove, badly injured and threatened with immediate death. Calmly, but promptly, he drew his coat-sleeve over his hand, and, raising the fallen stove, rescued his frightened parent from death. Well may she be proud of that boy. She was helped out of the car, badly burned, and her teeth knocked out. Another young lady was carried out with her collar-bone broken. A mattress was spread upon the snow, on which she was laid, and she was protected from the then extreme cold by coverlets hastily thrown out of the car. A gentleman of Springfield, Ill., S. S. Whitehurst, Esq., was among the most active in doing good. He was everywhere, helping every one. When the excitement subsided, he found himself with a dislocated shoulder, and otherwise severely injured; and other passengers also suffered much. The writer of this article is personally indebted to the kind assistance of Mr. Nelson

Rumsey, of Alleghany City, whose active exertions contributed greatly to the safety of all.

"To Mr. Hall, the conductor, and all the officers under him, thanks were justly and gratefully tendered by the sufferers. But to continue the scene. The burning car and fence lighted us all to the baggage-car on the track. Cold, shivering, and trembling, all gathered together there. Seats were found on trunks and packages,—even, also, on a fine deer killed the day before. Now each began to feel their pains intensely. A little bad rifle whiskey, warranted to kill at a hundred paces, was then obtained, and it was considered so desperate an enemy that, under the circumstances, every one helped to 'put it down.' The exigencies of the case opened every heart one to another. Each sad experience was narrated; and many an earnest 'thank God!' went up from the baggage-car that night. The lady whose collar-bone was broken was a Miss Lonsdale, an actress. No one was killed. I need only add that the injured lady first spoken of was the respected widow of Senator Linn, of Missouri, and that noble-hearted girl, her daughter, Mary L. Barr."

FOUL MURDER.—The "New Orleans Picayune" gives the following particulars of a wicked murder committed this day. It says:—

From a gentleman arrived yesterday from Covington we learn of a murder committed there, on Saturday evening last, of a most outrageous character.

Benton Penn, son of the late Judge Penn, and his cousin, Martin Penn, son of the former postmaster of this city, both young men, and residing at Covington, where they have a large circle of relatives and friends, went over from the city on the regular Saturday packet. On the way an altercation took place between them and the clerk, in which, it appears, the engineer of the boat took part. The matter was, however, considered as settled before the boat landed.

It was dusk when the boat landed at Covington. The passengers went ashore, and the two young cousins were met, a short distance from the boat, by a number of the members of their family, among whom were several ladies.

A moment after, some one called out to Martin that the engineer was armed and was coming to attack him. Benton immediately pushed his younger cousin aside, and received the assault, which was entirely unexpected. Neither of the young men was armed.

The engineer, knife in hand, threw himself on Benton: they clinched, and the next instant the engineer ran back to the boat as rapidly as he had left it, while Benton exclaimed that he was stabbed.

The alarm, confusion, and surprise of the

family group and the other promenaders may be imagined.

The young man was at once attended to, and it was found that he was severely cut. He kept up his courage, and would not let himself be taken to his mother's house or to his married brother's, for fear of alarming them too suddenly. He lingered in much pain, and died on Sunday evening.

The murderer was speedily sought after; and had he been caught, so intense was the feeling, he would probably have had justice and punishment meted out to him at once. In the dusk and confusion, he managed to evade the search for him on the boat, disguised himself as a negress, and so got ashore undiscovered.

The next day he was discovered, and is now in the sheriff's custody at Covington.

The unfortunate young man whose career was thus so suddenly and traitorously terminated was about twenty-two years of age. His cousin, to protect whom he lost his own life, is a year or so younger.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—This day a terrible accident occurred on the New Jersey Railroad, at Newark. Two men, named James Taylor and Edward Duffy, who were returning from Elizabeth in a sleigh, attempted to cross the track in front of the "Owl Train," but, miscalculating its distance and speed, were struck by it. Taylor was instantly killed, and Duffy was knocked insensible and considerably hurt, but his injuries will probably not prove fatal.

FIRE IN TUSKEGEE, ALABAMA.—A fire this day in Tuskegee, Ala., destroyed the extensive stables of Jesse Adams, with eighteen horses and other property. The fire is attributed to incendiarism.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—The Covington (Ky.) correspondent of the "Cincinnati (Ohio) Enquirer" says that, this day, Col. McGinnis, of Bourbon county, Ky., crossed from Covington in the ferry-boat to Cincinnati with fourteen of his slaves,—men, women, and children,—for the purpose of emancipating them. The colonel is a widower with three or four children, who, he thinks, at his demise will not need the aforesaid property.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.—This day the Message of Governor Letcher was delivered to the Legislature. He begins by alluding to the happy tranquillity that prevailed during the earlier period of the Republic, which has been interrupted by the interference of the citizens of the Northern States with the rights and institutions of the South. In Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Vermont, and perhaps other States, legislation has been employed to defeat the execution of the fugitive-slave law within their limits.

It is cheerfully conceded that a large portion of the citizens of the North are loyal to the Constitution and the Union; but it is not to be disguised that a large number are indifferent to both, and prefer a dissolution to the extension of slave territory and the increase of slave States. This lamentable state of things originated in the construction by the Northern people of the Constitution. He suggests that a convention of all the States be summoned, in order that a full and free conference may be had, to ascertain if the questions in controversy cannot be settled on some basis mutually satisfactory to both sections. If the differences prove to be irreconcilable, then let the question of a peaceable separation be discussed. He recommends that the Legislature adopt resolutions in favor of a call for such a convention as is provided for in the fifth article of the Constitution, and appeal to the Legislatures of the several States to unite in the application proposed to be made to Congress in pursuance of the provisions of this article. If the free States fail or refuse to unite in the application, it will furnish conclusive evidence of a determination on their part to keep up the present agitation. If the convention meets, and the question cannot be satisfactorily adjusted, it will furnish evidence equally conclusive.

He also suggests the appointment of a commission, consisting of two of our most experienced statesmen, to visit the Legislatures of those States which have passed laws to obstruct the execution of the fugitive-slave act, and to insist, in the name of Virginia, upon their unconditional repeal. The controversy has now reached a point which demands a speedy settlement. If the Union is to be preserved, he is prepared to do all that honor, patriotism, and duty enjoin towards its preservation. Nevertheless, it is the duty of the State to be prepared; and he recommends the revision of the militia-laws, that munitions of war be procured, that brigades of minute-men be organized, and the Military Institute be enlarged. He also recommends the fostering of direct trade, manufactures, and the mechanic arts, and the early completion of the internal improvements now projected or in progress.

REMARKABLE PROCEEDINGS.—**MARRIED TO THE WRONG MAN.**—The "Port Clinton (O.) Democrat" of this date reports the following extraordinary case:—

As we have been informed, quite an excitement prevails at Plaster Bed, in this township, owing to the fact that a young German girl of that place was unconsciously married to a young German of the same place, on Wednesday evening last, without her knowledge or consent. The facts are these. The young lady was engaged to be married to a young man whom we will call B., and the

evening set for the event was Wednesday last. Accordingly, B. made the necessary preparations, such as procuring license, &c., and was to come to this place to have the matter solemnized. But the sequel shows that B. had a rival in the affair, whom we will call C. C., getting wind of what was about to transpire, came to this place and procured a license to marry the same girl. At early evening, and before B. had made his appearance, some friends of C., who were concerned in the plot, repaired to the residence of the lady, who was attired and waiting for her expectant husband, and informed her that they were sent to convey her to Port Clinton, where her husband in expectation was awaiting her arrival.

She immediately complied with the request, and was conducted to the "Island House," where she was induced by the friends of C. to take some refreshments in the shape of wine,—when she soon became unconscious of where she was or what she did. About this time C. made his appearance with a justice, and but a few moments elapsed ere the ceremony was performed between C. and the drugged female; after which he conveyed her to his own house, where they spent the night, (B. in the mean time being unable to find her whereabouts.) The girl in the morning acknowledged the marriage, but declared that she had married B. instead of C. But the latter remonstrated with her, declaring that she had married him, and was then in his house; whereupon she left instantly, and took refuge in a neighboring house, where she stated her case, saying she had been drugged and made to marry the wrong man, and that she would not live with him. Her affianced, B., soon came to her relief, and took her in charge. He came to this place with her on Saturday last, when she commenced suit for divorce against the said C. These are the facts as near as ascertained.

ARREST OF A GANG OF COUNTERFEITERS.—In Jackson, Miss., this day, eight persons, including several old residents of that town, were arrested on Saturday, charged with making and circulating counterfeit money. A large quantity of bogus money, tools, presses, dies, &c., was found in their possession. They were undoubtedly large operators and belonged to an extensive gang of counterfeiters.

RAPE ON A LITTLE GIRL.—In Natchez, Miss., the people were this day intensely excited in consequence of the perpetration of a most beastly outrage on the person of a young girl, about eleven years old, by a fellow named Smelzer.

THE SOCIETY OF THE DAUGHTER OF GOD.—SINGULAR CASE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—This day, in the Philadelphia Court of Quarter

Sessions, in a habeas corpus case, in which Mr. John Rudman claimed the custody of his boy, a child of five years of age, from its mother, whose affections were weaned from him by a religious impostor, named Anna Meister, the following testimony was given:—

On the part of Mr. Rudman, witnesses were called as to his good character and his ability to support his child. A lady was produced, who testified her willingness to take charge of the child for Mr. Rudman. She was a married woman, with one child, and she declared that she would take the same care of the boy as though he were her own son. This witness, when questioned in regard to her knowledge of the belief of the followers of Anna Meister, stated that she understood that they held that if they believed in her they would never die. She was not a member of the Society.

Mrs. Rudman, a pale and delicately-built woman, with but little expression in her face, when called upon to produce witnesses, handed to the District Attorney a paper containing a list of the persons she desired examined. The first witness called was Mrs. Andress, a resident of West Philadelphia, who testified that she had known Mrs. R. four years; she took good care of her child; the child is much attached to its mother, and the mother to the child; Mrs. Rudman has no aberration of the mind; Mrs. R. is a poor woman.

Mr. Mann.—When the child is ill, does the mother attend to it properly?

Witness.—We belong to a Society; and when there is any thing the matter with us or our children, we ask Anna Meister, and she tells us what to do; she gives us herbs, and we always get well after using them; Anna Meister knows what is proper for us.

Judge Allison.—What does she know about medicine?

Witness.—She never practised medicine; but she knows what is good for us.

Judge Allison.—How does she know?

Witness.—"We do believe she is the last Witness, sent from the Almighty, and that we shall obey her commands and live a pure and just life. God gave his commands through Moses first, and afterwards through Jesus Christ, and he tells us 'to love thy neighbor and be pure and just,' and then God shall call us for the first-fruits of his flock." The witness continued in this strain at considerable length and with great volubility. Her earnest manner and evident sincere belief in the doctrines as taught by Anna Meister were painful to behold. The witness, after she had been allowed to run on in this way for some time, was interrupted by the judge asking, "You believe Anna Meister as though God were speaking?"

Witness.—"She speaks the pure doctrine to love our neighbors and to act just." The examination continued as follows: The child

is taught to pray; I did belong to a Presbyterian church; when Mr. Rudman was a member of the Society, he ate of the kroutsalad the same as the child; he never found fault with it then; he never complained that it injured his health; the child is treated now as when he lived with his wife; I meet her with the child every Sunday at our meeting; have seen her ten times at her house during the year; I have belonged to this society four years; Mrs. Rudman joined first; my husband belongs; we take spring-water because it is pure; we boil the hydrant-water to take the impurities off; I believe in eating salad.

Mr. Remak.—What is the object of that?

Witness.—Anna Meister told me I should give it to my husband and child at ten o'clock every night, and it would take the impure stuff from their stomachs.

Mr. Mann. (Aside).—We take it in the form of celery!

Witness.—I give it to my child at ten o'clock at night; if he is asleep I wake him up and make him take his salad; we take three forks full at a time; we put on it a little salt, a little vinegar, and a little sweet oil.

Mr. Remak.—How about onions?

Witness.—It is said it injures us; it is unwholesome.

Mr. Remak.—What else is there in regard to your regulations about eating or drinking?

Witness.—There's beer. If we want spirituous drinks, we take wine; beer is not wholesome, but the wine is pure, because there is nothing mixed in with it; (?) no quantity is fixed for us to take; I teach my child that what Anna Meister says must be believed; my child is ten years old; there are twenty-two or twenty-five who belong to the Society; we give a tip, or a levy, or a quarter, a week, and sometimes a dollar is brought, and this is given for Anna Meister's board; we meet at Mr. Munser's house; he took her in when she commenced preaching; we have preaching on Sunday afternoon and prayer-meetings on Wednesday evenings; some of us have commenced to preach, because it is our duty to be servants of the Almighty, and must give the testimony; I preach sometimes.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 8.

DEATH OF THE REV. CHARLES RENSRAW.—This day died, at Richmond, Mass., the Rev. Charles Renshaw. At fourteen years of age he entered the navy, and had become a lieutenant, when he entered a house of worship in Philadelphia one evening, for the first time in several years. He soon after tendered his resignation in the navy. After a course of study, he went on a mission to Jamaica, and labored seven years. He then preached in Philadelphia; but, the climate not agreeing

with him, he came North, and was settled in Richmond. He had labored there unceasingly for six years, when he was seized with illness on the morning of November 1, 1859.

MURDERED.—In Winsted, Conn., this day, Edward Coffee, a young man twenty-two years of age, was murdered by a man named Michael Connel. The parties had been in altercation some days before, and the matter was seemingly settled. Connel called at a place where Coffee was stopping, and invited him out, when he stabbed him in the neck and the abdomen, making fatal wounds. Coffee lived about two hours. His body was taken to Hartford, where he had friends, and was buried. He was unmarried. Connel was arrested the same evening.

FIRES IN KANSAS.—This day two destructive fires occurred at Leavenworth. A planing-mill, a warehouse, a wholesale grocery, the banking-house of J. C. Hemmingway, and several law-offices, were destroyed. Loss, \$55,000, of which only \$15,000 to \$25,000 is insured.

SUICIDE.—In Massachusetts, this day, Jos. W. Shaw, foreman of a steam-boiler establishment in Worcester, committed suicide by hanging himself at his residence. He had been of intemperate habits for some time. He left a large family.

LAY IN STATE.—This day the body of Bishop Neumann lay in state in the Cathedral chapel.

DIED, in Alexandria, Va., this day, Wm. Fowle, one of the oldest and most respected merchants of that city.

A HEBREW ORPHAN-ASYLUM was formally opened this day at Charleston, S.C.

A DUEL was this day fought in New Orleans between two young gentlemen, named respectively Bouligny and Lallande, which, it is feared, may result seriously. The weapons were small-swords, and Bouligny was run through the lung. Personal pique is assigned as the origin of the difficulty.

MONDAY, JANUARY 9.

FOUND DEAD.—In Philadelphia, this day, at eleven o'clock in the evening, officer Allen, while passing the N.E. corner of Second and Vine Streets, had his attention called to a man lying in the cellar-way of the building at the corner. On making an examination, he discovered the body of a man apparently about seventy years of age. As the body was still warm, it is supposed the deceased had fallen

down but a short time before. The deceased was a beggar.

MURDER IN ARKANSAS.—This day Alfred Kimber, a man said to have been singularly moral and exemplary in his conduct, was called out of his house on the Washington road, near Little Rock, in the night, and shot dead. It was not known that he had an enemy, says the "State Gazette." The murderer escaped.

DEATH OF MAJOR FITZGERALD.—Died, at Los Angeles, Cal., this day, Brevet-Major Edward Harold Fitzgerald, U.S. Army, Captain in the First Regiment of Dragoons, aged forty-one years. Major Fitzgerald was born in Norristown, Pa., in 1819.

In 1839 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment U.S. Infantry from the State of Virginia. He served in the Seminole War from the date of his appointment until the year 1841, when he was selected as one of the officers to conduct from Florida to the western frontier of Arkansas the formidable band of Seminoles which had been led and was surrendered by Coa-coo-chee. From 1841 till 1846, he served in the Cherokee Nation. At the opening of the war with Mexico, he marched with a battalion of his regiment to San Antonio, Texas, where he joined the column under General Wool. He accompanied this column, in all its arduous marches, to Agua Nueva, in the interior of Mexico. Here the battalion to which he belonged was transferred to General Worth's brigade, then occupying the city of Saltillo. In January, 1847, he marched with this brigade to the mouth of the Rio Grande, where it became a part of the army under General Scott. In the landing at Vera Cruz, Major Fitzgerald was the first of the invading army who leaped upon the shore. He was in every battle on General Scott's line, from the surrender of Vera Cruz to the fall of the city of Mexico. In all of these, whether in the line or on the staff, he served with distinction. For conspicuous gallantry at the storming of Chapultepec, he received his commission as brevet-major in the army. After the close of the war he came into the First Dragoons by transfer as a captain, and served in that capacity on the Pacific coast and in the Territory of New Mexico. During the last few years of his life the health of Major Fitzgerald gradually declined; and he recently sought the climate of Southern California, indulging the vain hope that it might become restored. In his profession he was a chivalrous soldier, and in the relations of private life a Christian gentleman.

THE KENTUCKY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met this day. Delegates to the Charleston Convention were elected, resolutions favoring the Dred Scott decision were

adopted, and James Guthrie declared to be the choice of that State for the Presidency.

EXECUTION IN CALIFORNIA.—Jacob Elyea, for the murder of James McQuade, on the 27th of January, 1858, was executed at Stockton this day, protesting his innocence to the last. Twice he had been tried, and twice respited. His imprisonment has lasted over two years. The last effort to acquit him was grounded on the fact that the chief witness against him was a Turk,—hence a negro,—and hence incapable of testifying against a white man. Just as he was going to die, he gave the sheriff a package of the heads of phosphorus matches. He had saved them during the two years of his confinement, to swallow in a last emergency and so commit suicide; but, thinking better of it, he had refrained from taking his own life.

BURNED TO DEATH.—This day a child of Mr. Frederick Hise, of Neshanic, Somerset county, N.J., in the absence of the mother for a few minutes, was burned to death sitting in its cradle. While playing with an open newspaper, one corner of it reached the fire, which was thus communicated to the clothing of the cradle, and so burned the child that it died instantly.

FUNERAL OF A SUICIDE FOR LOVE.—This day the funeral of Orville Wood, who shot himself for love of Miss Mack, took place in Marshall, Mich.

THE FUNERAL OF BISHOP NEUMANN took place this day. The body was removed from the Cathedral chapel to St. John's Church, whither it was followed by a vast throng of the male friends of the deceased. The body was clad in the full official robes of a bishop. Upon the head was a snow-white mitre, and at the side lay a richly-gilt crosier. The hearse used was enclosed with glass, and the firm features of the deceased bishop could be distinctly seen by the people as the cortège moved slowly through the streets. At St. John's Church high mass was performed; and after a sermon by Archbishop Kenrick, the body was removed in the same state to St. Peter's Church, where the interment took place on Tuesday morning, after appropriate services.

A PERSON CHARGED WITH POISONING APPLIES FOR A DISCHARGE.—In the New York Court of Oyer and Terminer, counsel for Margaret Burke, charged with the crime of poisoning her mistress, Mrs. Beetham, an 1 Mr. Fayette Robinson, a boarder, in Fourteenth Street, in the spring of 1859, applied for her discharge, on the ground that she had been confined in the city prison more than ten months, awaiting her trial, in contravention of the statute. The District At-

torney opposed the motion, and it was denied by the court.

COST OF PHILADELPHIA CITY GOVERNMENT FOR A YEAR.—The Controller of that city this day reported that the expenditure on City Accounts, and on the several Trust and Special Accounts, for the year just closed, amounted to \$19,021,521.06.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.—Milton S. Latham took the oath and entered upon the duties of the office of Governor of California this day. He is a native of Ohio, thirty-three years of age. He studied law in the office of Vice-President W. R. King; came to California ten years ago; was Clerk of the Recorder's Court in Sacramento in 1852; was nominated and elected to Congress in 1853, when barely old enough to hold the office; was appointed Collector of the port of San Francisco in 1855; was candidate for Governor before the Democratic State Convention in the same year, but defeated, because the Know-Nothings carried every thing before them at that election; was nominated and elected Governor in 1859. A correspondent of the "New York Tribune" says of him:—

"He is a good lawyer, a fluent and forcible public speaker, of grave and prepossessing appearance and address, very careful and moral in his private life, an excellent manager in political tactics, very discreet, stingy of his promises and faithful to them, and skilled in the art of making friends of everybody. When in Congress in 1854 and 1855 he did only two acts,—vote for the Nebraska bill, and deliver a eulogy of Vice-President King. While Collector of the Port he kept his accounts in the most careful manner; and Secretary Guthrie, a most conscientious and competent officer, expressed his high satisfaction at the manner in which Latham performed his duties. Mr. Latham is an Administration man; but he has very little to say about the quarrels between the Northern and Southern wings of the Democracy, and each wing supposes that his feelings accord with theirs. The Anti-Lecomptonites and Republicans generally prefer him to any of his rival candidates."

A THRILLING SCENE.—**A SKIFF WITH TEN PERSONS SWEEP AWAY BY ICE.**—This day nine men and a female attempted to cross the Ohio River, at Cincinnati, in a skiff, notwithstanding they were warned of the peril on account of the heavy floating ice. The "Enquirer" thus describes their venture, the rescue of nine of them, and the probable death of the other:—

"When in the neighborhood of the abutment to the suspension-bridge, the skiff was struck by some heavy ice, and in a moment

more firmly fastened in a gorge. The rowlocks and oars were covered with ice, which prevented them from being used to much purpose, and the occupants of the skiff were so paralyzed by a sudden fear that they could do nothing to relieve themselves from their dangerous condition.

"Meantime the boat, which was not yet far out in the stream, was slowly but surely drifting down. A few persons, who had watched the perilous adventure from the ferry-float below, endeavored to arrest the boat as it swept by, and partially succeeded in doing so. Seven of the men and the woman were rescued with considerable difficulty. The ninth man, the woman's husband, in endeavoring to gain the boat, fell back in the river and disappeared from view, amid the almost heart-rending screams of his almost distracted wife. A moment after, however, he appeared on the surface, struggling manfully for life. The current was strong and the ice sharp and cutting; but, being an expert swimmer, he kept himself above water, and succeeded in making a landing near the foot of Western Row, about four squares farther down. As might be supposed, he was almost exhausted on reaching the shore, and had he remained in the river five minutes longer he would certainly have perished. The joy of that wife, on seeing her husband, who, a moment before, had been struggling in the jaws of death, can be more easily imagined than described.

"Before the last man in the skiff could be rescued it broke loose from its fastening and was rapidly swept away with its solitary occupant. The poor fellow uttered no cry—gave no signal of distress—made no effort to extricate himself from what seemed inevitable death. The sight of his companion struggling in the chilly waves—the crashing sound of the ice—the biting temperature of the atmosphere—the bleak wintry sky overhead, studded with stars, which

'Like the eyes of wolves glared at him,'

seemed to have on him an overpowering effect. Motionless as a statue he stood, with folded arms, looking at the dim outline of the shore as it slowly receded from view, and taking what he believed to be a last view of earth. On, on, he was swept by the resistless current, his condition every moment becoming more and more critical. Along he moved down the dark river—to him, perhaps, the river of death—which ere morning might empty into that unknown sea that washes the boundaries of another world."

DIED.—This day Charles Ellis, President of the Harvard Bank, died at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

INAUGURATION OF GOVERNOR DENNISON, OF OHIO.—This day Governor Dennison delivered his Inaugural, at Columbus. He recommended annual sessions of the Legislature, and an amendment to the State Constitution, to provide for a different system of representation. He deprecated the neglect of Congress to consider measures of internal improvements. In regard to the Slavery question, he entered into its discussion at some length, from an anti-slavery point of view.

SPLIT IN THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—Advices from Kansas, of this date, state that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas passed a joint resolution adjourning to Leecompton, which Governor Medary vetoed. The Legislature passed it over the veto by a two-thirds vote of a quorum. A question having arisen as to the constitutionality of the vote, the majority adjourned to Lawrence, while the minority remained at Leecompton. Both factions claim to be the legal body, and it is apprehended that another series of legislative difficulties will be created by this disagreement.

FIRE AT DUNCANNON IRON-WORKS.—**NAIL-FACTORY DESTROYED.**—The night of this day, the extensive nail-factory connected with the Duncannon Iron-Works was destroyed by fire. The main building and sixty machines are a total wreck. Loss, \$25,000: insured in Philadelphia. The property was owned and conducted by Fisher, Morgan & Co., of Philadelphia. The origin of the fire is, so far, unknown. It throws some three hundred workmen out of employment.

GARROTING.—The Memphis papers give the particulars of a robbery and garroting of a gentleman, in his room, in the Gayoso House, in that city, on this day, in broad daylight. It seems that a man, named Keller Kurtz, travelling agent for C. F. Newton, manufacturer of gold and silver pen and pencil cases, in New York, had been several days in Memphis, confined to his room, most of the time from serious pulmonary complaint, and was on that morning in his room and in bed. The robber walked in, locked the door, put the key in his pocket, choked the poor fellow senseless, and robbed him of all the money he had, a gold watch and chain, five dozen Congress pens, with silver holders, and three dozen Henry Clay pens, also with silver holders. The loss is about \$350.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10.

DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—In Dayton, Ohio, Samuel Woodman, an old resident, died this day from hydrophobia, having

been bitten by a dog as long since as September. He remained perfectly conscious, but suffering terribly, until his decease.

ARRESTED.—In Detroit, Michigan, this day, Ex-Postmaster O'Flynn, says the "Detroit Tribune," was arrested and taken before United States Commissioner Wilkins, charged, on the complaint of District Attorney Miller, with "feloniously embezzling the sum of \$6,213.29, received by him." This amount is claimed by the Post-Office Department at Washington, as a balance due, while Mr. O'Flynn claims that by the acts of his predecessors in office, and the construction of the law hitherto, this sum belonged to him, and not to the department. Action was commenced against his bondmen, Charles Moran and Alexander M. Campan, at the same time. Mr. O'Flynn gave bail in the sum of \$10,000 to appear and answer at the special term of the United States Court.

DEATH FROM DRINKING.—In New Haven, Connecticut, this day, Miles Winn, who is said to have been a temperate man, killed himself by drinking wine on a wager. He laid a bet of ten dollars that he could drink two quarts of port wine. After finishing seven tumblers, he fell back insensible, and expired shortly afterwards.

AMNESTY.—This day the Legislature of Virginia passed an act of amnesty to all engaged in duels previous to this date. This was done mainly for the benefit of Messrs. Pryor, Clemens, O. Jennings Wise, and some other Virginia duellists, to remove their inability to hold office.

VETOED THE BILL TO ABOLISH SLAVERY.—"The Omaha Nebraskan," of this date, states that the bill abolishing slavery in Nebraska Territory, which had passed both Houses of the Legislature, had been vetoed by Governor Black.

VALEDICTORY OF THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.—In California, this day, the valedictory message of Governor Weller was received by the Legislature, and the ceremonies attending the inauguration of Governor Latham were enacted. The same night he was nominated in the Democratic caucus for United States Senator. The vote in caucus stood:—Latham, 51; Weller, 43; Washington, 2. Mr. Latham's nomination in caucus was on the first ballot after his name was introduced as a candidate. The use of it took Weller's adherents by surprise, and was quite unexpected to the public at large.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A lady named Miss Ann McAllister, sixty years of age, was

burned to death by accident, at her residence, in Amissville. Rappahannock county, Virginia, on this day.

KILLED BY BEING CAUGHT IN THE MACHINERY.—In New Jersey, this day, John Kirk, a native of Scotland, and about forty years of age, was killed at the Passaic Zinc-Works, South Bergen, by being caught upon a belt and carried into a crushing-machine. He survived only about ten minutes.

HUNG BY LYNCH LAW.—This day a party of men in Natchez, Mississippi, seized on the jailer, bound him, and, taking away his keys, opened the jail, and seizing on Charles Smelzer, accused of committing an indecent outrage on a little girl, on the 7th instant, hanged him to a tree, in front of the jail-yard, until he was dead. An inquest was held on the body. The testimony of Jailer McDowell was to the effect that he had locked up the prisoners, Smelzer among them, looking well, or, at least, not sick, previous to seven o'clock on Tuesday night, a little earlier than usual, and that, apprehensive of an outburst from the excited populace, he had hid the keys. He was in his office about seven o'clock, when some eight or ten persons, masked and unknown to him, quietly entered his room, bound him, and locked him up. He was powerless from fright. That in the course of fifteen or twenty minutes he was released by a lady who was with his family at the jail, and that he looked for his keys, and found them in his room, though not where he had concealed them; that he examined the cells, &c., and all the prisoners were safe, except Smelzer, who was gone: that he went over to the court-house yard, attracted by a crowd there gathered, and found Smelzer hanging to a tree, and dead.

The verdict of the jury (there being no further witnesses to be found or heard of) was:—

.. The said deceased was found dead, between seven and eight o'clock, p.m., Tuesday, January 10th, hung with a rope by the neck to a tree in the court-house yard, by whom or in what manner is unknown to the jury."

The "Free Trader" says, "Smelzer, it is stated, poisoned his wife, several years ago, at Bayou Sara, set fire to that town, and had murderously assaulted many good citizens here and elsewhere. He was a bad man and a dangerous character."

SPEECH OF CASSIUS M. CLAY.—In Frankfort, (Ky.,) this day, Cassius M. Clay spoke to a vast audience, from the portico of the State-House, the doors of which had been closed against him. He avowed himself an emancipationist, and vindicated the patriot-

ism of Senator Seward. There was no disturbance.

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—This body met at the State-House in Trenton, N.J., this day. The political complexion is as follows:—

	Dem.	Opp.	Amer.
Senate.....	12	8	1
House	30	28	2
	42	36	3

They organized by the election of C. L. C. Gifford, of Essex county, as President, and Colonel Rafferty, of Huntingdon, as Secretary of the Senate: and A. H. Patterson, of Monmouth, as Speaker, and D. D. Blanwell, of Essex, as Clerk of the House. All of these officers are Democrats. The Americans voted with the Democrats, and received in return the minor offices of the House. A motion was made to exclude Mr. Johnson, of Passaic, from being sworn, on the ground of having been convicted of conspiracy: but the clerk refused to allow it, and Mr. Johnson was sworn in under protest. Governor Newell soon afterwards sent in his message. It opens with a flattering compliment to the State for its natural resources, position, and progress. The receipts of last year amounted to \$207,740, and the disbursements to \$201,498, to which should be added \$85,000 of appropriations unpaid, less a balance on hand of \$19,288. The total liabilities are \$133,098, besides \$49,000 tax on capital stock paid in advance by railroad-companies. The liabilities had been steadily decreasing for some time. He recommended a law obliging each county to pay the entire expenses for prosecution of State prisoners, and the support of its beneficiaries at the Lunatic-Asylum; also lessening the costs for public printing, on which immense sums are annually lavished. He thought the joint companies require looking after, as they make out their own statements without any supervision on the part of the State. A thorough investigation of their affairs is needed, and the State Directors should be instructed to make it. The State prison had yielded a small profit: but it should be made to pay the expense of supervision, as well as other outlays. The banks are said to be in a sound condition. Public education is making steady progress. The State may justly pride itself on the Normal School institution, which is second to no other. From the State Treasury \$30,000, and from the School Fund \$50,000, were paid for educational purposes. The fund now amounts to \$441,769, an increase of \$10,474 during the year. The Lunatic-Asylum is also favorably noticed. The number of patients received and treated last year was four hundred and seventy-six, of whom seventy-six have been

cured. The Governor makes some good suggestions about the militia, the Geological Survey, and the State Library; favors a better observance of the Sabbath; recommends measures for the suppression of intemperance, the writing of medical prescriptions in English, and a registry law. The concluding portion is devoted to national affairs, in which armed invasions, like Brown's, are strongly denounced, while strong opposition is expressed to the attempts to plant slavery in free Territory and re-open the African slave-trade.

FALL OF THE PEMBERTON MILLS IN LAWRENCE, MASS.—LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED AND SIX LIVES, AND WOUNDING TWO HUNDRED AND SEVEN MORE.—This day, about five in the afternoon, the Pemberton Mills, in the city of Lawrence, Mass., fell to the ground, burying between six and seven hundred people in the ruins, killing two hundred and six and wounding two hundred and seven people, of whom many were burned alive. The falling of the walls of the building commenced at the southeast corner, where a portion of the brick-work, fifteen feet high, was seen by bystanders to force itself outwardly. In less than a minute thereafter, the walls of the mills, with the exception of the chief wing, were precipitated into a hideous mass of ruins. The noise produced by the awful event was said by some to resemble that of a terrible snow-slide,—a sharp, quick rattle, giving premonition of the occurrence of an awful catastrophe. The sound was heard quite a distance, and was regarded by many individuals as the shock of an earthquake. There was no warning of danger; and the whole force, males and females, adults and children, were overwhelmed in the ruins. The wreck of the building was complete. Some persons contrived to work their way out; but many were immediately killed, others were wounded to helplessness, and others were so involved in the mass of rubbish that they could not extricate themselves.

The firemen and citizens hurried to the scene of the disaster, and every means was resorted to to get out the dead and wounded. The inhabitants, many of whom had relatives and friends in the establishment, were thrown into consternation, and the confusion and horror of the scene were indescribable. Temporary hospitals were hastily arranged. Ropes and ladders were employed in removing the rubbish; physicians and surgeons were overwhelmed with work; bonfires were lighted in the streets to assist in the work of rescue, and every few moments some poor suffering creature would be brought out, often in a dying state. Numbers of the dead and wounded were carried in carts and other vehicles to the City Hall, to await recognition.

The work of removing the ruins and the

dead and wounded went on briskly, but there were still several hundred unextricated, when the appalling cry of "Fire!" was heard. A man named John Crawford, who was hunting for his daughter with a lantern among the ruins, struck it against some of the machinery, which set fire to the loose cotton, and the flames, spreading, soon put the whole of the ruins in a blaze, driving back the rescuers, and subjecting the imprisoned sufferers to a still more frightful death than that which was first apprehended. The screams and groans, while the flames were progressing, were frightful to hear. The utmost efforts of the firemen were unavailing, and by twelve o'clock the ruins were a mass of flame. By one o'clock all was a heap of glowing cinders and ashes. Several parties who were burned to death had aid nearly extended to them. In one case one of these persons was helped to a glass of water, by parties who were endeavoring to extricate her. She said that near her, separated only by a single beam, were six men uninjured. Alas! they were all consumed in the flames, which spread with great rapidity. How many were thus burned there is no data for estimating. A person who was at the fire from its beginning became cognizant of three parties of individuals—from four to six in number—who thus perished. It was about half-past nine o'clock when the fire was discovered. This additional horror, although somewhat apprehended, struck terror to the hearts that had before been hopeful of saving more lives. Still the work of removal went briskly on. The force-pumps and all the engines which were on the ground at once got streams of water on, but all in vain, and, as stated above, the *débris* were soon one mass of flames.

Those near at the breaking out of the fire were almost on the point of extricating a woman not badly hurt, but the flames drove them back, and the woman is supposed to have perished when delivery seemed so near. The scene was at this time most horrible. The ruins lay in one confused heap, covering an area of about two acres, and piled up to a height of about thirty feet. From nearly every hole and crevice in this vast pile, from the top, from the sides, and in fact from every fissure from whence a voice from the inside could make its way, came shrieks for help, groans of anguish, prayers, and moanings; and in many, very many cases the poor sufferers could be distinctly seen, talked to, and even reached by the hand from the outside. Many thus imprisoned were encouraged and sustained by assurances of safety, and in many cases cups of coffee could be, and were, passed down to those below, who, alas! after all this near approach to safety, saw hour after hour pass away, until, at last, the frightful cry of "Fire!" and the greedy licking of the flames as they approached

with fearful rapidity, crackling and hissing all over the remains on the ground, told them too plainly that all hope of life was gone.

An eye-witness, writing the account of this disaster, says:—

This time—six o'clock—fifteen hundred persons gathered about the spot, and by the light of the fires the more daring were on top, crawling under the ruins, fixing ropes, and doing all in their power to extricate those within. At the outset, their efforts were quite successful. About seventy-five persons, men, women, and children, more or less wounded, were taken out, and, if recognised, carried home, and if not, taken to the City Hall, which had been converted into a temporary hospital. After the first hour, however, the work becomes much more dangerous, by reason of the fall of timbers as displacements are made, and often the rescued and the rescuer are again in danger of a fresh entombment. We do not learn, however, that any serious accident has befallen any of those who rendered assistance from outside; but still the danger of the attempt deterred many from rendering any help except by standing at a distance and screaming themselves hoarse in giving advice or directions to the more daring spirits who were hot at work.

At one point, when a rope had been fixed to a projecting timber, a call was made to the crowd to take hold and pull with a will, but, for a few minutes, such was the danger of the attempt,—for the beam in falling might engulf all near it,—for a few minutes the call was unheeded. Men shuddered and drew back: they would risk much to aid those below, but life was sweet, and the danger great. At this critical juncture, a woman rushed from among the crowd, and, daring the spectators to follow, seized the rope and attempted to mount the pile of smouldering ruins, to clear a way with her hands. The example was enough. Not a word was said, but strong hands at once drew her back, and then there was no lack of hands to the rope; the beam was drawn out, and at least two sufferers released from the opening thus made.

Besides those thus saved, a large number of operatives, mostly males, who were in the weaving-room, which is in the lower story, managed to escape by crawling up from that room through a couple of low windows which were not obstructed. The weaving-room was partially saved by the heavy stone floor of the story above; and many in this department were thus saved.

One poor girl, alive and fully conscious, was dragged from the east end of the fallen mass, with her left arm torn from the socket, and her body and legs awfully mangled. She was taken by her friends, but could not have survived long. In one place the bodies of three girls were found locked in each

others' arms, but quite dead. They could not be removed without mangling the bodies, and, being abandoned for a time, the flames broke out before another attempt was made, and all three were consumed.

One Irishman was taken out quite unhurt; and his first act was to feel in his pocket, from whence he drew forth a sooty "dudeen," and, seizing a brand from the fire, he lit his pipe and went his way.

Next from the ruins was taken the dead body of a lad, and following him was borne a girl with one of her ankles burnt to a crisp. She had been confined by one foot between two beams, and only by the utmost exertion was she recovered. She was, also, taken home by her friends.

A young girl was released just before the flames burst forth, and, in answer to a question, stated that she was unhurt. It afterwards appeared that her right arm was badly broken near the wrist; but in the excitement of the moment, and in the joy of deliverance from a dreadful death, she had not noticed the hurt.

One woman was found with her head jammed between two heavy beams, and pressed so that it was not thicker than the thickness of a hand. It was a sickening sight.

One young girl was confined in a narrow hole, surrounded by broken machinery and ragged timber and boards, and succeeded in crushing out into the open air; but when she emerged from the ruins she had scarcely an article of clothing on her person.

Perhaps one of the saddest episodes of the whole calamity was the fate of Mr. Maurice Palmer, who was an overseer in the mill. In the fall, he was so embedded in the ruins that he could not be extricated before the fire; and, seeing the dreadful element approaching him, he, in his agony and despair, determined not to be roasted to death, and so drew his pocket-knife and cut his throat. He was, however, taken out alive, and would have survived but for the self-inflicted injury. Who, however, can judge the anguish and agony which induced the fearful deed?

The reporter of a newspaper was told, by a gentleman who was early on the spot, that at one point of the ruins he distinguished a female voice crying in distress, and soon another voice answered, "Is that you, Lizzie? Are you hurt?" The reply was a smothered groan, and an appeal to God's mercy in her behalf. Both these girls were afterwards rescued.

A Lawrence paper states that Mr. N. F. H. Melvin, an alderman of that city, was at work in the repair-shop, which is still unharmed. The first intimation he had of the approaching calamity was the rattling of particles against the window, and the appearance of a cloud of dust and lime coming in through the broken panes. His first impression was that the boiler had burst; and he started for the

door. When he got out, he could see nothing at first for the cloud of smoke, but soon observed men, women, and children crawling out from the ruins, covered with blood. He saw two women issuing from the basement, and ran down to them; but one of them said, "Do not help me: there are others in here." He went in under the ruins beneath the projecting roof, about two rods, on his hands and knees, and found a man wedged between two looms, and a large shaft lying on his back. He saw that he could not be got out without tools. He procured a monkey-wrench, and, by taking the loom apart, extricated the man, who went on his way rejoicing. He proceeded to the next loft, and saw one Perkins trying to get out, but he was unable to do so, being wedged between two plank frames laid across his hips. Mr. Melvin could not find an axe nearer than at his home, but ran thither quickly, and on returning released the man by cutting the plank. He continued working in the ruins, although suffering from an injured eye.

Mr. A. B. Winne was in the fifth story when he felt the shaking of the building. He expected to be instantly killed, but went down with the falling mass to the first floor, and walked out of the ruins unharmed. He was obliged to tear away some timbers to get out, which he was enabled to do by his powerful exertions,—the wounded and imprisoned in the vicinity beseeching him not to move any thing, for fear the rubbish would crush them.

Mr. Burredge, of Engine Company No. 4, took out a young girl from the ruins in a perfectly nude state, yet, strange to say, with hardly a scratch on her person. He wrapped her in his overcoat and carried her home,—when, with great presence of mind, she besought him to return to the sufferers in the ruins.

The city is ringing with the praises of Miss Olive Bridges, who at the first alarm slid down the elevator-rope, and, when she found she was safe, nobly assisted in helping her wounded comrades in suffering at the City Hall.

Mr. J. H. Dana says the first intimation most of the operatives had was the swaying of the walls of the whole building. Then the falling commenced at one end, and the whole mass gradually settled,—the majority of the operatives running toward the safer end of the edifice. The wall fell outward, but the roof fell in the shape of a V, allowing an almost unobstructed passage on each side of the mill along the basement, through which many escaped. This passage was open two or three hours afterward, and many persons walked through it. The work of getting out the bodies had been continued until the basement was being cleared, when the fire drove the rescuers away.

Mr. Adams, the overseer, being in the basement, was overtaken by the falling fragments while attempting to escape, and was wedged

between the timbers. A saw was passed to him through the ruins, and he sawed until the nails prevented his going any further. An axe was then handed to him, and he got himself out, not very seriously injured.

A boy in the factory was in the upper story when the crash came. He went to the bottom of the ruins with the falling mass, and walked out unhurt.

A girl working in the upper room felt the giving way of the walls, and held to her loom. She was also carried to the basement, her clothes nearly all torn off, and yet she escaped unhurt. The instances of these miraculous escapes are numerous and almost incredible.

One young woman, twenty years of age, who was at work in the second story, heard the crash of a portion of the building, and saw portions of it tumbling down. She immediately started in an opposite direction, but before she reached this point the walls were crumbling and threatened instant death. Almost panic-stricken, she rushed to a side door, and was just emerging to the entry, when that was crushed in. She recollected nothing more than getting through a window and leaping to the ground, where she was unconscious.

Another young woman, also about twenty, escaped an awful death. Unapprized of the fall of the building until the terrible catastrophe itself came upon her, she was at work in the third story. She only knows that the whole flooring above her was precipitated upon that on which she stood, accompanied by a terrific noise. She was crushed beneath some machinery near which she was at work, her head being pressed against a beam, seeming, as she described it, as if her head would "split in two at every moment." Her legs were forced in one direction, her arms in another. But one arm could be used at all. Every second the heavy weight appeared to be settling closer and closer upon her. She saw nothing but death awaiting her. Her feelings were those of the most agonizing kind. She said that she prayed God that she might be delivered from impending death. Hardly had she ceased uttering this prayer, when the falling of a wall in a distant portion of the mill released her from the imminent peril about her. With a presence of mind that exhibited genuine heroism, she struggled amid danger and death, and in time reached a point of safety. This was after being in the ruins for upwards of an hour. She was, however, more injured than was at first supposed, as is evident from her inability not merely to leave her bed, but hardly to turn her body. Her physician apprehends some internal injuries of a serious nature. She conversed with difficulty.

A young man who was taken from the ruins after a confinement of some five hours says his feelings were of the most painful and indescribable nature. The groans of the wounded

and dying met his ear at every moment. The shouts of the people without mingled with the terrible sounds within. When released, such had been the pressure upon his person that he was nearly unconscious. He never expected to get out alive.

A maiden lady, about thirty-eight, who worked in the upper (dressing) room, was precipitated to the ruins (or with them) below, and sustained no particular injury. Her escape is most extraordinary. She came among timbers, portions of the roof, bricks, machinery, &c., but was unharmed. It was one of the most wonderful of all the escapes of this terrible tragedy.

A citizen, who risked his own life in an attempt to save the operatives from the burning pile, worked his way into an inner apartment, and, looking through a hole in the wall, saw two men and a woman walking to and fro, apparently entirely unhurt. He reached through and took them by the hand, and proceeded with vigorous blows to make a hole in the partition. A moment too soon the flames sprung up where he stood. A flood of water poured in upon it and blinded him, and he rushed from the place, warned by the engineer, and narrowly escaped with his life.

Shortly before the fire broke out, and while there were thousands of persons exerting themselves to their utmost to save human life and extricate the dead, a little girl was discovered by a party at work in one part of the ruins. She lay upon her back; a large bar of iron—one of the iron columns—was so thrown over her that it was impossible for her to move; besides, she had her arms pinioned by some of the machinery-wiring that had got wound around them. Her face was badly lacerated; and the humane individuals, saddened by the sight around them, proceeded to extricate the supposed corpse. After repeated trials at the bar of iron, without being able to move it off, a stalwart man, in passing by, stooped, and, easily lifting the bar, laid it aside. The surprise of the party on finding the little girl alive and not fatally injured may be imagined but not described. She had lain between some of the bricks and rubbish, so that but little of the floor and falling iron had come upon her.

A husband was seen anxiously searching the promiscuous wreck for his wife. The search was long and untiring. Every little nook was carefully examined; and finally the lost one was found. In turning over some of the roofing, in a pile of rubbish, she was discovered closely embedded among brick, iron, splinters of wood, &c. It required some time to clear it away, and, when once it was found, the husband took the supposed lifeless body away. Before he reached home the lady recovered consciousness, and, with the exception of a few slight injuries, is probably as well as ever.

Of the five overseers of the different de-

partments of the mill, but one—Mr. Branch—was killed. The other four—Messrs. Tatterson, Nevins, Glover, and Shove—were fortunate in escaping uninjured. But a few moments before the falling of the building, Mr. Chase, the agent of the company, Mr. Clark, the clerk, and several of the overseers, were together in the weave-room. Mr. Chase all at once noticed something unusual, and heard a cracking sound, when, almost instinctively, he started for the door, the only available mode of egress. This door, which it had been the practice to keep fastened, was opened by a boy just as Mr. Chase and his companions reached it, and the party had just time to get half a dozen feet from the wall when it fell.

Shortly after this, a little girl appeared in the window of the northwest corner of the building, which was standing, and jumped out. She was caught by some gentlemen, and sustained no injury.

A brother and sister—Robert and Mary Moore—employed in the weave-room, were buried in the falling mass. They say the whole affair passed off so quickly that they hardly knew what had happened. The first intimation that they had of it was a crash overhead, and then a trembling of the building. Instinctively they both lay flat upon the floor, and both came out of the ruins safe and sound.

Many of the persons who were rescued from the ruins alive owe their escape from instant death to the arches of the looms, which resisted the immense weight of timbers and machinery, and left a space between the floors, in which the sufferers could move about.

A marvellous escape from death is related of a little girl about ten or twelve years old. She was found with her feet spread wide apart by a huge mass of iron that would probably weigh a thousand pounds. Close on either side were heavy pieces of machinery, and over her back a large timber; while one of her arms was thrust through an iron ring. All these heavy articles were in close contact with her body, so that she could not move; and yet, strange to say, she was rescued with only slight injuries. How she could have got into such a position is a marvel.

An affecting scene occurred during the early part of the evening, which melted the hearts of all who witnessed it. A little boy, whose only friend on earth was his mother, and that mother employed in the mill, wandered about among the crowd, sobbing as if his little heart would break, and begging the bystanders to save his mother. The prayers of the little fellow were answered: his mother was saved, and, clasping her son in her arms, his joy knew no bounds, one extreme succeeding another.

Another young girl was buried ten feet deep under rubbish, but, her screams being

heard, parties set to work to extricate her. After toiling long and hard, they succeeded in removing the superincumbent mass, when, to their astonishment, the girl jumped nimbly up, and ran skipping away, greatly pleased at her liberation, and not in the least hurt!

A boy at work in one of the upper rooms, hearing the crash, had the presence of mind to jump into a waste-box, which, with its occupant, was buried several feet beneath the ruins. When the rescuers raised the pile of rubbish from the box, the young hero sprang from his narrow prison and walked away as coolly as if nothing had happened.

Two men in the basement threw themselves under a loom, and were finally saved.

The following is a list of the killed, wounded, and missing, whose names have been obtained:—

THE DEAD AND MISSING.

1. John McDonnell,	43. Samuel Roloff,
2. Mary McDonnell,	44. Jeremiah O'Herm,
3. John Dearborn,	45. John McNabb,
4. Bridget Ryan,	46. Martin Hughes,
5. Margaret Sullivan,	47. John Hughes,
6. Morris Palmer, overseer,	48. Garret Sweeney,
7. Ellen Culbert,	49. Catharine Connors,
8. Ellen Kosch,	50. Ellen Hackett,
9. Hannah Shay,	51. Dora Ryan,
10. Bridget Loughley,	52. A. P. Martin,
11. Margaret Foley,	53. Mary Jewett,
12. Bernard Hallfield,	54. Kate Maroney,
13. Bridget Sullivan,	55. Mary Smith,
14. Catharine Callaghan,	56. Bridget Dougherty,
15. Annie Shay,	57. Augusta Aghworth,
16. Eliza Orr,	58. ——— Sampson,
17. Michael O'Brien,	59. Abby Pottle,
18. Peter Callaghan,	60. Harry York,
19. Mrs. Job Jewett,	61. Margaret Fearlass,
20. Dennis Leonard,	62. Wm. Jordan,
21. Margaret Hamilton,	63. Margaret Coleman,
22. Hannah Mullenax,	64. Mary Ryan,
23. Joanna Cronan,	65. Mary Griffin,
24. Martha Hughes,	66. Bridget Rufin,
25. Ann Manning,	67. Katy Hickey,
26. Wm. Keith,	68. Elen A. Haam,
27. Patrick Callaghan,	69. Lizzie Town,
28. Mary McCann,	70. Alice Cutting,
29. Margaret Fosley,	71. L. F. Brough,
30. Richard Miedgly,	72. Elizabeth Kimball,
31. Hannah McKeey,	73. Patrick Connor,
32. Michael Sweeney,	74. Ellen Connor,
33. Margaret Falland,	75. Wm. Cram,
34. Julia Roberts,	76. Ira G. Locke,
35. Owen Nash,	77. John H. Allen,
36. Matthew C. Ryan,	78. Bridget Kelley,
37. Bridget Ronder,	79. Lorinda Gimson,
38. Bridget Riley,	80. Mr. Packard,
39. Kitty Clark,	81. John Huse,
40. Alice Murphy,	82. Martin Huse,
41. William Metcalf,	83. Catharine Connors,
42. Thomas Nicol,	84. Cora Hickey.

THE WOUNDED.

1. Eliza Ryan,	18. Ellen Kane,
2. Jeremiah Sullivan,	19. Bridget Simpson,
3. William Child,	20. Thomas Moran,
4. Catharine Vane,	21. Samuel Martin,
5. James Davis,	22. Ira Mather,
6. Catharine Dolan,	23. Robert Seavey,
7. Robert Hayes,	24. Thomas H. Watson,
8. N. D. Robinson,	25. Patrick O'Donnell,
9. Hannah Hayes,	26. Richard Sumney,
10. Henry Haller,	27. Augusta Sampson, spine
11. Patrick Riley,	badly injured,
12. Rosanna Lynch,	28. Abby Pottle, confusion
13. Mary Armstrong,	of hip,
14. Ellen McKenna,	29. J. H. Jewett.
15. Ellen Murphy,	30. Prudence Spread, face
16. Kate O'Brien,	injured,
17. Ryan McClean,	31. Mrs. Kearney,

32. Mrs. Doyle,	54. Mary Kennedy,
23. H. Hickey,	55. Mary York,
34. Mrs. McGiven,	56. Margaret Hamilton,
35. Owen Brannon,	57. Henry Kull,
36. John Welch (a boy),	58. Henry Peckham,
37. Ellen Carty,	59. Kate Kearney,
38. ——— Daly,	60. Bridget Bradley,
39. Mary Callahan,	61. Thomas Conn,
40. Margaret Hayden,	62. John Ward,
41. Catharine Carragan,	63. Mary A. Coleman,
42. Jesse Leach,	64. Damon P. Haam,
43. James Kenney,	65. Celia Stevens,
44. Michael McCormick,	66. Mary Slavin,
45. Sarah Doyle,	67. Eliza Orr (since dead),
46. Ellen Mahoney, thigh	68. Hannah Hennessey, fracture
badly fractured,	of femur,
47. Elizabeth Wared, hip	69. Ellen Mahoney, severe
dislocated,	flesh-wounds,
48. Elizabeth Burn, arm	70. Margaret Mahoney,
fractured,	71. Ellen Haunc,
49. ——— Luney (since dead),	72. Catharine Landers,
50. Jewett, confusion,	73. Rosa Kenney, fracture
51. Beynton, scalp-wound,	of elbow,
52. Mary Hurly, five scalp-	74. Mary Ann Hickey, clav-
wounds, but doing	vicle fractured,
well,	75. Ellen Hickey, wrist dis-
53. Ira B. Locke, burned,	located.

The factory employed nine hundred and ten operatives, of whom all, with the exception of about three hundred, were in the main building. The edifice destroyed was an immense brick building, five stories high, two hundred and eighty feet long and seventy-five feet wide, with a wing forty-five feet square. It contained two thousand seven hundred spindles. The building ran along two streets, the wings forming an angle somewhat like the letter L. On the inner space, between the wings, were detached buildings connected with the works. Surrounding the Pemberton Mills, and along the banks of the river, were quite a number of other mills, the principal ones being the Washington Mills, the Duck Mills, and the Pacific Mills.

The Pemberton Mills cost originally between \$700,000 and \$800,000, and were owned by a stock company. Several years ago the company failed, and the mills were bought at auction by their present owners, three or four persons, who carried it on as a partnership concern.

The firm has been quite prosperous, and has done a very large business, having connections with all sections of the country. At the time of the disaster they had over seven hundred looms at work, running full time. The principal fabrics of their manufacture were cottonades, shirting stripes, ticking, Canton flannels, &c.

They produced over \$1,000,000 worth of goods—perhaps \$1,500,000—per annum, a considerable proportion of which was sold at their agencies in the principal Northern cities, on commission. The goods manufactured were principally of cotton.

A large majority of the operatives employed in the mill were foreigners, principally Scotch and Irish. Most of the American girls engaged were employed in the dressing-room, and but few of them were killed.

The architect employed by the old Pem-

berton Mill Company to superintend the construction of the building was one Captain Bigelow, formerly a resident of Lawrence, but now superintendent of the Government works at New Bedford.

The estimated value of the mill and machinery was between \$600,000 and \$700,000. The picker and dye houses, the machine-shop and store-house, are still standing. In the latter was stored some two thousand bales of cotton, worth about \$100,000, which is uninjured.

Immediately after the accident, collections to aid the sufferers were made in the principal cities of the Union, and assistance poured in from the surrounding country. The Mayor of Lowell, Daniel Saunders, proved himself an active and efficient magistrate, in making efficient regulations and affording information where assistance would be useful. An inquest was held on the bodies, and a thorough examination held as to the causes of the accident. The testimony of Mr. Jesse Glover, the overseer of repairs, was to the effect that he had always considered the building weak, but had not supposed it to be dangerously so. Mr. John B. Tuttle, who superintended the brickwork at the erection of the building, testified that he had always thought the walls insufficient, and that he had told Mr. Bigelow so while it was being built. A verdict was returned censuring the architect of the building, Captain Bigelow, for culpable neglect in its erection.

In reply he published a card, in which he claims that he was not responsible for the use of pintles in the structure, nor for the weakness of those which were used. He thinks that he tested the castings as thoroughly as is customary. He believes that the walls were firm, and that the floors were rigid and unyielding. He says that the owners of the mill made the contract for the pillars. He attributes the calamity to the "most unlooked-for carelessness or dishonesty of a subordinate agent."

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.

VESSEL SUNK.—This day the propeller Ellen E. Terry, from Wilmington, Del., having twelve thousand bushels of corn on board, while lying at one of the Brooklyn docks, was cut through and carried away by a large floe of ice. She was observed to commence sinking, but by the aid of a ferry-boat was conveyed to the foot of North Eighth Street, where she soon after sunk. The damage will amount to about \$12,000: no insurance.

WISCONSIN ICE-BOAT.—In Wisconsin, this day, the ice-boat for winter navigation on the Upper Mississippi was put into successful operation at Prairie du Chien, and made a trial trip to La Fayette—thirty-two miles—in

two hours and ten minutes, returning in two hours, and carrying twenty passengers.

HORRIBLE CONSPIRACY AGAINST A HUSBAND AND FATHER.—In the "Providence (R.I.) Journal" of this date, an extraordinary case of conspiracy is given. It seems the wife of a watchman, named Butterfield, and a Mrs. Church, whose husband passes for a physician, wished to get possession of Butterfield's property; when the former suddenly discovered that her husband had been guilty of a revolting crime. It was alleged that the object was his own child, Lydia Ann, thirteen years old. The doctor and she entered into correspondence upon the subject. The girl was at first persuaded by flattering promises, and coerced by threats, to swear to the guilt of her father, but afterwards declared the story was a fabrication. The guilty parties were arrested and held to bail for trial.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN ALBANY.—On this day the extensive coffee and spice manufactory of John Thomas, on the corner of Dean and Exchange Streets, was discovered to be on fire. The building adjoining this, No. 12 Exchange Street, was partially injured by fire, a portion of the roof having been burned; but the loss on the stock is mainly attributed to the deluge of water which was thrown into the building. Mr. Thomas's loss by this disaster is not less than \$20,000, upon which there is an insurance of \$9000 on stock and merchandise.

SLEIGH-RIDE TO THE CHILDREN.—This day Col. Colt, of Hartford, gave a great sleigh-ride to the children of the Colt Armory Sunday-School. They were over a hundred in number, and all piled into a mammoth sleigh, built for the purpose, decked with evergreens and banners, and drawn by fifteen mules, tandem. The rate of speed was not rapid; but the children enjoyed it vastly, and were the observed of all observers. After the ride, they partook of an entertainment at the colonel's residence.

DEATH OF THE REV. O. C. COMSTOCK.—This day the Rev. O. C. Comstock died at the residence of his son, in Marshall, Mich., at the age of seventy-six years. Dr. C. commenced his career in Tompkins county, N. Y., where he practised medicine. He was elected to Congress from the district of which Tompkins formed a part in 1813, and served about six years, when he left his seat in Congress, and the practice of medicine, to preach the gospel. He was ordained while at Washington, and acted as Chaplain to the House during the remainder of his term.

POLITICAL.—This day the Alabama Democratic State Convention met. Mr. Lyons, a strong Southern-Rights man, was chosen

President, and Mr. Van Hoose, and others, Secretaries. Mr. Yancey made a "tremendous" speech, declaring his belief that the Southern-Rights wing would control the National Convention. The Yancey delegation from Montgomery county was received. The delegates to Charleston were instructed to insist on Congressional protection to slavery in the Territories: failing in this, they were to withdraw, and call the Convention again.

THE Indiana Republican State Central Committee met at Indianapolis this day, and issued a call for a mass State Convention of all opposed to the present Administration, to nominate a State ticket, on the 22d of February.

IN Missouri this day, the bill banishing free negroes from the State, under the alternative of becoming slaves, which had already passed the State Senate, passed the House with some amendment.

IN New Jersey this day, the House, by a vote of thirty-one to twenty-seven, declared the seat of Joel M. Johnson, member elect from the second district of Passaic county, vacant, on the ground that he had been convicted of conspiracy, which crime, it is said, makes him ineligible.

THE California Legislature this day elected Milton S. Latham United States Senator. The vote was as follows, viz.:—Milton S. Latham, 97; Edmund Randolph, (Anti-Le-compton Democrat,) 15; O. L. Shaft, (Republican,) 3.

THE ILLINOIS (ADMINISTRATION) DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION this day met at Springfield and elected delegates to the Charleston Convention.

The resolutions adopted affirm the Democratic doctrine that neither Congress nor the Territorial Legislature has the power to exclude slavery, but that the people, when forming State Governments, have the right to permit or exclude slavery. Also, that the principle of squatter sovereignty is calculated to promote discord, disunion, treason, and murder, as practically illustrated at Harper's Ferry. The resolutions express full confidence in the national Administration, including its policy on the Slavery question.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met at Indianapolis. Seven counties had double delegations. Robert Lowry was elected permanent President.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE GRIFFIN & NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD.—This day the grading on the Griffin & North Alabama Railroad

commenced. Messrs. Brown and Holman have taken the first contract, beginning at Griffin.

BURNING OF THE SHIP MERILLA.—This day the ship Merilla, together with her cargo, was destroyed by fire, at Melbourne, New South Wales.

NEGRO KILLED.—A negro belonging to Major John H. Howard, of Columbus, was killed near his master's plantation, on Flint River, Ga., by the cars running over him. The negro, a boy some twenty-two years old, was asleep upon the track, and awoke when the cars were too near to stop their speed and observe his signs. The cow-catcher attached to the front of the engine severed his head from his body.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.—A German, named Caspar Straub, was this day killed at Newark, N.J., by the Philadelphia train. The eight A.M. train from Rahway was coming towards the Market Street Depot, the Philadelphia train going the other way, when Straub, endeavoring to avoid the Rahway train, stepped in front of the Philadelphia train, and, being struck by it, was instantly killed.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12.

STRANGE OCCURRENCE AT A FUNERAL.—One of the strangest occurrences happened at the funeral of Michael Guthrie, who was accidentally killed the day previous on the Northwestern Railway, which we have ever been called upon to chronicle. The family of Mr. Guthrie, consisting of a wife and three children, had made extensive arrangements for the accommodation of the friends of the deceased at the funeral. A large number of carriages and a numerous assembly of mourners were present when the undertaker, Mr. Berry, arrived with the hearse. About the same time another carriage, containing a woman richly and fashionably dressed, was driven to the door. The woman alighted, and entered the house. To the astonishment of the assembly, to all of whom she was a total stranger, she greeted the children of Guthrie as her own, and they in turn addressed her as their mother, manifesting the greatest joy, mingled with surprise, at seeing her. The wife, on the other hand, was confounded. She knew not what to say or what to think of this sudden and strange appearance of one who claimed also to be the wife of the deceased and who was addressed by his children as their mother. She knew herself to be their stepmother, having been married to their father in due legal form and in the full confidence that his first wife was dead. This supposition being now overthrown by the sudden appearance

of one claiming to be that deceased wife, the other wife began to upbraid the children for not telling her that their mother was living. The real mother (for such the stranger was) assured her that the children were not to blame, as they, as well as their father, had reason to believe her dead. She had deserted her husband in the city of St. Louis, where they lived, and shortly afterwards caused an announcement of her death to be published in the newspapers of that city. But she was not dead. Leaving St. Louis, she had lived in Chicago, not knowing that her husband was here until she saw the account of his death published in the papers yesterday morning. She had come to reclaim her children, and to behold for the last time on earth the form of their father.—*Chicago Times.*

SHOCKING MURDER IN NEW ORLEANS.—This day Auguste Droz was most inhumanly butchered by Hermogene Perry. Droz lived with his young wife next door to Mrs. Perry and son; and some few days before the tragedy, Droz was in his back yard, engaged in splitting wood, when he made use of a vulgar word, thoughtlessly, to the wood, which he found difficult to manage, when he was overheard by Perry and his mother, who were in the adjoining yard, which they thought was applied to them. Young Droz, learning that Perry was laboring under a wrong impression, went to him to explain the matter; but Perry, in his fury, refused to talk with Droz, and applied a cowhide to his back with vigor, which D. resented by striking back with a slight cane. At this juncture Perry's mother cried out to him to kill Droz, when he drew a bowie-knife and cut Droz to the heart; and, as he fell bleeding, his young wife ran to his assistance and raised him up, and, while so doing, Perry was still being urged on to "kill him," "finish him," by his mother. He kept on stabbing at the helpless victim, in spite of the efforts of Mrs. Droz to prevent it, and reached over her shoulder to inflict more wounds; and when he was satisfied that he had mortally wounded his victim, he walked off at his leisure in company with his mother. Those that witnessed the scene say that it was heart-rending in the extreme. While the young and fond wife of the butchered victim was bending over his body and supporting him with one hand, as she fought to protect it from the further assaults of the demon with the other, like a true and faithful wife that she was, it was enough to melt the most obdurate heart, and bring tears to the eyes of a Mark Antony. Mrs. Perry has been arrested as an accessory.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—A collision occurred on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad between a passenger and a freight train, this day, by which a brakeman was killed, several persons injured, and damages to cars and track

sustained to the amount of \$50,000. The accident occurred near Red Bluff.

FATAL AFFRAY IN NEW YORK.—This day an affray occurred in a disreputable den in Thomas Street, which resulted in the death of Mary Stewart, a Scotchwoman, aged thirty-five years. The house was resorted to by both blacks and whites, and males and females of the lowest class of thieves. A dispute arose between the woman Stewart and Enos Foulkes, a negro, he declaring that he had not received his percentage of the money she had earned. Words terminated in blows, and in the scuffle Foulkes knocked deceased down, who fell heavily on the floor, rendering her insensible. Foulkes, thinking that she would soon recover, told two other negroes, named Huso and Williams, to doctor her and she would soon get round again. She, however, never recovered her sensibility; and the fatal fight only leaked out with her death. An inquest was held by the coroner, who held Foulkes to await the action of the grand jury.

TRIED FOR MURDER.—In Philadelphia, this day, John Sweeny was tried for the murder of Charles Carten, on the 30th of November last, by stabbing him with a pair of tailor's shears. The whole difficulty grew out of the fact that a woman, who called herself Mary Sweeny, had rented a room of the deceased, and had prohibited the prisoner from visiting her. In fact, she had beaten him on several occasions. Being completely infatuated with the woman, he took to drinking, and in one of his sprees, on the 6th of October, had met the deceased and inflicted a slight stab. After being in prison a short time, he was released; and on the Sunday preceding the night of the murder he visited the neighborhood where Mr. Carten lived, and was heard to exclaim that he would have a "life out of the house; all he had to lose was his own." On the night in question he came to the house, and by his noisy conduct drew the deceased out; and, as he stepped to the pavement, he made a thrust at him with the shears, saying, "Take that; it will do you," and then walked away; and, when arrested, he threw the shears from him. One witness for the defence testified that the deceased first struck the prisoner a blow on the head and knocked his hat off. The jury returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree.

POLITICAL.—This day the Governor of Wisconsin delivered his annual message to the Legislature of that State. The finances of the State are shown to be in a prosperous condition. The Slavery question is discussed at considerable length, the Governor taking the Republican view of the various questions involved in that subject. He favors no compromise, denouncing the disunion sentiments

which are allowed to be expressed in the halls of the National Legislature, as unpatriotic, undignified, and disgraceful, and declares that every attempt at disunion should be rewarded with the halter.

THE INDIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION assembled at Indianapolis this day. Many of the counties had sent double delegations, representing the Administration and Douglas wings; but in a number of cases a compromise was effected. Much discussion took place on a motion that the chair appoint a committee to nominate delegates to Charleston. Finally a resolution was adopted, by 265 to 129, "that, while we pledge our support to the nominee of the Charleston Convention, the delegates are instructed to vote for Mr. Douglas." After the choice of these, Thomas A. Hendricks was nominated for Governor.

LEGISLATIVE FRACAS.—In Jefferson City, Mo., this day, a fight occurred on the floor of the House of Representatives. The parties were two members named Minor and Davis. The former called the latter an idiot, when a rough-and-tumble fight took place, the parties fighting until separated.

LINSEY-WOOLSEY AT A BALL.—This day, at a ball given in Warrenton, Va., in compliment to the Fanquier Black-Horse Company, "A marked incident of the occasion," says the "Alexandria Sentinel," "was the appearance of a number of the fairest belles of the evening in linsey dresses, adding thus the charms of patriotism to the greatest adornments, beauty unadorned."

INDIAN OUTRAGES.—In California, this day, a messenger arrived at Sacramento from Mendocino county with reports of Indian outrages. Dwellings had been burned, and four hundred head of stock killed.

A DANGEROUS LEAP.—This day Mr. James W. Augers, of Elizabeth, N.J., in crossing the track of the Central Railroad at Elizabethtown, was caught by the locomotive in such a manner that he had to jump on the cow-catcher, and from thence on to the locomotive, in order to save his life.

BURNED TO DEATH.—This day Miss Bigelow, the daughter of a hotel-keeper at Valley Flats, Columbia county, N.Y., was burned to death, by her clothes catching fire at the stove. She was about twenty-two years of age.

OUTRAGE ON AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—This day the brig Jehossee, Captain Vincent, of Charleston, S.C., on a legitimate trading-voyage, was captured off Adaffa, west coast of Africa, by the British sloop-of-war Falcon,

Commodore Fitzroy, who, having brought the Jehossee to, sent a boat, manned by two lieutenants and sixteen seamen, to take possession of her. This party was commanded by Lieutenant Hunt, who at once demanded from Captain Vincent his papers.

The latter, not recognising the right of any British officer to make such a demand, positively refused to show any thing but the register of the Jehossee. Captain Vincent, with his officers and crew, were then transferred to the Falcon, and, while on board that vessel, were treated with the grossest indignity. They were all stripped entirely naked upon the deck of that vessel, and discourteous epithets applied to them. The commander of the Falcon informed Captain Vincent that he had been looking for him for a month, and that there was a price fixed upon his head.

The next day the demand for the papers of the Jehossee was renewed, and a request made to Captain Vincent that he deliver up the keys of the box which contained them. This was again promptly refused, accompanied with a denial of the right of a British officer to examine the papers of a vessel sailing under the American flag. Captain Fitzroy then had the box brought on board the Falcon and forcibly broken open and the papers taken therefrom. After their examination, Captain Vincent, with his supercargo, Mr. F. N. Bonneau, were again placed on board the Jehossee and confined in her cabin, an armed guard being placed over them.

On their return, they found their private stores and clothes had been taken out of the cabin,—every thing indicating a thorough search and an extensive appropriation of their effects. A portion of the articles stolen from the cabin consisted of different kinds of liquors. The free use of them soon rendered the prize-crew unfit for duty; and the officer in charge of the Jehossee had to beg the assistance of Captain Vincent and Mr. Bonneau in navigating the vessel during the night.

At daylight the Falcon was hailed, and a fresh crew sent on board, the others having been returned to her in a state unfit for duty. Both vessels then sailed for Whydah, at which port they arrived on the 14th of January, at sunset.

A day or two after their arrival at the latter port, Captain Fitzroy, of the Falcon, evidently feeling that he had committed an illegal and unjustifiable act, offered to return the Jehossee to Captain Vincent; but this the latter refused most positively. His crew, however, were sent on board, and the Falcon sailed from Whydah. Previous to her sailing, Captain Vincent entered his protest against the whole affair as illegal, unjust, and a deliberate outrage upon the American flag. He also wrote full details of the affair to the

commander of the American squadron on the African coast, which he despatched to different points, and, at the date of the letters from which we glean the above facts, (February 3,) was daily expecting the arrival of an American vessel-of-war.—*Charleston Courier.*

DEATH OF REV. DR. RYDER.—Died, this day, in Philadelphia, the Rev. James Ryder, D.D., one of the most eloquent and able clergymen in the Catholic Church in the United States, at the parsonage of St. Joseph's Church, Willing's Alley, of inflammation of the bowels.

Dr. Ryder was born in Ireland, in October, 1800, and came to this country in his youth. In 1815 he entered the Jesuits, as a novice of the order, and during the ensuing five years prosecuted his philosophical studies in Georgetown College. In 1820 he went to Rome, where for five years he was occupied in the study of theology. It was during this period that he made his defence of theology in the Roman College. After his ordination, in 1825, he was appointed a teacher of Theology and Sacred Scripture in the College of Spoleto, where the present Pope was then Archbishop. At the close of three years he resigned this position and returned to America. The ripened attainments which he had acquired during his absence rendered his presence at Georgetown desirable, and he accordingly entered the college a second time, not as a pupil, but as a teacher of theology and philosophy. He was soon after appointed to the Vice-Presidency of the college, which position he held for several years, having twice visited Philadelphia during the interval and spent some time here in a pastoral relation. It was upon one of these occasions that he attended the laying of the corner-stone of St. John's (Catholic) Church, Thirteenth Street, above Chestnut.

In 1839, during the erection of St. Joseph's Church, in Willing's Alley, Dr. Ryder was pastor of that congregation, as he had, in fact, been for a short period while they yet worshipped in the old building on the site of their present edifice. The corner-stone of this church was laid by Dr. Ryder, who preached in St. Mary's on the occasion. The procession to the church on that day, and the solemnities attending it, are well remembered by many of our citizens. Toward the close of 1839 he assumed the pastoral charge of St. John's Church, in Frederick, Maryland. In 1840 he was elected President of Georgetown College. Subsequently he was elected President of the College of Worcester, Mass. He was also Superior of the Order of Jesuits in the Province of North America. As a lecturer and pulpit-orator, Dr. Ryder was exceedingly popular in the Roman Catholic community. He was an eloquent and graceful speaker, and enjoyed a wide reputation.

DEATH OF GEN. R. C. BUTLER.—General Robert C. Butler, Assistant Adjutant-General to General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans, died, at his residence at Lake Jackson, near Tallahassee, Florida, on the afternoon of this day. Only three of General Jackson's prominent officers at that battle now survive; viz.: General William O. Butler, of Kentucky; Major Shotard, of Mississippi; and Col. A. P. Hayne, of South Carolina.

DREADFUL DEATH.—In New York, on the morning of this day, just before daybreak, an Italian, named Florian Cartella, residing at 74 Duane Street, got out of his bed, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, and leaped out of the window, falling on the pickets of an iron fence, which pierced and almost passed through his body. The poor man, of course, was instantly killed.

THE MINNESOTA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met at St. Paul, to elect delegates to the Charleston Convention, this day.

Resolutions were passed endorsing the Cincinnati platform and the Dred Scott decision; opposing the reopening of the slave-trade; denouncing the Harper's Ferry raid; declaring Stephen A. Douglas to be the first choice for the Presidency, and instructing the delegates to the Charleston Convention from Minnesota to vote for him as long as such support will prove available, and declaring that the Minnesota Democracy will support the Charleston nominee, whoever he may be.

A resolution instructing the delegates to vote for Douglas until the majority instructed otherwise, was voted down by 38 majority.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF A MURDERER.—This day, Lynch, tried for murder in Bordentown, N.J., attempted to escape from the court-room where his trial was going on. At the time the court adjourned, about seven o'clock, the number in attendance was unusually large. Lynch started from his seat, as the people began to move out, and, in the crowd and confusion, he had got half-way to the door before the discovery was made. He was proceeding towards the door as fast as possible, when he was seized and secured, though not without a hard struggle. During the remainder of his trial two or three constables were constantly by his side.

After the verdict of the jury, and he was taken back to his cell, it was deemed necessary to put him in irons; and to accomplish this it required the full strength of five men. He begged of the sheriff to shoot him, cut him into pieces, or kill him in any way, and, if he would not do it, go and ask the judge to do it, rather than to chain him to the floor.

EXECUTION OF PATRICK MAUDE.—In Newark, N.J., this day, Patrick Maude was hung

for the murder of his sister, in the presence of about three hundred spectators.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13.

WOMAN TRIED FOR MURDER OF HER HUSBAND.—In Philadelphia, this day, Mary McLaughlin was placed on trial, charged with manslaughter, in having caused the death of her husband by cutting him with a knife on the back of the left wrist. The wound was inflicted on the 26th of August; but the deceased died at the hospital on the 6th of September. The parties resided in the neighborhood of Twenty-first and Locust Streets. The defence alleged that the deceased had become addicted to habits of intoxication, and time and time again he abused his wife in the most cruel manner. On this particular occasion, when he was cut, he came in and demanded supper, and when she told him there was nothing in the house, he insisted upon her setting out the meal, and to enforce his demand he took her by the throat; and she, knowing his desperate character, in order to release herself, took up the knife, that was lying near by, and cut him in the wrist. Afterwards she was the first to bring a physician to his aid. Mr. Mann, in a few feeling remarks, asked the jury to return a verdict of not guilty. He could not ask twelve men to do what, in his own conscience, he could not do himself. From the evidence, she appeared to have suffered severely from the brutality of her husband, and yet had endeavored to conceal the fact from her friends and relatives. She seemed to have acted on the defensive in this assault. The jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty, to the evident satisfaction of all who heard the case, as there were manifestations of applause upon the rendition of the verdict. Daniel Dougherty and Charles W. Brooke, Esqs., appeared for the defence.

POLICEMAN TRIED FOR MURDER.—In Philadelphia, this day, the case of John F. Roan, a policeman, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of an unknown colored man on the 2d of November last, was taken up. In this case it was alleged that the defendant was stationed at the road leading to the Gray's Ferry Bridge. On the morning in question, about daylight, he saw a colored man coming up the road with a bag under his arm. The officer, believing him to be a suspicious character, stopped him and examined the contents of the bag, and found a number of dead chickens. In a short time the deceased and the prisoner got into an altercation, and the colored man broke away and commenced stoning the defendant. Mr. Roan, being thus resisted in his attempts to make the arrest, fired his pistol and shot the

deceased. It was in evidence that, after the ball had taken effect, the deceased continued to throw stones at the officer. The District Attorney, in opening the case, said that if the deceased had committed a *felony* the officer had the right to arrest him, resorting to extreme measures only when extreme measures became necessary. If the deceased had not committed a *felony*, and the officer had shot him, it would be manslaughter. The jury, after the evidence, rendered a verdict of *not guilty*.

DEATH IN A STATION-HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA—This day, Officer Allen, of the Sixth District, at night, about half-past eleven o'clock, found an old man dying in the area in front of an iron-store, at Second and Vine Streets. He had him conveyed to the Sixth Ward Station-House, where he died shortly afterward. He was dressed in a light gray coat, gray pants, and *five* vests. A rosary and four cents were found on him. Name unknown. He was about sixty years old. His death was probably caused by exposure.

DOUBLE CATASTROPHE.—This day, the negro-mart of Forest Jones & Co., in Memphis, Tenn., fell to the ground, burying in its ruins six valuable negro men. The ruins took fire, *à la Lawrence*, and two of the negroes, valued at \$1800 each, were taken out dead; the other four were rescued. Loss on building, \$4000. On the same day, a new building, erecting for the "Appeal" newspaper, fell, burying one of the carpenters, who was severely injured. The loss to the proprietors is about \$4000.—*Southern paper*.

DEATH OF THE HON. CYRUS BLOOD.—Died, this day, at Marion, Forest county, Pa., Hon. Cyrus Blood, one of the Associate Judges of Forest county, in the sixty-fifth year of his age.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 14.

MYSTERIOUS SUICIDE OF A PRINTER.—This day a man was seen to jump from the dock at Sing Sing, N.Y., and was drowned. The particulars are as follows. He arrived at that village some time previous (that day) from the North. After walking to and fro along the dock, he deliberately placed a carpet-bag, which he carried in his hand, upon the dock, and jumped into the river. This was seen by a gentleman who was near at the time, when the alarm was given, and four or five persons instantly rushed to the spot; but he had sunk. The body was recovered a short time afterward; but life was extinct. Nothing was found about his person which gave any clue to his name, residence, or business; but a note found in the carpet-bag stated that

he was a printer, without giving any thing further. An inquest was held upon the body, and a verdict of "Suicide" rendered. It appears that the day previous he was at Peckskill, seeking employment, but was unable to procure any. He was a large, powerfully-built man, apparently from forty to fifty years of age, and was very respectably dressed.

MAN MURDERED BY A WOMAN.—This day a bloody tragedy was enacted in Chester county, Pa. Mary Poulson, a colored woman, killed Alfred Miller, also colored, with an axe. The latter was trying to force his way into her apartment for the purpose of stealing wood. In the affray she plunged the sharp end of the axe into his head, killing him instantly. The woman is a widow, about fifty years of age, and had for some time been regarded as insane.

MURDERED.—In South Carolina, this day, Sanford Evans, a young man, was murdered some eight or ten miles south of Greenville, by Hiram Cogburn. The murderer had given himself up.

CHARITABLE.—This day the citizens of Vicksburg, Miss., held a meeting for the purpose of taking action and adopting measures for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers at Lawrence, Mass.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF CALIFORNIA.—Lieutenant-Governor J. G. Downey was this day inaugurated Governor of California, in place of Milton S. Latham, who resigned, having been elected United States Senator. His inaugural address was as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly:—In entering upon the discharge of the responsible duties of the office of Chief Magistrate of the State, which have devolved upon me, under the provision of the Constitution, in consequence of the resignation of the Governor, I am painfully conscious of the want of that experience which is so necessary to a proper administration of the affairs of the executive department of the Government. I should, indeed, hesitate to take upon myself the discharge of those duties, did I not rely with confidence upon your appreciation of the difficulties of my position, and your indulgent judgment upon my acts. I can only give to you, gentlemen, and through you to the people of the State, the assurance that the affairs of Government shall be administered with a rigid and just economy, and, to the best of my abilities, with a due regard to the varied interests of the State. The general policy which I propose to pursue is plainly and admirably indicated in the inaugural of Governor Latham; and I hope that I shall be able so to discharge the trusts

which I have this day assumed, as to merit and receive your approbation and that of our common constituency.

A correspondent of the "Tribune" says:—

Mr. Downey, styled "Dr. Downey," by courtesy, is a druggist of Los Angeles, where he has been residing about ten years. He is an Irishman by birth, but has been in the United States since he was a boy, and is now about thirty-three years of age. He has not much education, nor much experience in public life; but he was a member of the Legislature in 1856: so he does not come to the office entirely ignorant of the course of political affairs. He was not wealthy when he came to the State; but he married a native woman, got a considerable amount of property with her, loaned money at high rates of compound interest among the rich and ignorant Spaniards, and is now a wealthy man.

BURNING OF A COTTON-SHIP.—This day the ship Charlotte, loaded with cotton, from New Orleans, bound to Liverpool, was burned at sea. She had a cargo valued at nearly \$200,000. The vessel was of nearly one thousand tons, and owned at Bath, Maine.

FAILURE IN BOSTON.—This day the "Traveler" announced the failure of Messrs. Phillips & Moseley, hardware-dealers, with large liabilities.

CHARGE OF ATTEMPTED RAPE ON A SMALL CHILD.—In Philadelphia, the case of William Mehaffey, charged with assaulting Martha Jane Volmer with criminal intent, was heard, on a writ of habeas corpus, by Judge Allison, in the Court of Quarter Sessions. The prosecutrix is a small girl; and, according to the testimony, she was sent in the evening to a store near her father's residence. On the way home the defendant met and behaved in a very improper manner to her. She resisted, and a struggle ensued, during which two of her teeth were knocked out and she was scratched and bruised badly. The defendant was remanded to answer.

DIED.—Mr. Jas. Dana, aged eighty years, died at Utica, N.Y., this day. Mr. Dana was born in Ashburnham, Mass., May 29, 1780. His father was one of two Huguenot brothers who fled from France to England and subsequently came to America. He resided at the place of his birth until he was about twelve years old, and afterwards at Windsor, Vt., for about ten years. Soon after attaining his majority, he started for what was then the West; and, after tarrying a year at Schenectady, he arrived in Utica in 1803, and there he has since lived. Mr. Dana leaves several daughters and two sons, one of them the distinguished Professor of Natural History in Yale College.

FALL OF A BRIDGE.—In Philadelphia, the night of this day, the centre span of the wooden toll-bridge across the Schuylkill at the Falls fell to the water, thereby cutting off all communication between the two shores at this point. This span began to settle and get out of shape about a year ago, and the bridge-company had props placed under it; but early last week the ice knocked the props away, and the bridge was then closed to travellers. Shortly after it fell, Dr. Server came near falling into the river while attempting to cross from the west side. This bridge was erected in 1848 by a stock company, at a cost of about \$33,000; and for several years the citizens in the vicinity of the Falls have been petitioning Councils to purchase the bridge and make it free. Several years ago a jury was appointed to value the structure; and their award was \$22,000, which sum the company were willing to take, but Councils never made the appropriation. During the past year the company offered to sell the bridge to the city for \$17,000; and, as there was a prospect of the sale being effected, the bridge was not repaired.

EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES.—Colonel McGinnis, of Bourbon county, passed through Covington, Ky., *en route* for Cincinnati, with fourteen slaves, intending to emancipate them there.

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF MASSACHUSETTS.—This day the Governor of Massachusetts sent his message to the Legislature. In it he says:—

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise was the most stupendous wrong ever committed in this country or that men will ever live to commit again; not because of its effects on Kansas, but that it instituted a policy of violence inconsistent with liberty or just government, freedom of opinion, the interests of labor, the rights of States, the equality of the people, the observance of the constitutional limitations, or the perpetuation of free institutions. A violent policy must be sustained by violent measures. History proves it, and our experience, as well as that of other nations, will verify it.

The people of Massachusetts, under all circumstances, are inflexibly opposed to, and will resist by every constitutional right, the extension of slavery, the reopening of the foreign slave-trade, the consolidation of despotic power in the Federal Government, or restrictions upon the freedom of speech, or of the press, or of opinion. She asks of the Government the neglect of no interest, State or national, but claims protection for all, and is as ready to concede the rights of others as to maintain her own. She will support the Constitution and the Union,—not because they are respected elsewhere, but because

she knows their cost and appreciates their value. * * * *

We require no instruction upon the subject of our duties, and will submit to no infringement of our rights. The Union must be preserved, and so must the State of Massachusetts.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 15.

DREADFUL MURDER IN BALTIMORE.—This day, in the night, between ten and eleven o'clock, one of the most foul and horrid murders which has yet disgraced this city was committed upon the body of a poor but respectable woman, in her own house. From the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest I gather the following facts: About that hour on Sunday night last, the woman, Mrs. Dunn, living in Walnut Street, left the lower part of her house to look after her children, who were sleeping in the attic-story of the same; and, whilst there, hearing a noise in the street, she raised the window to ascertain what was the matter, and was heard to exchange a word or two (supposed to be in English) with a man in front of the house. In an instant after a loud report from a pistol followed, and the poor woman sunk a murdered corpse, with her body resting upon the sill of the window, and torrents of blood flowing from her neck over the roof and down upon the stoop of her door. Her cruel murderer immediately fled. Her husband, whom she had left sitting by the stove in the room below,—which she had left but a moment before,—upon hearing the loud report of the pistol hastened involuntarily upstairs, when he was horror-struck at the sight of his wife hanging out of the window a lifeless corpse. He drew the body in and gave the alarm to his neighbors. It was further shown, by the evidence of several policemen and others, that immediately after the firing of the pistol two men were seen running from the spot, and one of them was recognised to be the notorious Dave Houck. It was shown that a woman of bad character was living next door to the murdered woman, who was the intimate of Houck, and who had been a boarder in his mother's house. * * * *

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were Irish people: he was an industrious laboring-man, and a street-paver. She has left six children. The ball was a large one, and cut in two the jugular vein of the neck and penetrated the brain, killing her instantaneously.—*Correspondence New York Police Gazette.*

BLOODY AFFRAY IN UTAH.—This day a desperate affray occurred in Salt Lake between two bands of desperadoes, headed respectively by Lot Huntington and Bill Hickman, in which Hickman was mortally and Huntington slightly wounded; and several others received trifling injuries.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—This day the candle-factory of J. H. Rogers & Co., with its contents, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000 to \$30,000.

In Austin, Texas, this day, twenty-one hundred bales of cotton, one hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar, together with a large lot of merchandise, and several buildings,—the whole valued at \$138,000,—were destroyed by fire.

ROBBING THE MAIL.—In Warsaw, Mo., this day, John Aymerson, a very respectable citizen of that place, was arrested, charged with purloining letters from the mail-bags. Aymerson was deputy-postmaster; and it seems he has been stealing for some time. Several packages were found under a desk in the court-house, where he had deposited them to open. It is clearly demonstrated that he would take letters from the mail while distributing them in the office, open the same, take the contents, then place new envelopes on the letters, direct them, and send them on their route. Aymerson was a county school-commissioner, and also deputy circuit and county clerk, and has enjoyed the confidence of the entire community. The prisoner started for Jefferson City, in custody of W. D. Gilman, special mail-agent, who brought about the arrest.

COUNTERFEITER DELIVERED UP.—This day Joseph Bocarde, arrested at Paris, C.W., for passing at St. Louis counterfeit bills on the Philadelphia Bank of Philadelphia, had his trial at Brantford, before Justice Matthews, and was ordered to be delivered up to the United States authorities, under the Ashburton Treaty.

A COLD-BLOODED MURDER was perpetrated in Lys, N.Y., this day. A young man named James Henry, in company with a younger brother, went out fox-hunting on this day, and after travelling a distance of about three miles they were joined by a man named Enos Sprague, Jr., a neighbor, and remained together until about two o'clock, when the younger brother returned, leaving the two together. The deceased not returning at night was the cause of much apprehension, and the next day a search was instituted; and late in the evening his body was found concealed under a brush-heap and covered with snow. The appearance of Sprague, with other corroborative evidence, gave satisfactory proof to those present to fix the crime upon him. He was therefore arrested, and after a partial examination committed to jail.

COLORED EMIGRANTS.—This day eighty-one free colored persons sailed from New Orleans for Hayti. They all came from Opelousas parish, and are farmers, mechanics,

and weavers of the stuff called Attakapas cottonade. They take with them the necessary implements for the pursuit of their respective trades. One of the fourteen families included in this emigration is worth \$50,000, and they all intend investing what property they possess in Hayti.

JOSEPH SMITH, JR.—EFFORTS TO PLACE HIM AT THE HEAD OF MORMONISM.—A correspondent of the "St. Louis Republican," writing from Nauvoo, under this date, says:—

Joseph Smith, son of the late prophet, is here, as also the other members of the family. Joseph is understood among the Saints to be the successor of his father in his prophetic office; and it is hinted among the would-be wise ones that he is about to assume the robes of his sacred office. Be that as it may, it is true that he is now entertaining a delegation from Salt Lake, who are using every persuasion in their power to satisfy the young prophet that he is called of God forthwith to assume the office, and proceed to Salt Lake and take the head of the Mormon Council.

Joseph is a man of good, strong sense, and should he undertake the station, I have no doubt, would endeavor to make a reform among his people. He is decidedly against polygamy, in favor of obedience to law, and opposed, in any form, to "milking the Gentiles." It is to be hoped that he will undertake the task, and succeed in making Salt Lake the home of upright, law-abiding citizens, instead of a den of thieves.

Joseph, however, is beset on the other side by an organization of Mormons in this State, who are to meet in council at Amboy on the 6th of April next, to become their head, and to call around him all the faithful.

DESTRUCTIVE FLOODS.—A great deal of damage has been done by the floods in Western Pennsylvania. This day several boats were torn away and carried down the Monongahela, causing a loss of fully fifty thousand dollars. One man is supposed to have lost his life in a boat. In Southern Ohio and Indiana the rivers have also swollen greatly, and fears are entertained.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—This day Rachel Stewart, a colored woman, supposed to be over one hundred and ten years of age, died in Kent county, Md. She was the mother of thirteen children: the youngest (now living) is over seventy-five years old.

DEATH OF DR. PALMER.—This day Dr. Palmer, the man who was arrested at Memphis, several weeks ago, on suspicion of being a confederate of Old Brown in the attempt to excite a servile insurrection in the Southern States, died at the Planters' House, in Memphis, of consumption.

DESTRUCTION AT PITTSBURG (PA.) BY BREAKING UP OF THE ICE.—This morning the ice in the Monongahela gave way. The "Pittsburg Press" says:—

The river rose rapidly; the ice came down in large fields, carrying all before it. The destruction of property from the first dam to the Point was heavy. On the Birmingham side there was scarcely a craft that was not swept away. Thirty bottoms of boats were counted by one person. The total number of every description that floated off could not have been less than fifty. Among them we note the following. Messrs. Fawcett, of Birmingham, had fifteen empty boats swept away. A pair of barges fastened to one of the piers of the Monongahela bridge broke loose and floated off. A pair of model barges, owned by Captain Mason and Mr. H. Murphy, also disappeared. They may be recovered between here and Wheeling, if they remain on the surface. Mr. D. Bushnell lost six loaded coal-barges. The tow-boat Lioness lost one loaded boat. Messrs. Riddle, Coleman & Co. had a pair of one-hundred-and-sixty-foot loaded boats carried off. The ferry-boat Black Hawk was swept away from the foot of Liberty Street. Messrs. O'Connor & Co. had a number of boats carried off. The hulls of the steamers Endeavor and Gazelle took French leave, and disappeared from Birmingham. Besides what we have enumerated, many other persons have experienced a good deal of loss by the sudden rise. It is barely possible that those places could have escaped. Some of the boats that have been carried off may be recovered; but the largest portion will be torn to pieces and sunk.

MONDAY, JANUARY 16.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA, the lottery case of Swan & Co. was decided this day, by sustaining the points of Swan's counsel, and reversing the decision of the lower court against Swan.

HOMICIDE CASES.—In Philadelphia, this day, Daniel Price, James Geegan, George Alexander, William Hatz, and John Carr, were placed on trial, charged with the murder of John Eichele, in April last. It was alleged that the defendants entered the lager-beer saloon of the deceased, and, after creating considerable confusion by their riotous conduct, they fired a number of pistols, and Mr. Eichele was shot in the stomach. Before dying, he identified Price, who was brought to his bedside, as the man who fired the shot. His dying declaration contained the same allegation. On the part of the defence, it was argued that the deceased was shot by one of his own friends, who was endeavoring to drive the defendants away. Price was

convicted of murder in the second degree. The other defendants were acquitted.

A FAITHFUL SERVANT.—ATTEMPT TO STEAL HIM.—A slave named Peter, belonging to Wm. G. Smith, of Campbell county, disclosed to his master a few days since an attempt that was made by a fellow named Crawford. An arrangement was made by which Peter was to feign a desire to go with Crawford to a free State,—his master and a couple of friends being concealed near the place of conference. When enough testimony had been elicited by the conversation between the negro and Crawford, Mr. Smith and his friends sprang out of their concealment and arrested Crawford, who is now in Campbell county jail.—*Atlanta Intelligencer*, Jan. 16.

SUDDEN DEATH.—In New York, this day, a man named Gottschalk, a native of Hanover, while walking in Greenwich Street about noon, suddenly fell to the pavement, and expired almost instantly. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body,—when it was ascertained that death was the result of apoplexy. The deceased was about thirty years of age, and is said to have been connected with one of the noble families of Hanover.

DEATH OF THE REV. ELIJAH WARD.—This day the Rev. Elijah Ward died in Willoughby, Ohio, at the age of ninety-four years. He joined the New York Conference in 1801, and for more than half a century was a Methodist preacher of no common order of talent. He was familiarly known as "Old Father Ward."

DEATH OF REV. JOHN McDERMOTT.—The Rev. John McDermott, formerly of Mechanicsville, N.Y., died at St. Joseph's Hospital, in Philadelphia, from disease of the liver. Mr. McDermott was a student in the college of St. Charles Borromeo. He was ordained a priest by Archbishop Hughes, in 1854, and was removed to Mechanicsville by Bishop McClaskey, of Albany, where he remained until within a few months past, when he came to Philadelphia, owing to a rapid decline of health.

DIED.—In Jackson, (Miss.,) this day, Hon. E. R. Webb, Secretary of State, after a lingering illness, brought on by consumption.

POLITICAL.—The Missouri Legislature adjourned *sine die*. Governor Stewart immediately issued a proclamation, calling an extra session on the 27th of February, to take action upon the railroad-bills and other unfinished business. Governor Stewart has refused to sign the bill lately passed for the exclusion of free negroes from the State.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC HALL ASSOCIA-

tion met and organized at the Everett House, in New York. After adopting a constitution under the General Law, they fixed the amount of capital to be raised at \$100,000, with a provision for its increase to \$300,000, in shares of twenty-five dollars each.

VESSEL ASHORE.—This day the bark *Wessacumcon*, of Boston, Capt. Whelden, from Montevideo, Nov. 10, with a cargo of hides, went ashore on the West Bank. She lies on her beam-ends, high and dry.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TREASURER ELECTED.—This day the two Houses of the Pennsylvania Legislature met in convention to elect a State Treasurer. Eli Slifer received 81 votes, John W. Maynard 41 votes. Mr. Slifer was declared elected.

ATTACK ON A CALIFORNIA STAGE BY HIGHWAYMEN.—This day, at four o'clock A.M., three highwaymen made an attack, near Angel's Camp, Calaveras county, on the stage bound from Murphy's Camp to Stockton, with passengers and treasure. The "*Stockton Argus*" gives the following account of the affair:—

By some means, of which we are not informed, Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co. were advised that the stage would be robbed on its way to this city yesterday, and it was prearranged that Officers O'Neil and Gay, of Sacramento, should accompany it. These gentlemen secreted themselves in the "boot," and the passengers were informed that an attempt to rob the stage would undoubtedly take place. They were following the stage from Angel's on foot, about one hundred yards in the rear, when the stage was attacked by three men who made their appearance from the chapparal, one of whom, with pistol aimed, demanded the driver to stop. At this moment the officers sprang from the boot and fired upon the man that was apparently the leader, and "brought him" at the first shot. They then pursued the others, who fled on seeing their leader shot down, one of whom they followed into a deep ravine, the passengers also, coming up at the time, firing upon him. It is not known that either of the other two robbers was killed; but, if not, they must have made a narrow escape with their lives. The stage proceeded on to Hawkeye, where the passengers shortly after joined it, and arrived in this city yesterday at the usual hour, the officers being left behind. A Chinaman, who was one of the passengers, manifested great trepidation on discovering the true condition of affairs, and gave vent to his opinion on finding himself in a position, to say the least, not actually conducive to his good health, as follows:—"Melican no good; too muchee shoot!"

We are informed, since the above was

placed in type, that the man killed is the notorious "Cherokee Bob," and that he, together with his companions, after remaining in this city several days, on Friday took passage on the same stage, and with the same driver he attempted to rob yesterday. While here, his movements were carefully watched by Officer O'Neil and his plans revealed by the interception of a letter. The officers were armed, while on the stage, with double-barrelled guns, loaded with buck shot. The first discharge killed "Cherokee Bob," and one of his accomplices fell wounded on the other side by a shot from Gay; while the third made his escape, being fired upon by the officers. There was a considerable amount of treasure on the stage, notwithstanding which, every inducement was held out to the robbers to make an attack,—the passengers being some distance behind, and the driver apparently being the only person on the stage.

ACCIDENT ON THE OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD—A SLEEPING-CAR PRECIPITATED DOWN AN EMBANKMENT.—This day a sleeping-car, attached to the night express train on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, three miles east of Osgood, Ind., was precipitated down an embankment ten feet high. The car was full of passengers, three or four of whom were women, and, strange to say, notwithstanding it made a complete somerset, no one was seriously injured.

The cause of the accident is not certainly known. The track at the place seemed to be in good condition, and, as the car did not capsize until it had gone forward about twenty feet, after leaving the rails, it could not have resulted from a slight curve in the road at that point. The forward trucks were found disconnected from the car, after it had turned over.

Every berth in the car was occupied at the time; and it is almost miraculous that the passengers should have escaped with such trifling injuries. Stoves, baggage, bedding, and people were tumbled in one confused mass, and the car left a complete wreck.

GREAT FIRE IN HOUSTON, TEXAS.—This day, a disastrous fire occurred in Houston, Texas, of which the "*Houston Telegraph*" gives the following account. It says:—

At about three o'clock this morning, the alarm of fire was given, and in a few moments it was known all over town that the cotton-press of T. W. Whitmarsh, the largest cotton-warehouse in the city, was on fire. Our citizens and fire-companies at once rushed to the scene of the conflagration. The engine-house of Protection, No. 1, was so far away that full twenty minutes elapsed before it could be dragged there through the mud. All it could do was to save the locomotive-house of the Brazoria Railway, and

dampen the fire in the cotton at that end enough to save one or two hundred bales. But it proved itself a powerful machine, throwing two large streams at the same time.

* * * * *

The warehouse had last week over twenty-six hundred bales, of which about two thousand were stored inside, all of which is lost, as well as some tiers outside. Not less than twenty-one hundred bales, as near as we can learn to-day, have been destroyed. Besides this, there were some one hundred and fifty hogsheads of sugar, a lot of molasses, thirteen carriages, some stage-coaches, and a large lot of merchandise, not any thing of which was saved. We learn that there was some insurance on a few lots of cotton; but the amount altogether is insignificant, compared with the whole. We have had no opportunity to confer with the proprietor, but presume his loss must be at least twelve or fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Hillard had about three hundred bales of cotton, on which the loss is nearly \$10,000. The total loss, as near as we can make it up to-day, is as follows:—

Building.....	\$10,000
2100 bales cotton.....	95,000
150 hds. sugar.....	10,000
Molasses.....	3,000
Carriages.....	5,000
Merchandise.....	15,000

Total.....\$138,000

The loss falls heaviest on planters, and will seriously affect our trade, as they were depending on sales for payment of 1st of January balances.

We learn that when the fire was first discovered from the office, the warehouse clerk, Isaac Stafford, ran down and found the fire at the end of the buildings, near the engine-house. He immediately set the laborers at work to put it out, and ran back to save the merchandise which was stored near the centre. Arriving, he found the back side was on fire, at a distance of nearly one hundred feet from the flames. Persons outside, who were first at the fire, say that it broke out all along the roof almost at the same time. It is the general impression that it must have been set on fire in several places.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—Advices from Kansas, of this date, say the two wings of the Kansas Legislature are still separated, one at Lawrence and the other at Leecompton. An attempt to reconcile the difference will be made to-morrow, by the introduction, in both bodies, of a resolution favoring an adjournment to Leavenworth.

ELECTION OF U.S. SENATOR IN IOWA.—This day the Iowa Legislature re-elected James Harlan, Republican, U.S. Senator, by a vote of 73 to 52. The latter vote was for A. C. Dodge.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held at the Smithsonian Institution. There was a large attendance. Addresses were made by Hon. Wm. Taylor, of Tennessee, Dr. Styles, of Georgia, and Rev. Mr. Pinney, of New York. The report shows the receipts of the year at nearly \$161,000; the expenditures, \$84,000. About three hundred emigrants were sent to Africa during the same period.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 17.

STATUE TO FRANKLIN.—This day, the anniversary of Franklin's birthday, a colossal statue of the philosopher was erected in Philadelphia, in front of the market-house which bears his name. The statue is cut from Pictou stone, weighs about six tons, and is much admired for design and execution.

NEW JERSEY GOVERNOR INAUGURATED.—In Trenton, N.J., this day, Governor Olden was inaugurated. There was a large crowd present. The official oath was administered by Mr. Perry, President of the Senate, after which the great seal was delivered to him by Governor Newell. This was followed by an address by the new chief magistrate, strongly conservative in its character, commending public education, increased economy, and mutual concessions between the States.

DEATH OF THOMAS F. GORDON.—This day, Mr. Thos. F. Gordon, formerly a member of the Philadelphia bar, and author of a number of valuable legal and historical works, died at Beverly, N.J., aged seventy-three. Among his published works were, "A Digest of the Laws of the United States;" "History of Pennsylvania, from its Discovery to 1776;" "History of New Jersey, from its Discovery to 1789;" "History of America;" "Cabinet of American History;" "History of Ancient Mexico;" "Gazetteer of New Jersey," and the "Gazetteer of New York."

DROWNED.—This day eight persons were drowned near Rhinebeck, N.Y. A party of over twenty persons were crossing the river in a sleigh, when the ice gave way and the sleigh went down, carrying with it eight of the passengers. The others escaped.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—In New York, this day, a verdict of \$5000 damages was rendered for breach of promise in the case of Elizabeth Hildebrand against Nicholas Matthewson. She was a servant girl, and is now a mother; he is a keeper of a grog-shop.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—In the morning of this day, about three o'clock, smoke was discovered issuing from the perfumery and soap manufactory of T. H. Pe-

ters & Co., a five-story building, in the rear of the store of the firm, No. 716 Chestnut Street. The building was found to be closed, and the door on Bennett Street was forced open, by which time the three lower stories were in flames. Being filled with inflammable material, the fire spread very rapidly, and in a short time extended throughout the structure, and thence to the store, with which the factory was connected. Information of the fire was soon conveyed to Mr. Peters, and he reached the store with the key before it was entered; but in turning the key it was broken, and the door had to be forced in. By this time the fire had made such progress in the store that but little of its valuable contents could be saved. A few cases of fancy goods were carried out, while all the rest was totally destroyed. The neighboring fire-companies were early on the ground, and did most effective service—especially the steam-engines—in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining properties. Water was easily forced into the upper story of the factory, in large streams, also into the upper stories of the front building. The fire, however, had obtained some headway before it was discovered; and that, with the inflammable material in both, rendered it impossible to check the flames before the factory was totally destroyed and the Chestnut Street property much damaged. The loss of Messrs. Peters & Co. is almost a total one, as the store and factory were both burned out. To the second and third stories of the front building there was considerable damage, and the tenants are all sufferers. Robert J. Parke kept a billiard-saloon in the second story; and much of his furniture was either destroyed or damaged. There were four tables in the room, none of which was touched by the fire. Mr. Parke's loss is fully covered by insurance. Wm. F. Jones, portrait-painter, had his studio in the third story, and lost every thing, a number of portraits and other valuables. In the fourth story, Edward Christman had \$1200 worth of furniture stored, all of which was destroyed. There was no insurance upon it. Messrs. Peters & Co. are heavy sufferers, though they are said to be nearly covered by insurance, amounting to \$58,500. Besides a large stock of perfumery and materials used in its manufacture, they had a valuable stock of fancy goods, their store being one of the most attractive on Chestnut Street. The real estate belongs to Joseph Natt, whose loss is covered by insurance. The tenants in the building adjoining on the east suffered by water. E. W. Carryl & Co., on the first floor, dealers in house-furnishing articles, had their stock damaged, as had the occupant of the upper portion of the building, Charles Desilver, book-publisher; but the extent of their loss is not known. Warner, Miskey & Merrill, lamp and chandelier

manufacturers, occupants of the building on the west of the fire, estimate their loss by water at from \$1500 to \$2000. The fire caught to the skylight in the rear of their store, but was extinguished before much damage was done. The western wall of the burnt factory overhangs the store of this firm in a way to do considerable damage if it should fall, as there is reason to fear it will. Messrs. Peters & Co. estimate their loss at \$60,000. They are insured in the following-named companies for the amounts stated: Royal, of Liverpool, and Commonwealth, \$7500 each; in the Jefferson, Franklin, Reliance, Equitable, Spring Garden, and Northern, of London, \$5000 each; in the Fame, Enterprise, Aetna, of Hartford, and Humboldt, of New York, \$2500 each; and in the Arctic, of New York, \$3500; making a total of \$58,500. The loss of Mr. Natt will probably reach \$15,000; that of the other sufferers, exclusive of Peters & Co., about \$6000; making a total of \$84,000. Some of the fire-companies were in service till after daylight; and one of the steamers was on the ground the greater portion of yesterday. Several firemen fell through the burnt floors after the fire was extinguished, but none of them were seriously injured. The basement of the store of Cornelius & Baker, as well as those of other firms in the neighborhood, were partially filled with water.

FIRE AT THE WESTERN FEMALE COLLEGE, OXFORD, OHIO.—The "Cincinnati Commercial" of this date gives an account of the burning of the Female College at Oxford. The institution was totally consumed, the fire breaking out at twelve o'clock at night. There were one hundred and seventy-five young ladies in the college, and only one man on the premises. The ladies gave the alarm, formed a line, and passed water in buckets until there was no hope of saving the property. The escape of one of them is thus mentioned:—

The escape of Miss Sallie E. Moore from the college is unparalleled for daring, and seems almost miraculous. She roomed in the fifth story, and returned the second time to her room for some books. On opening her door she discovered that the hall was dense with smoke and the stairway was in flames, and all means of exit in that direction hopeless. Closing her door, she deliberately tore the bed-clothing into strips, knotted them firmly together, and, tying them to her bedpost, she hopefully stepped from her window, and made a successful descent to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet. We could hardly believe, when we saw this spare, young girl, that she was capable of such a heroic action; but she thought it was not "so wonderful, after all."

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—The morning of this

day a fire broke out in the fancy-store of Mr. Litchenstein, 237 Hudson Street. The flames extended to No. 235, occupied by Mr. Matthews as a crockery-store; to No. 239, occupied by Mr. Stone as a millinery-store; 241, by Mr. Burrinton as a bookstore; 243, by Mrs. Love as a millinery-store; 245, by H. O'Neill as a millinery-store; 249, by J. Hillman as a fancy-store; 251, by Mrs. Miller as a fancy-store; 247, by John Landen as a jewelry-store, and 256, by Mrs. Mitchell as a shoe-store.

All these buildings suffered considerable damage: but the losses, in the aggregate, will probably not exceed \$10,000, the most of which is covered by insurance in city offices.

FATAL AFFRAY AT VICKSBURG, MISSISSIPPI.—In Vicksburg, this day, a difficulty occurred at the corner of Washington and Clay Streets, at about one o'clock, between Mr. William D. Roy, editor of the "Vicksburg Sun," and Mr. Daniel J. Sheppard, formerly employed in the "Sun" office. The result of the difficulty was the discharge of a pistol by Sheppard upon Roy, the ball entering near the heart. Mr. Roy died immediately. There was only one shot fired.

Mr. Roy formerly conducted a paper in Kosciusko, Mississippi, but was for the last two or three years a resident of Vicksburg. He was a man of excitable temperament and great personal courage. He was engaged during his life in a number of personal difficulties, and, if we mistake not, has more than once proved his prowess on the "field of honor."

It appears, from a card published in the "Vicksburg Whig" of the 13th ultimo, that Mr. Roy charged Sheppard with embezzlement from the "Sun" office. Sheppard was arrested and imprisoned on this charge, at New Orleans, was released under a writ of *habeas corpus*, went to Vicksburg, underwent an examination, lasting two days, before a magistrate's court, and was acquitted of the charge.

On the 9th instant, after the trial, Mr. Roy reiterated the charge in the columns of the "Sun," and warned the public against imposition by him.

The result is given above.

LABORER KILLED.—This day, near New York, a laborer, named John Lovett, was killed in the Bergen Tunnel, owing to the premature explosion of a fuse. It is only three weeks ago that two other laborers were killed there by like carelessness.

SCHOONER TRAVELLER SUNK.—The morning of this day, the steamer General Clinch, Reylea, spoke schooner Traveller, of Charleston, Sabiston, bound for Georgetown, South Carolina, with cargo of brick and lumber

in a sinking condition. The General Clinch took on board the captain, crew, and three passengers. The schooner sunk as the last person stepped into the yawl-boat. Vessel and cargo total loss.

THE UNITED STATES SLOOPS-OF-WAR WYOMING AND LANCASTER.—It is this day announced that the Navy Department has been informed that the steam sloop-of-war Wyoming has reached Rio Janeiro, in thirty-six days from Philadelphia, and that the Lancaster, from Valparaiso to Panama, made, for five consecutive days, with steam alone, from nine to ten and one-half knots an hour, which speed the flag-officer considers unexampled.

THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILROAD RECEIVERSHIP.—This day the modified decrees were entered by the United States District Court, at Cleveland, Ohio, and William B. Ogden sworn as Receiver for the entire road from Pittsburg to Chicago.

THE LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE organized this day. The House of Representatives elected the following officers, all nominees of the Democratic caucus, held the previous day:—*Speaker*, Hon. C. H. Morrison, of Ouachita; *Chief Clerk*, James Welsh; *Minute-Clerk*, George B. Sheppard; *Warrant-Clerk*, J. P. Smith; *Sergeant-at-Arms*, J. P. Peralta; *Door-Keeper*, D. Learles.

The Governor sent in his message, of which the following is a synopsis. He first speaks of the State Treasury, which he represents to be in a very healthful condition. The balance to the credit of the general fund, on hand the 31st of December, 1859, according to the report of the State Treasurer, is \$133,696, against \$622 at the close of the previous year. The total receipts into the treasury for the past year, on account of the general fund, were \$1,338,696,—an increase of \$353,696 on the Auditor's estimate. The total expenditures of the fiscal year amount to \$1,205,622,—an increase of \$3,646 on the estimates.

Little progress is reported in the extension or completion of the various railroads of the State entirely within its borders and yet unfinished,—the Opelousas Railroad, the Sabine & New Orleans, the Baton Rouge, Grosse Tete & Opelousas, and the Vicksburg & Shreveport Roads. The position of the other railroads completed and at work, or of the working sections of those not entirely completed, is stated to be of a gratifying character, both as regards their management and prospects for the steady and remunerative increase of their business. The recent action of the Legislature of Mississippi in regard to the New Orleans, Jackson & Great Northern Railroad is depre-

cated as being unjust to the road itself and to the interests the State of Louisiana has in that highly important enterprise.

The Board of Currency's report exhibits the working of the banks and their condition as most satisfactory, the regulations of the present free-banking system of the State receiving their meed of praise as the principal cause to which this prosperity and conservative management are due.

The State Engineer's report suggests that the Legislature should devote special attention to a levee system, and also to the swamp-land department, to correct various errors therein, securing more efficiency in the administration, and producing better results from this rich fund of resources for the State.

The State system of education requires many reforms to infuse more activity into it and give to it the efficiency it should have to make it the great public benefactor it should be. The opening of the State Seminary of Learning at Alexandria, and its promising condition, are referred to in a complimentary manner to the administration.

The Normal School established in New Orleans by special act of the Legislature is reported to be in a flourishing state, and its results, in furnishing teachers for our public schools, attach additional interest to its progress.

The Governor complains of the growth of anti-slavery sentiments in the North, of the doctrines of Seward and the Republican party, which he asserts led directly to the Harper's Ferry raid. He recommends the appropriation of \$25,000 as part reimbursement for the expense Virginia incurred in her defence; also the adoption of a resolution formally pledging the State to stand by her sister States of the South in their defence of her institutions, in any similar emergency in the future.

He recommends the organization of the militia, the establishment of direct trade with Europe, and of manufactures, and finally "recommends, as a last resort, that, should this fanatical anti-slavery warfare continue, and thus our institutions really be put in jeopardy, the State take steps towards meeting her sister States of the South in a general convention for the defence of their common rights, institutions, and honor."

MAN KILLED.—George Pulliam killed R. S. Whitehead, near Chatham, Illinois, this day.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—In New Jersey, this day, as the boat-train from Bordentown, *en route* for Camden, was passing in the vicinity

of Deep Cut, about eight o'clock, A.M., an unknown white man, who was walking upon the track, was struck by the cow-catcher and instantly killed. The body was removed to Camden and taken in charge by Coroner Roberts, when an inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. The deceased was about five feet four inches in height, dark-brown hair, wore heavy whiskers and moustache, and was apparently about thirty-two years of age. His clothing consisted of a brown tweed-cloth coat, black cloth vest with brass buttons, drab pantaloons, and he had nothing upon his feet but his stockings. The deceased was supposed to have been crazy, as he was seen by several persons walking upon the track and acting in a very singular manner.

HUNG BY LYNCH LAW.—The "Columbia (S.C.) Banner" of this date says, "We have been reliably informed that an incendiary was discovered in Clarendon district, taken in hands by a vigilance committee, and hung. We have not heard any of the particulars. From the summary penalty inflicted, the evidence must have been very palpable and the offence heinous."

WIFE-MURDER.—A horrible murder was committed in the city of New York this day. John Scott and his wife Mary, residents of Forty-Fifth Street, but natives of Ireland, lived unhappily together; and, while in a state of intoxication, he was accustomed to beat her. On this night piercing screams were heard; suddenly they ceased; suspicions were excited, and a number of neighbors broke in the doors, when the body of Mrs. S. was found lifeless and bearing marks of violence. Scott was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail.

DEATH OF HON. C. A. MANN.—This day the Hon. Charles A. Mann, President of the Oneida Bank, died suddenly in Utica, of apoplexy. He was, in 1846, a member of the Assembly; in 1850, a State Senator; and had been President of the New York, Albany & Buffalo Telegraph Company. His age was fifty-seven years.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This day John J. Kenney, a young clerk, who resided at No. 220 Mott Street, New York, was taken suddenly ill while walking in the Bowery. He was taken into a drug-store, where he died in a few minutes. It is supposed death ensued from disease of the heart. The deceased was about being married. In his pocket was the wedding-ring, which he had just purchased. He had bought his house-furniture, and was apparently in the full flush of health and enjoyment.

SUICIDE.—In the city of New York, this

day, a bank-teller, by the name of Christopher Hewlitt, committed suicide by taking strychnine. He had been connected with the Market Bank, but, becoming irregular in his habits, was discharged. He thereupon purchased the drug, took it, rode home, and informed his wife of what he had done, stating that he was deeply in debt and could not see his way out of it.

THE MANUFACTURERS OF CONNECTICUT this day held a convention at Meriden, for the purpose of giving expression to their views on the Slavery agitation. At the time of meeting about one hundred persons had collected, but this number was increased during the day to three or four hundred. A split took place on organizing.—each of the great political parties aiming to control the assembly. The Republicans finally prevailed, after a lengthy discussion; upon which about fifty withdrew, and passed a series of resolutions declaring it to be the duty of every citizen to yield implicit obedience to the laws, repudiating the "higher-law" doctrine, denouncing the Harper's Ferry raid as a monstrous crime, and the agitation of slavery as injurious to both the slave and his master. They concluded with repudiating all party allegiance inconsistent with their declarations. The majority also passed a series of resolutions in favor of the Union, condemning misrepresentations on the part of a portion of the press, proscription for opinion's sake, and all deeds of violence, whether committed by invaders in Kansas or Harper's Ferry. Numerous speeches were made on both sides, and much excitement prevailed during the day.

DEATH OF AN AGED COUPLE.—Near Babylon, L.I., Mr. Silas Muncy, aged eighty-five years, died. Also, at the same time and place, Sarah, wife of Silas Muncy, aged eighty-two years, has just died. This aged couple had lived together as man and wife for the last sixty-three years; and that they should both be taken from this life at the same time, is regarded as a singular coincidence, from the fact that for years past they had expressed the wish that such might be the case.

THE TENNESSEE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met at Nashville this day. They nominated Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, for President, subject to the decision of the National Convention. They also elected delegates to Charleston.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE this day adjourned *sine die*, the general understanding being that the Governor will immediately convene it by special proclamation. The difficulty arising from the adjournment is therefore considered settled.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.—This day the members of the American party in the Louisiana Legislature held a meeting, and, by a vote of 17 to 7, pledged themselves to unite with the Democrats in sustaining the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

DISUNION COMMISSIONER.—This day Mr. Meminger, the commissioner despatched by South Carolina to confer with the authorities of Virginia, was ceremoniously received at the Capitol in Richmond, and made a long address. He analyzed the relations of the North and the South, declared that the guarantees of the Constitution are valueless for the protection of the South, and that without others it would be necessary for the South to recede from the Union. He closed with the suggestion that a Southern convention be forthwith called.

THE NEGROES OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK this day held a meeting to express their indignation at Mr. O'Connor's late speech. The Metropolitan Assembly Rooms were well filled on the occasion. Mr. O'Connor was invited to deliver a lecture, or course of lectures, in further elucidation of the justice of negro slavery.

DIED.—John J. Stimson, an eminent merchant of Providence, R.I., died this day, in the sixty-second year of his age.

SUICIDE.—Dr. T. L. Payton, of Raymond, Miss., this day committed suicide, by taking morphine. He leaves a young wife and small child to mourn his untimely loss.

MURDER OF DR. SHEPHERD.—Dr. Shepherd, who was formerly Secretary of the Texan Navy, was murdered in Columbus, Miss., by a Mr. James Blair, on this day. The "Quitman Advertiser" gives the following account of the transaction:—

We learn from a friend that, on Thursday evening, Dr. Shepherd, of Columbus, Miss., was shot at that place by Mr. James Blair. The facts of the case seem to be these. Some time during the first of the week there was an agent of a Northern mercantile house in Columbus, who was suspected by some of being connected with the John Brown clan; and, having left the town for a day or two, his trunk was searched in his absence by Mr. Blair, who, upon opening the trunk, picked up a copy of a letter to a friend, which commenced by saying that it was "all right with him and the Brown family." Then Mr. Blair's excitement was reported to have been very great at this disclosure; and he threw down the letter, confident that he had detected him. A bystander picked up the letter, and, upon a further perusal, dis-

covered that it was breathing very different sentiments from those of blood and treason; or, in other words, they discovered that the "Brown family" in question was not that of Ossawatimie, but was the family of old Mr. and Mrs. Brown, who had a certain daughter that had captivated the unfortunate drummer. Then followed an overhauling of the correspondence of the unfortunate swain, which resulted in some very interesting developments in the way of soft sentiments. At this juncture of affairs Dr. Shepherd came up and pronounced the procedure an outrage. Mr. Blair replied with a curse, saying that if he took sides with the Northern agents he was no better than one of them. Shepherd then told him that he would have to answer for his remarks, or something to that effect. A short time after this, Shepherd came to the drug-store of Blair with a walking-stick, but did not go in, while Blair remained in the house with a double-barrelled shot-gun; and the day after he remained out of town, apparently to avoid a meeting with Shepherd. But Shepherd watched his movements; and when coming out of the tavern from supper, on the second night after the words were passed, met him, and commenced caning him with his walking-stick; whereupon Blair drew his pistol and shot him three times, Shepherd continuing to cane him until he fell dead. Shepherd is reported to have been a very brave man, who gained considerable reputation in the Mexican War for courage.

EARTHQUAKE.—SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—This day the shock of an earthquake was felt in various parts of the South and Southwest. The "Charleston Mercury," speaking of it, says:—

The most significant phenomenon, if it can be attributed to the earthquake, occurred at the Artesian well. It is well known that the city has been tubing the well with 10½-inch iron pipes. On the 31st day of last March this tubing had reached the depth of eight hundred and ten feet below the surface; and there it has since remained. The excavation or boring, six inches in diameter, had been previously carried down to a depth of nine hundred and thirty feet. The utmost resources of the mechanics have been expended in endeavors to remove the obstruction and sink the tubing farther, but all in vain. Platforms have been erected, and large amounts of iron and wood, weighing several tons, have repeatedly been placed upon it, but it would not and did not settle the breadth of a hair. On Thursday, during the afternoon, previous to the earthquake, the tubing commenced settling,—very slowly at first,—and then, with a perceptible slide, the upper end, which had projected about four feet above the surface of the ground, disappeared, leaving the superincumbent

weight, which had been resting upon it all day, upon the ground. After removing the rubbish and sounding for the top of the tubing, it was found to have gone down a distance of thirty feet.

The "Courier," speaking of this earthquake, says:—

It was very sensibly felt at Wilmington, N.C., Charleston, S.C., and Augusta, Ga. At Charleston the shock is said to have been the severest within the last fifty years.

The duration of the greatest force of the motion or disturbance is stated by various observers at six, eight, or ten seconds, and the whole time of the motion or oscillations at twenty or twenty-five seconds. The direction was from the east westward, or nearly so, and the greatest impression was felt along the line of Broad Street, and on either side.

The "Courier" goes on to note several instances in which the shock was so severe that persons fled from their houses. It was also felt in Augusta, Atlanta, and Macon, Ga.

FIRE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.—The morning of this day, a fire destroyed a warehouse and an adjoining barn, with a stock of fur pelts, the property of S. Morman. The loss amounted to \$15,000, on which there is an insurance of \$8000.

ELOPEMENT.—This day a lady of New York, the wife of a former member of the State Legislature, eloped with a youth of eighteen, both of whom have been traced to a place in the vicinity of Philadelphia. The runaway lady (Mrs. B.) resided in Hudson Street, not far from St. Luke's Church. She is said to possess considerable personal attractions, is thirty-six years of age, and is the possessor of a handsome property in her own right. She has been married eighteen years, and has five children. Before eloping she took \$2000 with her in cash. The occurrence has thrown a respectable family into the deepest distress, and furnished a rich morsel for the scandal-mongers.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 20.

STEAMER BURNED.—This day the steamer Cam Howell, with a cargo of seven hundred and sixty bales of cotton and thirty thousand pounds of hides, was burned in the Upper Red River, in Arkansas.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—In Rhode Island, this day, Elisha Brown, a man about sixty years of age, belonging to Pittsford, Vt., was killed at the station in Providence, by a train on the Hartford Road, while backing.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT ON THE NEW HAVEN

RAILROAD.—An accident arising from defective machinery occurred on the New Haven Railroad, near Milford, this day. The engine broke its driving-wheel; the baggage-car, which contained some men, was overturned and thrown immediately across the track; the first passenger-car was thrown down an embankment, and the second was hurled on its side: yet, strange to say, of the two hundred and fifty passengers on the train, but one was seriously injured. That one was Mr. Madigan, an express-agent, who was in the baggage-car. Five trains were detained at the scene of the accident for more than six hours, when the wreck was cleared away.

DEATH OF T. A. TEFFT.—Mr. T. A. Tefft, State Commissioner of the Industrial Art Association of Rhode Island, died in Florence, Italy, this day, from a fever contracted in Venice, which almost immediately deprived him of reason, and within ten days of life, though he had the best of attendance. He was an accomplished architect, much esteemed at home, and had recently made a name among statistis in Europe by a learned and able treatise on Universal Currency, including a plan for a common currency in France, England, and America, based on the decimal system. It elicited a complimentary letter from Count Cavour, highly recommending the scheme.

DEATH OF ANDREW SCOTT.—In Philadelphia, this day, Mr. Andrew Scott, well known among the printing and publishing fraternity of that city, died, after a lingering illness. Mr. Scott was originally a printer, working at the "case." He was one of the proprietors of the "Daily Chronicle," and afterwards commenced the publication of a weekly journal, called "Scott's Weekly Paper," which continued in existence for several years. After its discontinuance, Mr. Scott conducted a job-printing-office on a large scale; but for several years past his health was bad, and he did not actively participate in business.

BRIG ANN MERRITT BURNED.—This day the brig Ann Merritt was destroyed by fire at Portland, Me.

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE this day re-assembled at Lecompton, in conformity with the special proclamation of Gov. Medary. The Legislature immediately passed a resolution adjourning to Lawrence. The Governor vetoed this resolution, but it was immediately repassed by a vote of 93 to 3 in the Council, and 29 to 8 in the house.

SUICIDE BY A YOUNG LADY.—This day Miss Deborah Hall Broughton committed suicide, by hanging herself, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. McAllister, in Baltimore,

Md. She had for some time been subject to low spirits, from severe attacks of neuralgia.

SATURDAY JANUARY 21.

FIRE AT MARIETTA, OHIO.—This day Cram's flour-mill was destroyed by fire. The loss, which was covered by insurance, amounted to \$10,000.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER MEMBERS OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—In Baltimore, this day, two members of the Legislature, who were upon an investigating committee of the Penitentiary, while waiting at the door of a drug-store, where they had gone for a prescription of medicine for a fellow-member who was taken suddenly ill at the hotel, were accosted in an insulting manner by a gang of rowdies who were passing, and asked what they wanted. No reply was made to the ruffians, who, after passing a few rods from the gentlemen, turned, and deliberately fired several shots at them. Fortunately they missed, the balls striking the wall close to them. The gentlemen hastily fled to the hotel, and gave the police notice; but the rowdies had, of course, left.

RICHARD REALF was examined by the Harper's Ferry Committee of the Senate this day.

ELOPED.—Charles Kaufholtz, a German, (who on the 6th inst. was shot and badly wounded by Augustus Williams, in Chicago, Ill., whose wife he had seduced, and, but for the brave defence made by his dog, would have been killed by the enraged husband,) eloped with the woman for whose seduction her husband attempted his life. Whilst the husband was in jail, Mrs. Williams was nursing him, and, as soon as Kaufholtz was well, eloped with him for parts unknown.

SINKING OF A WHARF NEAR POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—LOSS OF ICE-HOUSES.—This day five new ice-houses, belonging to a firm in New York, which had been recently erected and filled with ice, in the dock at the New Paltz Landing, opposite Poughkeepsie, were entirely destroyed, and their contents lost, by the sinking of the dock on which they were built. The loss is about \$10,000.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—This day two serious accidents occurred on the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad, by which at least one man was instantly killed, and many received injuries which, probably, in some cases, will prove fatal. The first occurred near Delaware village, and arose from the mistake of a switchman on a side-track, there being only one man to attend it night and day. The switch was set for a freight-

train, which passed without his knowledge; but a passenger-train awoke him, and, running out, he turned the switch first one way and then another, by which the train was divided, and the cars driven against each other, several getting completely smashed. The train proceeded as soon as possible, and, when about seven miles from Cleveland, met a construction-train. The latter, hearing the whistle of the passenger-train, which was out of time, attempted to switch off suddenly, when some of the cars ran off the track, and one was literally smashed to pieces. One man was taken from the ruins terribly mangled, and dead.

IN New York, a collision occurred on the Central Railroad, near Amsterdam, a sleeping-car, filled with passengers, having been knocked to wreck by another train running into it. Strange to say, none of the passengers were seriously hurt.

COUNTERFEITERS ARRESTED.—At Toledo, (Mich.,) this day, U. S. Deputy Marshal W. S. Johnson made a descent upon a gang of counterfeiters, and arrested six men and two women. He also got possession of their dies, and of a large amount of counterfeit bills and spurious coin.

CRUSHED TO DEATH AT SEA.—As the ship *Mountaineer* was on her voyage from New Orleans to Liverpool, on this day, she was boarded by a sea over the stern, which stove the wheelhouse and crushed the second mate, James Healey, beneath it, so badly that he lived but about fifteen minutes. He called Boston his home; but he was thought to be a native of some one of the British provinces: he was about twenty-seven years old.

LOSS OF THE SHIPS HEIDELBERG AND SILAS HOLMES.—The Key West "Key of the Gulf," of this date, gives the following account of the loss of the ship *Heidelberg*. It is furnished to that paper by Mr. George Almeda, a citizen of Key West, who went out in the ship in charge of the steam-pump. That paper says:—

It will be remembered that this vessel left this port on the 18th of December last, for New Orleans. Mr. Almeda informs us that on the 20th they were compelled to leave the ship, in consequence of the loose cotton floating about in the hold choking the pumps. They tried, but could not keep it clear.

They left the ship in two boats,—the captain, with nine others, in the smallest, and Mr. A., with eighteen others, in the largest. They remained together until the 22d, when about four P.M. it came on to blow very hard; at seven P.M. it was blowing a gale, and a heavy sea running. The cap-

tain's boat lying broadside to the sea, he ordered the painter loosed from the larger boat. As long as Mr. A. could see the captain's boat, he thought she was lying very badly in the trough of the sea; and, from the violence of the wind during the night, he has no doubt she foundered before morning.

We had no thought when, in our last issue, we commented on the recklessness observed in this place in sending ships to sea without proper examination, after they have been badly ashore on this coast, that we would have to chronicle the loss of that ship's company; for they had been reported "picked up." It is now made our painful duty to do so, and to announce to the friends in this city, and at Tortugas and New York, that Mr. George Harkness was one of the *ten* in the captain's boat.

The last account that we have had of the ship *Silas Holmes* is the arrival of the mate at Havana, with five ladies and three gentlemen passengers.

We yet hope that the captain and crew of the *Heidelberg*, and the missing passengers and crew of the *Silas Holmes*, may be heard from as saved,—though it is almost hoping against hope.

VIRGINIA STATE ARMORY.—A bill appropriating half a million dollars for the State Armory passed the Legislature this day.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 22.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN BENJAMIN TUNIS.—The "Stockton (Cal.) Republican" of this date, in announcing the decease, in that city, of Captain Benjamin Tunis, in the sixty-fifth year of his age, gives a brief history of his more prominent actions in life. He was a soldier in the War of 1812. He was on board the frigate *President* when, after a fierce and powerful struggle, she was compelled to yield to the superior strength of the enemy. In the engagement he was wounded in the leg by a splinter, and seven of his comrades fell dead by his side. He bore the scar of that conflict to his last day. He was taken prisoner on the *President* and carried to Bermuda, where he remained until the close of the war. After the war, Captain Tunis engaged in the merchant-service, and, by faithfulness, integrity, and intelligence, rose from a sailor before the mast to be one of the most skilful, enterprising, and successful shipmasters that ever sailed out of the harbor of New York. At the time of the financial crisis which succeeded the removal of the deposits from the United States Bank, he abandoned the sea, settled for a short time in Missouri, and finally removed, in the spring of 1849, to California, selecting the spot upon which the city of Stockton was

subsequently founded, as his place of residence.

ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.—In Massachusetts, this day, two prisoners, confined in the House of Correction at Lawrence, made a desperate attempt to escape in the night. They got out of their cells into an outer room, where Mr. Poor, one of the watchmen, slept, and assaulted him, striking him upon the head so forcibly that he was for a moment rendered unconscious. They then attempted to choke him, when Mr. Poor rallied; and, in the strength of desperation, he drove the ruffians back to their cell before assistance arrived.

METEOR.—In the neighborhood of Newark, (N.J.) this day, a brilliant meteor was seen in the southwestern sky at ten minutes before one o'clock in the morning. It had the appearance of a ball of fire, and, shooting upward, it exploded, and, the reports say, "left a blue tail behind it."

THADDEUS HYATT was this day summoned to appear before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee at Washington.

THE FIRST AMERICAN HOTEL IN JAPAN was this day opened in Hakodadi. It is called the "International." The house has been built entirely by native carpenters, from drafts furnished by one of its enterprising owners. Messrs. Pitt and Bradford are the proprietors.

MURDER IN JEFFERSON CITY.—A stranger, whose name it is supposed was HORS, was murdered in Jefferson City on the night of this day. His body was found lying in front of a lumber-yard on Valence Street, between Magazine and Live Oak. He had been killed by violent blows on the head with some heavy, blunt weapon, and his pockets were turned inside out,—seeming to show that the murder had been perpetrated for purposes of robbery.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GRAND RAIDS, (MICH).—The night of this day, a most destructive fire broke out in Grand Rapids. Taylor's block, occupied by Miller & Grinnell, grocers, Porter & Sligh, dry-goods, Goodrich & Gray, hardware, the post-office and county offices, together with an adjoining wooden building, were almost entirely destroyed. Very few of the county records were saved. The loss is estimated at \$100,000, on which the insurance is only \$50,000.

U.S. STEAMSHIP-TRIAL.—This day the U.S. steamship Saginaw returned to San Francisco from a four days' trial-trip, having encountered heavy seas and storms. She behaved admirably; and Commander Schenck

expressed himself perfectly satisfied with her movements.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.—This day, died, in Lawrence, (Mass.,) Miss Celia Stephens, a niece of Judge Stephens, of that city, from injuries from the Pemberton Mill catastrophe.

MONDAY, JANUARY 23.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF THE GOVERNOR OF LOUISIANA.—Governor Thomas O. Moore delivered his inaugural address to the Legislature of Louisiana this day. He takes the following view of Judge Douglas's squatter-sovereignty doctrine:—

"A like offence is offered and wrong inflicted on the South by the heresy of popular sovereignty,—by which slaveholders are to be excluded from the Territories by unfriendly legislation of the Territorial Government. The Supreme Court of the United States has settled the principle that must rule: neither Congress nor the Territorial Governments can constitutionally exclude slavery from the Territories. A Southern man can therefore rightfully take his slaves into the Territories. As the Territorial Governments are without the legal power to exclude slavery, it is difficult to understand how they can be allowed to do indirectly that which they are prohibited from doing directly. It is the duty of Congress to protect the property which is taken to the Territories under the sanction of the Constitution, and to guard that property from the neglect or unkindness of the Territorial Government, which is but the creature of Congress. The Southern States deny nothing to the Northern which they claim for themselves. They insist only on equality; and it remains only to be decided in the struggle now pending whether this equality will be conceded to them; and I am one who does not despair that it will."

RESCUE OF A PORTUGUESE CREW BY AN AMERICAN SHIP.—This day, the ship *Uriel*, Captain Walker, of Boston, fell in with (lat. 23° 39', lon. 68° 6') the Portuguese brig-of-war *Mondeigo*, in distress. Nine of her officers, fifty-five of her crew, and two women, were saved in the boats of the *Uriel*. On account of the high sea staving the boats, the *Uriel* was unable to rescue the remainder, and the brig went down at six o'clock in the evening. The number on board is unknown. The *Uriel* lost three men by the staving of her boats. The *Mondeigo* was from China, bound to Lisbon.

FIRE AT CLINTON, (WIS.)—The night of this day, a fire at Clinton, Wisconsin, occasioned damage to the amount of \$20,000: insurance, \$12,000.

DREADFUL AFFRAY IN NEW ORLEANS.—This day, the crowded rotunda of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, was thrown into the most intense state of excitement by a rencounter which took place there about one o'clock, or shortly before that hour, between Mr. Charles N. Harris, of Carroll parish, and Col. W. H. Peck, of Madison parish, a member elect of the State Legislature. The result of the difficulty was the killing of Harris by Col. Peck, who inflicted upon his person seven wounds,—three shot-wounds and four stab-wounds, two of which were necessarily fatal, as will be seen by the result of the examination made, and which appears below.

In order to give the whole facts of the case, we would state that, about a year ago, a difficulty occurred between the parties, in the parish of Madison, State of Louisiana, which led to some correspondence between the gentlemen, the exact result of which we are ignorant of. However, it appears that Mr. Harris came down to New Orleans a short time ago, and Col. Peck arrived also on the steamer Vicksburg, on her last trip down. The day before the murder, Col. Peck and a friend, with whom he came down to the city, came out from the gentlemen's ordinary, where they had been dining, and proceeded to make their way through rather a large crowd into the centre of the rotunda.

While going through the crowd, Mr. Harris—who was unknown to the friend of Col. Peck—turned round and asked if they intended to insult him by pushing against him. Col. Peck's friend, thinking, from Harris's appearance, that he was drunk, replied, politely, that no one intended to insult him. Harris, while asking the question, looked at Col. Peck, who at once recognized him. Harris, after the answer given by Col. Peck's friend, and looking directly at Peck, said, as he placed his hand in his pocket, to the latter, "D—n you, you did intend to insult me." Harris, the moment he had finished speaking, drew a pistol and fired at Peck, who was in the act of placing his hand in his side-pocket for his pistol.

After firing and missing his aim, Harris turned and ran through the crowd; and Peck, seeing, doubtless, that he must kill innocent persons if he fired, desisted from so doing.

A short while after this affray, Harris was arrested, at the request of Mr. Hildreth, for disturbing the peace of the St. Charles Hotel, by firing a pistol in the rotunda, and locked up in the First District Station-House, where he remained until the following morning. When he was arrested, he had in his room a revolver, a Derringer pistol, and a bowie-knife, which were also taken to the station-house. He was ar-

raigned before Recorder Summers and fined twenty dollars, which, upon paying, his weapons were handed back to him. When about taking them away, his attorney advised him not to put them in his pocket, but to wrap them up in a piece of paper and carry them in his hand; which he did. He intended leaving the city that evening, and was at the window of the clerk's office of the St. Charles paying his bill when the difficulty recommenced.

Col. Peck, it is said, thought that Harris had left the city the previous evening, but was standing in the rotunda of the hotel when the baggage-master of the hotel, who knew him, said to him, "Colonel, there is the man who shot at you yesterday," (pointing at Harris;) and, probably supposing that Peck was not acquainted with him, added, "Don't molest him; for I am not positive he is the man." The baggage-master then passed up the stairs on the right-hand side.

Col. Peck, it appears, on having his attention directed toward Harris, walked over from the stairs toward him, who, as we before stated, was paying his bill at the window, and halted a few paces from him, with his hands resting upon his hips.

At this juncture, Harris turned his head somewhat and saw him; and the statements of what occurred during the next few moments are somewhat conflicting. The clerk, Mr. Mayne, who had just handed Harris a ten-dollar bill in change, says that Peck looked for about a quarter of a minute at Harris, then a few words passed which he did not hear, and both drew about the same moment and fired; but he thinks Col. Peck shot first. Others state that, as Col. Peck advanced toward Harris, the latter asked him if he intended taking advantage of him; that Peck replied, "You took advantage of me yesterday: I am armed, and I suppose you are;" that both then drew; some say that Peck shot a little in advance, some say that Harris shot first, and others that the reports were simultaneous. Another version of the affair is that Peck asked Harris if he was armed, and he, avoiding the question, replied, "I am not prepared to have a difficulty with you here, and I wish you would leave me;" and that both drew at once. However, the testimony which will be taken before the coroner will doubtless clear up this portion of the difficulty.

The firing having commenced, Harris retreated, and finally dodged into the door of the small bar and cigar room, and, shielding himself partly behind the glass door, looked out and fired from time to time. Two of his balls can be seen where they entered,—one in a pillar in a line with Peck, and another on the opposite side of the wall,—both high up. Peck, while Harris retreated, stepped out from the office, nearer

to the dining-room, and fired several shots,—three of which took effect upon the person of Harris,—and was in that position when he was fired at from the room.

Exhausting his pistol, Peck drew his bowie-knife and deliberately advanced toward the door of the cigar-shop from behind which Harris had shot, and seemed to hesitate a moment whether to enter. The next moment, Harris, doubtless seeing his shadow upon the glass, fired at the open doorway, the ball of his pistol entering the side or jamb of the door.

After firing this last shot, Harris ran back just as Peck entered the door, got over the marble counter of the bar, and got into a corner among the bottles. Peck, following, sprang over after him, and, grasping hold of him, inflicted upon his person four stabs with the bowie-knife.

Thus ended this terrible encounter. Harris was picked up and placed on the floor for a moment, and then carried to his room near by, expiring almost the moment he was placed upon the bed. This account of the affair has been gathered through various persons who were present, though, from the great excitement which prevailed, there may have been things which were overlooked. The excitement was very intense, and most of the crowd got out of the way at the first firing. Some got behind pillars, others ran into the passages leading to the dining-room and ladies' parlor, and not a few, thinking it too late to fly, made shields of the chairs. A group of gentlemen were standing conversing immediately in a line with the shot from Harris, which lodged in the wall a few feet above their heads. The accused was arrested, a short time after the killing, by Lieutenant Dryden, of the First District Police-Station. Col. Peck is a large, powerful-looking man, about six feet in height. The deceased was a man of ordinary stature and rather slight build.

The *post-mortem* examination was held by Dr. Bechelet, which showed the following wounds:—One shot-wound in the right shoulder; two stab-wounds in the left arm; one stab-wound in the left side, between the fifth and sixth ribs, penetrating the lungs; one shot-wound in the right side, between the seventh and eighth ribs, penetrating the liver; (these two wounds last above mentioned were the immediate cause of death;) one shot-wound in the breast, between the first and second ribs.

TRIAL FOR RAPE.—In the Hudson County Circuit Court, New Jersey, before Judge Ogden and a jury, this day, the case of Samuel Hollyer, a New York artist, charged with having violated the person of Harriet F. Andrews, aged about fourteen years, was called up for trial. The opening address

of plaintiff's counsel sets forth the facts in the case very clearly. He said:—

The plaintiff, who is sitting beside me, brings this suit through her next friend, (she being under age,) for damages which she alleges she has sustained to her feelings, to her reputation, to her position in society, and to her happiness through life, by a wrong done by the defendant. It seems, gentlemen of the jury, that this girl (whose mother is dead) was brought from Massachusetts by a married sister, who at present resides in the city of New York. The girl was brought to New York about a year ago last July, by her sister, who is here with her to-day, and who has long tried hard to keep the family together. As soon as she was brought to New York, Harriet was sent to school, and she continued there for near a year, all the time being boarded by her sister. During that year, her (Harriet's) sister formed the acquaintance of a Mrs. Hollyer, the wife of the defendant in this cause. They (defendant and wife) had no children. They represented themselves as being pleasantly and comfortably situated in Jersey City, and were very desirous of having Harriet come and live with them as a friend and companion and as an assistant with Mrs. Hollyer in the daily performance of her domestic duties, and to have her make this place her home. On these statements, the girl's sister was induced to take Harriet from school, and take her (as she supposed) to a home and to a place where she would be properly brought up and receive all those little qualifications which a young lady needs,—Mrs. Hollyer representing herself as a lady of education and a teacher. Her visitor thought this was a desirable place to put the girl, and therefore she willingly accepted this offer for her. So Harriet was taken to this place,—not as a servant, not on pay,—but, as I observed before, merely as a friend and companion. She was taken there in the month of April, 1858, and remained there till July or near the 1st of August. I do not know the exact dates in this case when the girl was sent there and when she was taken away; but I am coming to the history of the case as near as I can. On the 30th day of July last, (as laid down in the declaration,) Harriet, I think, was requested by Mrs. Hollyer to go out on the hills and gather some berries. After Mrs. Hollyer had gone out from the house, Harriet went out into the fields at the back of the house to do as she was told. In a short time she noticed that Mr. Hollyer was in the field also, he having just come from the house. He commenced picking berries also, after a little conversation, and in a few minutes made improper advances. He soon afterward pulled her down and had improper connection. Harriet is now fourteen: she

was then thirteen; and you know, as a matter of course, she has considerably developed since the time this occurrence took place. I am told by her sister [that lady having just spoken to Mr. Jeliff] that she is not fourteen years of age yet. When we consider of her clothes and her subsequent illness unto death, it is plain that this rape was not committed by her own consent. This was done on a Saturday afternoon, and on Sunday morning following she was taken sick. On Tuesday or Wednesday her sister heard that she was seriously sick: the girl was taken to New York and a physician sent for. For a short time afterward she continued to become worse, and was finally given up by the physician who was attending her. Another physician was called in; and it is through his skilful attendance that she is here to-day alive. Gentlemen, this is the short of the story, as I know it. The whole circumstances you will gather from the testimony on the examination of the witnesses that will follow. Counsel then read the declaration in the case, the whole substance of which was that the said defendant, Samuel Hollyer, on the 30th day of July last, at a place called Bull's Ferry, in Hudson county, State of New Jersey, with force of arms, &c. assaulted, debauched, and carnally violated the person of the plaintiff, forcibly and against her will, thereby committing a rape; and that he bruised, wounded, and ill treated her, insomuch that by means thereof she became sick and disordered for a long time, and is even at the present time suffering from the effects of said defendant's acts; and that this occurrence prevented her from attending to her daily business and affairs. It also states that she was obliged and did necessarily pay and lay out and expend a large sum of money—to wit, the sum of three hundred dollars—in endeavoring to get cured of the wounds and sickness caused by the defendant's acts. There are three charges made in the declaration against the defendant. The first one is that she was compelled by his acts to lay out three hundred dollars; the second, that her life was endangered by him; the third, that she was kept from transacting her ordinary business. To all of these charges the defendant pleads not guilty.

Harriet E. Andrews, the girl on whom the rape was committed, being duly sworn, deposed and said: I know Mr. Hollyer; I believe I am about fifteen years of age; I believe I lived in a place called Bedford before I came to New York; before I went to live with Mr. Hollyer I lived with my sister; it was in the spring of the year that I went to live with the defendant; before I went to his house I was at school; during this time I lived with my sister; I do not know how long I lived at Mr. Hollyer's before this wrong was

done me; I lived at Mr. Hollyer's three months before I was taken back to my sister's; in Mr. Hollyer's house I lived as a friend; it was my sister who made the arrangements in regard to my entering the defendant's family; it was on a Saturday afternoon that I went to pick the berries: I do not recollect the day of the month; I do not know how long I stayed at the defendant's before I was taken away; I went out on a Saturday afternoon to pick the berries; they were raspberries; Mrs. Hollyer during this time had gone to a place called the English neighborhood, to teach music; I do not know how far from the house this place is; it was three o'clock when I went to pick the berries; Mrs. Hollyer was gone about two hours; there was nothing said to me about getting the berries for tea; there was no one with me when I went to the field; I went to pick the berries at a place at the foot of the hill; I took a pail to get them in; I left Mr. Hollyer in the house, in his studio, when I went to pick the berries; he is an engraver; I was picking berries when I first saw Mr. Hollyer coming towards me; he picked those for me that I could not reach; he then asked me to sit down; I did sit down; in a few minutes I got up again; he then pulled me down; as he pulled me down he tore my dress; I then sat down again; I was going to get up again, but I could not, as he held me down; I then yielded and sat on a stone; I attempted to rise again, but this time he threw me down and held my hands in his; I was going to halloo, when he put his hands upon my mouth and told me to keep still; he said if I halloed he would kill me; as I was trying to turn over, he put his hand upon my breast and held me to the ground; he then committed an improper act upon me: after committing the act he went into the house; he told me I must keep still about it; that if I did not he would kill me; I only stayed three or four minutes in the field after the act was committed before I went to the house; when I went back to the house I went to my room; I examined my clothes and found them soiled; my outside dress was torn a great deal; the next day I was sick; on Sunday I was very sick; on Monday I was still worse; I was confined to my room; on Monday I was able to get up, but could not do any thing; I grew worse, and a physician was sent for; Mrs. Hollyer sent for the physician; the physician came; on Tuesday morning I was in great pain.

Judge.—Did you tell Mrs. Hollyer what had happened? No, sir. Why did you not tell her? Mr. Hollyer told me not to.

On the cross-examination it was attempted to show that the girl bore a doubtful character.

Her sister, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, an actress, was the next witness. She said she follows the theatrical profession, and that

she has been for some time back engaged at Burton's Theatre, under the name of Lizzie Walton. Her evidence corroborated her sister's as regards the arrangements made by her with Mrs. Hollyer. She said that when she first made the acquaintance of Mrs. Hollyer it was on an occasion when Mrs. Hollyer was desirous of entering the theatrical life; that she introduced her to her friends, and that an acquaintance was formed at that time; it was about the ninth or tenth day after Harriet told her of the occurrence, and about five or six days after Dr. McCready called; cannot remember the date exactly; Harriet told witness the occurrence took place the Saturday before she came home. Nothing further of importance was elicited from this witness.

The defendant attempted to prove that the girl bore a lewd character, and he also attempted to prove an *alibi*,—in both of which he failed. The jury, after consulting about three hours, rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for \$1200.

SALE OF A HOTEL.—The St. Charles Hotel, at Richmond, Va., was sold this day at auction, for \$35,000, to Messrs. George W. Yancey, R. H. Dickinson, and Joseph Brumel. It cost the former owners over \$80,000, and was rented at the time of sale for \$6500 per annum.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER AND CENTENARIAN.—Died, this day, James McCormick, aged one hundred and three years, six months, and fourteen days. He was born in Cumberland county, Pa., July 9, 1756, and served in the Revolutionary War. He lived a temperate, industrious, and Christian life.

VESSEL BURNED.—This day the bark *Gleaner*, (four hundred and ninety-one tons,) Chandler, master, loading at Appalachicola for Amsterdam, was discovered to be on fire. The United States steamer *Vixen*, Captain Phelps, went to her assistance, when she was scuttled and sunk in nineteen feet water. She had about sixteen hundred bales of cotton on board, a portion of which will be saved.

FASTEST PASSAGE FROM ENGLAND TO AUSTRALIA ON RECORD.—This day the ship *North Wind*, of New York, Captain Morton, owned by Daniel Torrance, arrived at Port Phillip Heads, Australia, having made the fastest passage from England to Australia ever accomplished by a sailing-ship,—namely, sixty-seven days from the Downs to Port Phillip Heads, Australia. The *North Wind* sailed from the Downs November 10, reached Port Phillip Heads January 16, and arrived at Sydney, N.S.W., January 23. This fine ship was built in the ship-yard of A. G. Bell, Esq.,

New York. She is ten hundred and forty-one tons register, and of medium clipper-build.

FIRE.—This day a fire occurred at San Francisco, in Montgomery Street, between Bush and Sutler, consuming five wooden buildings, valued at \$20,000, and considerably damaging the new musical hall.

FIRE AT CLINTON, WISCONSIN.—This day a fire occurred at Clinton, Wis. The damage is estimated at \$20,000, of which \$12,000 was insured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT DELAVAN, WISCONSIN.—The night of this day, a fire at Delavan, Wis., destroyed the dry-goods-store of H. Toppen & Co., the boot-store of G. C. Lyon, the clothing-store of W. W. Bradley, the book-store of Baker and Parrish, and the law-office of Messrs. Clair & Patchin. Loss, \$20,000: insurance, \$12,000.

NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF GENERAL HARNEY.—This day, at a meeting held in Washington Territory, a large portion of the members of the Legislative Assembly nominated General W. S. Harney for the Presidency of the United States.

RESIGNATION OF A PROFESSORSHIP OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—This day Professor Huntington resigned the Plummer professorship at Harvard College.

TRIED FOR MURDER.—In Philadelphia, this day, Hugh Cassiday was placed on trial, charged with manslaughter, in causing the death of John Moore, on the 13th of November last. The prisoner boarded at the public house of James Bird, Sixth Street, near Market. On Sunday, the 13th of November, Cassiday was sitting in the bar-room, when the deceased came in with a friend. These two took a drink; and Moore then, turning to Cassiday, remarked to him that it was his turn to treat, as he (Moore) had treated once before, at another place. Cassiday replied that Moore was no gentleman, or he would not ask a return of the treat. Words then passed; and finally the parties drank together, and Cassiday said they were "square." Moore said, "Yes; but you are a sucker, at any rate." Cassiday immediately rejoined that he would not take that from any man; and with his open hand he struck the deceased on the face. Deceased staggered and fell upon his hip, and was then raised; and in a short time he fell a second time, and was again picked up and placed in a chair; and he died in about twenty minutes. Before Moore died, Cassiday had left the tavern. There were but two witnesses to the transaction,—one testifying that deceased fell once, and the other testifying that he fell

twice. After being struck, Moore remarked to Cassidy that if he (Moore) had not been drunk he could not have hit him. Dr. Brown, who made the post-mortem examination, found a slight effusion at the base of the brain. The lungs were found to be diseased. The only witness called for the defence was the officer, who testified that Cassidy surrendered himself after he learned that Moore was dead.

SEVENTEEN INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER IN NEW YORK.—In New York, this day, the grand jury entered court and presented seventeen bills of indictment for murders and other homicides. A New York paper says, "There are at present for trial at this term of the court seven or eight persons who have pleaded to indictments for murder, manslaughter, and attempts to kill,—showing that we are in the midst of a most desperate and lawless set of desperadoes."

TUESDAY, JANUARY 24.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LEGISLATURES VISITING LOUISVILLE.—This day, while on their way to Cincinnati and Columbus, Ohio, whither they were proceeding at the invitation of the city of Cincinnati and the State of Ohio, the members of the Tennessee and Kentucky Legislatures visited Louisville. A splendid banquet was given them at the Masonic Hall.

CAN A MAN STEAL HIS OWN LETTERS?—In the United States Circuit Court, at New York, this day, William Slavin, *alias* Sawyer, was put on trial for stealing his own letters from the post-office. We quote from the "Commercial Advertiser":—

The defendant went by the name of Slavin in Rhode Island, and on moving to New York took the name of Sawyer. He was in the habit of receiving letters at the post-office addressed to him by the name of Sawyer. The post-office agent, suspecting that he took letters not belonging to him, placed a decoy-letter, containing, among other papers, a bogus check on the Bank of the Republic. Slavin got the letter, took the check to the bank, and was in the act of endorsing it when he was arrested. A point was raised that he took a letter addressed to him by his adopted name, and, consequently, could not steal his own letter.

The judge charged that a man could be guilty of crime when in reality the letter was addressed to him, if, after obtaining it, he discovered that it was not intended for him and appropriated the contents to his own use. But this indictment charged him with taking a letter not addressed to him. This was not so. The letter was addressed to him, and the indictment was, consequently, irregular;

and in case of mistakes the prisoner was entitled to the benefit of them.

The jury found a verdict of not guilty. In reply to a question by a juror, the court stated that the Government had a right to indite a decoy-letter.

APPOINTMENTS.—This day the following appointments were announced as being confirmed by the Senate:—

Charles J. Faulkner, of Virginia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to France.

Charles Le Doux Elgee, of Louisiana, Secretary of Legation of the United States in Mexico.

William L. Patterson, of Mississippi, Consul of the United States at Genoa.

Peter Morand, of Valencia, Spain, Consul of the United States at Valencia.

Richard S. Newbold, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States for the Island of Trinidad.

Isaac Winston, of Kansas, Consul of the United States at Kingston, Jamaica.

William G. Webb, of Massachusetts, to be Consul of the United States at Zanzibar.

Marshall M. Smith, of Mississippi, Consul-General of the United States at Constantinople.

Ran. Rannels, of Texas, Consul of the United States at San Juan del Sur.

John W. Magill, of Illinois, Consul of the United States at Sabanilla.

Lewis Dent, of California, Consul of the United States at Guaymas.

Samuel W. Talbot, of New York, Consul of the United States at Dublin.

Frederick B. Wells, of New York, Consul of the United States at Bermuda.

Thomas M. Perse, of New York, Consul of the United States at Galway.

James W. Quiggle, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States at Antwerp.

Charlton H. Morgan, of Kentucky, Consul of the United States at Messina.

Hugh Martin, of Delaware, Consul of the United States at Matanzas.

Elihu L. Mix, Jr., of New York, Consul of the United States at Lambayegue.

Thomas W. Fox, Jr., of Plymouth, England, Consul of the United States at Plymouth.

George H. Leavenworth, of New York, Consul of the United States at the Bay of Islands.

John Cunningham, of Seville, Spain, Consul of the United States at Seville.

J. J. Sprenger, of Pennsylvania, Consul of the United States at Dresden.

Lewis Gallo, of Santander, Spain, Consul of the United States at Santander.

J. J. Barclay, of Virginia, Consul of the United States at Cyprus.

Samuel L. Gouverneur, Jr., of Maryland, Consul of the United States at Foo-Choo.

William T. Wright, Jr., of Maryland, Consul of the United States at Santos.

Henry M. McGill, of Ohio, Secretary of the Territory of Washington.

Samuel A. Smith, of Tennessee, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Thomas A. Hendricks, resigned.

George B. Graff, of Indiana, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Dakotah City, N.T., vice John C. Turk, removed.

Daniel Griffin, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Washington, Ark., vice Charles B. Mitchell, resigned.

Lafayette M. Stiff, of Alabama, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Centre, Ala., vice Alexander Snodgrass, resigned.

William McAboy, of Wisconsin, to be Register of the Land Office at Superior, Wis., vice Daniel Shaw, removed.

Samuel B. Stambaugh, of Pennsylvania, to be Surveyor-General of the Territory of Utah, vice John C. Hays, resigned.

Robert Means, of Iowa, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Sioux City, Iowa, vice Andrew Leech, whose commission has expired.

William A. Bevens, of Arkansas, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Batesville, Ark.: reappointed.

HARPER'S FERRY WITNESS REFUSING TO APPEAR.—This day, Mr. Sanborn, who was summoned to appear before the Senate Investigating Committee, was waited upon at Concord by the United States official, and tendered his witness-fee, which he refused to accept. Before other measures could be taken, he had disappeared.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—This day, Capt. R. W. Johnson, Second Cavalry, commanding Fort Mason, Texas, detached, on scouting-duty, First Sergeant R. H. Chapman, with ten men of Company A, Second Cavalry. After a march of upwards of one hundred miles, Sergeant Chapman and his little band came upon some eighteen Indians, encamped on Kickapoo Creek, near the crossing of the Fort Chadbourne and McKavett Road, charged upon them, and, after a pretty sharp conflict, succeeded in killing four Indians, wounding several, and capturing some thirteen horses. The sergeant bears testimony to the assistance rendered him by Messrs. J. B. Riley, T. B. Ives, and R. Casey, who had volunteered their services.

IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE, this day, a resolution was introduced for the appointment of a joint committee of eighteen to report on the recommendation of the Hon. Mr. Memminger, the commissioner from South Carolina. A bill passed appropriating \$150,000 to pay the expenses accruing from the Harper's Ferry affair.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR ESPY.—This day, Prof. James P. Espy, the well-known meteorologist, died at Cincinnati, of paralysis, having been ill a week. Professor Espy was born in Washington county, Pa., in the year 1785, so that he was in his seventy-fifth year when he died. He early turned his attention to the study of meteorology, and his writings on the Philosophy of Storms have been commended by the best authorities at home and abroad. For a number of years he held, under the Federal Government, an office that was especially established for him, with a view of securing the best practical proof of his theory.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN NELSON.—This day the Hon. John Nelson died at his residence, on Mount Vernon Place, Baltimore, about half-past nine o'clock at night. He had only been confined to the house a few days, his disease being gout in the stomach. Mr. Nelson occupied a high position at the bar, not only of Maryland, but of the country, and has, at different periods, filled offices of honor and trust with marked ability. He was Minister to Naples under the administration of President Jackson, and Attorney-General of the United States under President Tyler. He was born in Frederick county, Md., in 1791, but has resided in Baltimore for very many years.

SPLENDID METEOR.—At St. Paul's, Minnesota, this day, about half-past nine o'clock in the evening, a splendid meteor, that looked to the naked eye a yard in diameter, appeared on the northwestern horizon, seeming, with its nebulous head and tail of light, more like a comet than the evanescent meteor that it was. After coursing a short distance it burst into glittering fragments, which successively dropped like a chain of fire and disappeared in the realms of space.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER McINTYRE.—This day, Alexander McIntyre, Esq., a soldier of 1812, and long a distinguished resident of Washington City, died there.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—This day the extensive clothing-establishment of Messrs. Lockwood & Henry, in that city, was destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$20,000.

COMMERCE BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND JAPAN.—This day the barks What Cheer and Page sailed from San Francisco for Japan to obtain cargoes of fancy goods, and other productions of that country, which have been recently sold at enormous profits. Some skilful designers accompanied the Page, with the purpose of furnishing the Japanese mechanics and artists with models after which to manufacture articles better designed for the American market. High hopes are

entertained that such an employment of Japanese labor will prove vastly profitable, and result in introducing into common use in this country many useful fixtures, and household furniture of exquisite taste and beauty at a moderate cost. The Rev. Mr. Gable and lady wished to go to Japan as missionaries by one of the above vessels; but the charter-parties refused to permit it, on the plea that their presence in that country as teachers of a new religion might lead to trouble and hinder the commercial operations.

SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.—Benj. E. Mackie, a lawyer of New York, committed suicide, on this day afternoon, by taking laudanum. Cause, "delirium tremens."

A WOMAN SHOTS HER SEDUCER.—This day, a young woman named Mary Graham shot George Fitzhugh, the overseer of a plantation in Hinds county, Miss. Fitzhugh had seduced the girl under promise of marriage, and, when asked by his victim to redeem his promise, he scoffed at her petition; whereupon she drew a revolver and shot him three times. He is not expected to recover.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 25.

COLLISION ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—This day a dreadful collision took place on the Hudson River Railroad, which killed a lady, Mrs. Anna Fields, and wounded six other persons. It appears that the express-train left Albany at eleven o'clock, and before reaching Sing Sing had stopped twice to repair the engine, rendered necessary by a leak in the steam-pipe. When about two miles north of Tarrytown, the train was again stopped for the purpose of making repairs to the engine. As soon as the train was stopped, the conductor (George Simpson) ordered one of the brakemen, named Hartley, on the hind car, to go immediately back with the red-flag-signal, and warn any approaching train. The location of the express-train was just south of a sharp curve, which was entirely shut out of view from any train that might follow on the down track. Quite a large number of the male passengers had got out before the accident, and were standing looking at the engineer, who was fixing the engine. Though the conductor had given prompt orders to the brakemen to proceed as quickly as possible up the track to warn the way-train, it appears that he could not have over-exerted himself; for hardly had he reached the curve when the Sing Sing train hove in sight. The engineer of the latter train was unaware of the danger until he had reached the curve, when he beheld the signal, and as quickly as possible reversed the engine. The train was under such headway, however, that it was found impossible

to stop it so as to prevent any accident, and in a moment almost it was upon the express-train, the engine running into the last car, splitting it directly in two, the sides both falling outwards, and the passengers hurled in every direction over the track. Those who were standing on the track, on observing the train approaching, and seeing the danger, attempted to give warning to those in the last car; but it was impossible for one to reach the door before the collision took place. Those who were injured were immediately picked up by the passengers, and one of the cars was converted into a sort of hospital for the wounded, and all immediately conveyed to Tarrytown, with the exception of Mrs. Thomas W. Fields, who was taken to the Getty House, Yonkers. The number in the car was about twenty-five—most of whom were injured, but only about five or six seriously. They were all properly cared for at Tarrytown. As soon as word could reach the city by telegraph, the president of the road, Mr. Sloane, and the superintendent, Mr. Smith, proceeded to the scene of the accident, and used every possible means to have every care taken of those injured. Nothing was left undone on their part for the comfort of the sufferers,—Mr. Sloane devoting his whole time to those who were injured. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:—

KILLED.

Mrs. Thos. W. Fields, of Brooklyn, caused by injuries received in the groin, and both legs broken.

WOUNDED.

Mr. D. M. Irvin, of Fulton, N. Y., had his thigh broken in two places and his right hip put out of joint. He was placed in charge of a physician.

Mrs. D. M. Irvin, his wife, was slightly injured about her back. She returned home in company with her husband the same evening.

A Mrs. Skinner, of No. 64 Willett Street, was slightly injured; nothing of a serious nature, however.

A Mrs. Tilley, of West Troy, injured in the breast.

Bishop McCloskey, of Albany, injured about the body. He was cared for at Tarrytown over-night.

Mrs. John Thompson, 16 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, slightly injured.

Wm. J. Coey was badly injured about the left side. He was taken to Tarrytown and placed in the care of a physician.

Patrick Murphy, of Newark, badly cut about the head.

Three or four others were slightly injured, but they were all able to return home by the train in the evening.

Almost all of the above parties returned to their homes the same evening in charge of their friends, and none are thought to be

fatally injured. It will be some time, however, before two or three of them will be able to be about again.

The circumstance attending the death of Mrs. Fields is indeed a sad affair. Her maiden name was Anna Tuttle, a daughter of James Tuttle, of Blooming Grove, Orange county. For some time past she has been a teacher in a public school in Brooklyn, and last week proceeded to the residence of her sister, at Kingston, to make preparations for her wedding. On Wednesday morning, at ten o'clock, she was wedded to Mr. Thomas W. Fields, of Brooklyn, one of the members of the Brooklyn Board of Education, and trustee of Ward-School No. 18. They had both parted with their friends but a few moments before, starting on their wedding-tour for Washington; but their way was soon overtaken by death, and Mr. Fields left to mourn the terrible fate of his bride. When Mrs. Fields was picked up she appeared perfectly conscious of what had happened, and talked with those around her. Up to the time she reached the hotel she knew all that was transpiring; but soon after she began to sink, and died, suffering great pain. Her injuries appeared to be principally about the groin. Both of her legs were also found to be broken, and she repeatedly stated to those around her that she thought she would not live. It is a remarkable fact that the only female passenger killed on this road previous to this was a Mrs. Blanchard, who was killed at Poughkeepsie about four years ago, in a similar manner, and who had also been a bride but a few hours, having been joined in wedlock the same day. Mrs. Fields was about twenty-six years of age, and is reported to have been a most amiable lady, highly educated, and beloved by all who knew her.

CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—This day the Connecticut Republican State Convention, for the nomination of State officers and the choice of delegates to the Chicago Convention, met at Hartford. The convention was very large, nearly every town in the State being represented. The former State officers were renominated by acclamation, as follows:—Governor, Wm. A. Buckingham, of Norwich; Lieut. Governor, Julius Catlin, of Hartford; Secretary of State, John Boyd; Treasurer, Lucius J. Hendee, of Hebron; Comptroller, Wm. H. Buell, of Clinton. They passed resolutions against violations of the Constitution and threats to sever the Union; deploring the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; opposing the interfering by the citizens of one State with the concerns of another; condemning the invasion of Virginia; also, resolutions favoring the Tariff and the Homestead Bill.

LOSS OF THE F. H. FANNING.—This day

the American ship F. H. Fanning, from Liverpool for Cuba, went ashore near Wexford, and became a total wreck.

OPPOSED TO THE SLAVE-TRADE.—In the Mississippi Legislature, the bill to repeal the State law against the introduction of Africans into that State was rejected *by a vote of three to one*. On a motion to indefinitely postpone the whole subject, the yeas were 66; nays, 22.

WIFE-MURDER.—A woman named Anne M. O'Neill was killed this day at St. Paul, Minnesota. Her husband has been arrested for the act. They had five children. Both were habitual drinkers, and were on a spree when the tragedy occurred.

WOMAN KILLED ON THE PHILADELPHIA & BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—A burden-train on this road, when about twelve miles from Baltimore, this day, ran over a negro woman, named Sarah Tyford, cutting off one of her legs below the knee, and maiming the other. The woman lived in the family of Mr. Bradford Sickles, near the scene of the accident, and had been sent to a store; and it is supposed that she had become intoxicated and had lain down on the track, where, in the darkness, she could not be seen by the engineer. She was taken to Baltimore, but died soon afterwards.

VISIT OF THE KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LEGISLATURES TO THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.—This day the Legislatures of Kentucky and Tennessee paid a visit to the Legislature of Ohio, by the invitation of the latter. After arriving at Cincinnati, they started from thence by a special train for Columbus, the capital of Ohio.

ATLANTA (GA.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—This day Wm. Ezzard, Opposition candidate for Mayor of Atlanta, was elected by a majority of 6 votes over Wm. Barnes, the Democratic candidate. The Democrats elected nine candidates for aldermen; the Opposition, one.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—This day D. M. Irvin, of Fulton, Oswego county, who was injured by the accident on the Hudson River Railroad, died of his injuries.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—In Mobile an inquest was held on the body of an unknown white man, found drowned in the slip opposite the mail line office. The body was very much decomposed,—so much so that it was impossible to recognise it. Decayed had on a pair of blue cottonade pants and a check shirt, wore heavy, bushy whiskers, and black hair. The body was raised by the motion of the water occasioned by the

volved of the wheels of the steamer Cuba. Verdict, "found drowned."

TERRIBLE SHOOTING-AFFRAY IN MISSISSIPPI.—This day a terrible affray occurred in Mississippi. The "Extra Mercury" gives the following account of it. It says:—

A shooting-affray occurred in this county, in which Dr. Wm. M. Payne was severely wounded. On that day Mr. W. A. Nelson, a planter living fourteen miles in the northeast, was selling out his household and plantation affairs at auction. A large concourse of people was gathered together from different parts of the county, but principally from the immediate neighborhood. Dr. Payne reached there from his home about ten o'clock, and shortly afterwards—so our informant says—Mr. J. F. Smith, Jr., who is a son of a well-known gentleman of that neighborhood, approached the doctor and commenced an angry conversation. It is said that the doctor, in consequence of Smith being intoxicated, tried to avoid a difficulty with him, and perhaps turned to step out of the way. As he was turning, Smith fired a repeater at him. The ball took effect in, and completely knocked out, the left eye. A portion of the eye was said to have fallen upon the bended arm of a bystander. Whether the bullet entered the head, or whether it glanced on the bone, the physicians have not determined.

So soon as the shot was fired the doctor fell to the ground, and was conveyed into the house, where every attention was paid him by physicians and the family of Mr. Nelson. He is now in a fair way to recover, but will, of course, lose his left eye. Smith, instantly after firing, ran to a noble horse standing near by, cut the hitch-rein with his knife, sprang into the saddle, and bounded off like a deer. He was pursued a short distance by an officer, who soon gave up the chase.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 26.

DEATH OF ELI MOORE.—Eli Moore, who figured during the Kansas troubles, died in that Territory this day. Mr. Moore was born in New Jersey about the beginning of the present century. He adopted printing as his profession in early life, and became very popular among his brethren of the craft by organizing the Trades-Union movement. His fluent tongue and suavity of manner also secured him a prominent position among the Tammany Hall politicians, and for two terms—those of 1835 and 1837—he represented his district in Congress. Mr. Polk appointed him United States Marshal for New York. After he had filled this office for a period, some fickle blast of fortune swept Mr. Moore back among the mountains of New Jersey, where he became the editor of the "Warren

Journal," which was published at Belvidere. The fidelity which he continued to display in the defence of Democratic principles secured him the appointment of Indian Agent for Kansas Territory. He exchanged this position for that of Registrar of the Land Office, a post which he held at the time of his death.

DEATH OF MRS. ELIZA LEE FOLLEN.—Mrs. Eliza Lee Follen, a popular author, died at her residence in Brookline, Mass. Mrs. Follen was the widow of Prof. Charles Follen, of Boston, (formerly Professor of History at Harvard College,) and a daughter of Samuel Cobat, of Boston. The "Boston Journal," in a notice of her decease, says, "She edited for many years an admirable serial for children, called the 'Child's Friend,' and published 'Selections from Fénelon,' and a work entitled the 'Well-Spent Hour.'"

SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.—On the morning of this day, in New York, a boy sixteen years of age, named William Carter, was found dead in the store of Messrs. Hall, Benedict & Co., 21 Park Place. He had committed suicide by hanging himself with a towel suspended from a board he had thrown across parallel rows of boxes. The deceased was of an uncommonly cheerful disposition; and no reason can be assigned for his making way with himself, except a remark to a girl, who was working with him yesterday, that he was weary of the world. Carter resided with his parents, at No. 100 Hudson Street.

BALTIMORE ROWDY SHOT.—This day, in Baltimore, a rowdy, named David Henck, was shot in a tavern by John McPherson.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN CHARLESTON.—On the morning of this day, the house of Mr. William Noble, in Charleston, was consumed by fire, and his son, Jesse Noble, aged seven-teen years, perished in the flames.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—This day, before daylight, five fires occurred in New York: one in the planing-mills of Wells & Concklin, 322 West Twenty-Eighth Street, loss about \$2000; another in the grocery-store of C. Krenscher, 46 Lewis Street; another in the rear of Barron's ribbon-store, 12 John Street; another in the coach-lamp manufactory of H. Edwards, 66 Duane Street; and still another in the stables of Richard Farrell, 265 West Twenty-Fourth Street. Here a number of horses, sleighs, and milk-wagons were consumed. The flames extended to the brownstone house occupied by James Savage, Esq., damaging it to the extent of \$2000; a frame building in the rear, occupied by a number of poor families, was also consumed, as likewise were two other dwellings adjoining. Total loss, \$15,000: partially covered by insurance in city offices.

ACQUITTED.—Rhineman, the paramour of Mrs. Hartung, and indicted with her for the murder of her husband, at Albany, was acquitted of the charge of being a principal in the crime. He was sent back to jail to be tried on two other charges connected with the murder.

LAUNCH OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR RICHMOND.—This day, from the Navy-Yard at Norfolk, the sloop-of-war Richmond was launched. There was an immense crowd of spectators.

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—This day Professor Felton was unanimously elected President of Harvard College, in place of Rev. James Walker, resigned.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.—The appointment of Commissioner of Patents having been tendered by the President to ex-Gov. Philip F. Thomas, it was this day accepted by him.

In the Rhode Island Legislature, this day, an act was passed making the 22d day of February a legal holiday, instead of the 1st of January, as the law provided.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.—**DISUNION RESOLUTIONS.**—In Savannah, (Ga.), the night of this day, a Democratic meeting was held, which broke up in a row. Mr. Henry R. Jackson made a speech sustaining resolutions which favored the Milledgeville (Cobb) Convention.

A row commenced at this point of the proceedings, and many of the participants withdrew.

On the adjournment of this meeting, another was immediately organized at the same place, Collector Barton acting as chairman. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the election of Seward, or any other Black Republican who is an endorser of the Helper book, to the Presidency, would be a just cause for the dissolution of the Union. In such an event, those composing the meeting pledged themselves, their honor, and their fortunes, to effect a disunion

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27.

AMERICAN CONSUL DEAD.—This day John E. Taylor, Esq., a native of Philadelphia, where he was well known as an accomplished and skilful shipmaster, died, in the fifty-third year of his age, at Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, where he was acting in capacity of American Consul. What makes this intelligence more painful is the departure of Mrs. Taylor on the 24th instant., by bark Aaron J. Harvey, from Philadelphia, to rejoin her husband.

STEAMER SUNK.—This day the steamer A. D. Tyler, with a cargo of five hundred tons,

from Cincinnati, bound to New Orleans, sunk in thirteen feet of water, near Cincinnati. The vessel was valued at \$25,000 and insured for \$15,000. The loss on the cargo was heavy.

ELOPEMENT OF A MARRIED MAN.—This day Francis W. Snowden, a married man, having two children, deserted his family, and left Philadelphia with Catharine Gorman, a woman who had been married in Ireland, and there separated from her husband, and had lived in Snowden's house as a domestic for twelve months past. They had tickets through to Dunleith, Iowa. Snowden had kept public house in Philadelphia, and had sold it with the intention of taking this trip to the West. He says it was done with his wife's consent, and that after he had left she must have ascertained that Catharine was with him. But the wife made complaint to the authorities of Philadelphia that he had left with the intention of deserting her, and a telegraphic despatch was sent to Pittsburg, setting forth these facts. In the afternoon another despatch was received, stating that Mrs. Snowden and an officer, with a warrant, would leave Philadelphia for Pittsburg in pursuit of her husband, and requesting his arrest and detention. Snowden and the woman Gorman were arrested at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot in Pittsburg, and both were detained. Snowden is an Irishman, about fifty years of age, of robust figure and healthy and genteel appearance. Catharine Gorman is a tall, well-formed woman, about twenty-four years of age, of modest, lady-like demeanor.

BRIDGE FINISHED.—In Iowa, this day, the bridge that has been in the course of building for the past year across the Mississippi at Clinton was completed, and the cars passed over it for the first time. It is a substantial structure, and cost \$66,000. This bridge is built from the eastern shore to an island, leaving the main channel unbridged. The train will pass over on a large steam ferry-boat, and there will be no change of cars between Chicago and Cedar Rapids. If the Rock Island Bridge question is settled in favor of the right of railroads to bridge the river, this bridge will be extended across the main channel.

BATTLE WITH INDIANS.—This day First Lieutenant W. B. Royall, Second Cavalry, commanding Camp Lawson, Texas, having received intelligence that a band of Indians had, the night previous, killed a beef and stolen some of the horses belonging to a Mr. Berry, living on the Leona, some twenty miles above the camp, despatched, within half an hour after receiving the intelligence, a sergeant and fourteen men of Company C, Second Cavalry, in pursuit. The little party

was re-enforced on the evening of the first day's chase by seven citizens, and on the third day out came upon eight Indians, supposed to be Camanches, in camp in a thick chapparal, charged them, killing four, and pursued the remainder for four or five miles, wounding two. Two soldiers were slightly wounded with arrows. All the animals stolen, except such as were mounted by the Indians, were recovered.

FIRE.—This day the house of Luther Briggs, of Davenport, Delaware county, was consumed by fire, and four of his children perished in the flames. The father and mother were on a visit, and the children in bed at the time.

DIED.—In New Jersey, this day, the Hon. Joseph Harker, member of the Assembly from the second Legislative district of Gloucester county, died at his residence at Mullica Hill. He complained of neuralgia in the face while in Trenton, week before last, and after reaching home was attacked with erysipelas, from which he died.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA, of which the Philadelphia "Ledger" gives the following account:—

Henry Gueker, a German, an unmarried man, twenty-four years of age, who resided with his employer, Samuel Chapeman, shoemaker, in Girard Avenue, above Third Street, was missing from Saturday evening last until Friday morning, when his dead body was taken out of Cohocksink Creek, Third Street, below Girard Avenue. Circumstances transpired during the week which led to the belief that Gueker had been foully dealt with. The creek was dragged with the view of finding the body, which resulted in its recovery. It was removed to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House, where Coroner Fenner held an inquest upon it. Numerous witnesses were examined, and their testimony was substantially as follows. The deceased left the house of his employer, Mr. Chapeman, Girard Avenue, above Third Street, where he resided, early on Saturday evening last, to visit a friend, named Charles Stoper, residing in Third Street, below Poplar, in the rear of a lager-beer saloon. He remained there until nine o'clock, when he and Stoper went into the lager-beer saloon to take a drink. After doing so, the deceased engaged in conversation with Andrew Mariner. In a few minutes Stoper went home, leaving Gueker in company with Mariner. The two remained together until half-past eleven o'clock, when a noise occurred at the front door of the saloon, as of men engaged in angry conversation. Gueker and Mariner both went out to see what was the matter, when they saw three men, George W. Rile,

alias Eddis, James Miller, and John Hollingshead, *alias* Bucky, who insisted that Gueker or Mariner should treat. They declined doing so. After some parleying, Gueker and Mariner started out together to go up the street, and were followed by the three men, who came up to them, and Hollingshead "hooked arms" with the deceased, Mariner, Rile, and Miller following. When they got to the bridge across Cohocksink Creek, Mariner says he was struck from behind, by whom he did not know, but supposed it was Hollingshead. Mariner started and ran as far as Girard Avenue, followed by Hollingshead. The other men were behind. Mariner and Hollingshead had a scuffle, but in a short time made up their quarrel, and Mariner went back to see what became of Gueker, but saw nothing of him or the other men.

A witness testified that Miller and Rile went to a house in Francis Street, where Rile's mother resides, between two and three o'clock on Sunday morning, and stayed there till eight o'clock. A woman in the house noticed that Miller's coat was wet, which he explained by saying that they had been in a row, that the officers were after them, and he fell into the creek.

On Sunday afternoon Mariner saw Miller and Rile in a cigar-store in the neighborhood, when Miller exhibited a silver watch, which he said he wanted to sell. Charles Shawk, another witness, also saw Miller the same afternoon with the watch in his possession, which he wanted to sell to him. (The watch was subsequently identified as belonging to the deceased.) In the course of the week, Shawk saw Rile, and, in speaking of there being an intention to drag the creek, Rile said, "Then I'm going to leave." It was stated also that Rile, on Sunday last, told a man, named Crowther, that "Miller and the German clinched, and he gave them a push, and they both rolled down the hill towards the water. In a short time Miller came up with his clothes wet, but he (Rile) saw nothing of the German afterwards." Miller made several attempts to sell the watch, without success. He gave it to a man, named Sylvester Harner, in South Penn, to sell for him, telling him it was taken from a Dutchman whom they had thrown into a creek. Harner not being able to sell it, Miller took it away from him. Harner was arrested on Friday, on suspicion of being concerned in the affair, and was committed to prison by Alderman Shoemaker. During the week, Miller sold the watch to Police-Officer W. F. Willingmeyer for two dollars, stating that he had paid fifteen dollars for it when he came from sea, he being a sea-faring man. Willingmeyer met Officer Rose, and told him he had bought the watch from Miller. The suspicions of the officers being aroused, they

took the watch to Mr. Chapeman, the employer of Gueker, who instantly recognised it as having belonged to the deceased. This was on Thursday morning. These movements becoming known to Miller and Rile, they both disappeared, and the officers have not yet been able to arrest them. They are represented to be idle men, without homes or regular employment, and with no ostensible means of support.

The deceased was represented to be a man of temperate and industrious habits, and, previous to this occurrence, seldom frequented drinking-saloons. When found, there was no money upon his person. His friends believe he had eight or ten dollars in his possession when he left home.

The jury rendered a verdict that "the deceased came to his death by violence at the hands of George W. Rile, *alias* Eddis, and James Miller."

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DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN AND REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—This day a very aged Revolutionary soldier died at New Washington, Clearfield county, Pennsylvania.—John Ludwig Snyder. Born in Michaelstadt, Germany, August 5, 1746, he arrived in America in 1758, being twelve years old at the time. He resided in Pennsylvania one hundred and one years, seven months, and eighteen days. He died March 23, at the wonderful age of one hundred and thirteen years, seven months, and eighteen days. He entered our service in 1775, and fought throughout the whole war. He was with Washington when he crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776, and was in the battle of Trenton, the 26th of December. The light of day was just breaking when the Americans drove in the outposts of the Hessians through a thick snow-storm. Snyder was in the battle of Brandywine, September 11, 1777, under Lafayette. He was transferred to the command of General Wayne, and was in his defeat near Paoli, September 20, 1777. He was in the battle of Germantown, October 4, 1777. He was encamped with Washington at Valley Forge, December 11, 1777. He has said that the winter of that year was the coldest he ever experienced. Our troops, he has told us, shot squirrels and drew their skins over their feet for shoes. He was in the battle of Monmouth, June 28, 1778, under Wayne, and was with Wayne at the taking of Stony Point, where the watchword was, "Remember Paoli, brave boys!" He was with Lafayette at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, on the 19th of October, 1781, and, in his own words, "in many more scrimmages that he cannot remember the particulars of." This warrior has descendants to the fourth generation, and to the number of nearly three hundred. He was a gunsmith by trade, and made a

perfect gun when he was one hundred and seven years of age. During the last summer he could read without spectacles. When he was over ninety he walked to Clearfield and back, a distance of nearly thirty miles, and then back again,—a distance, in all, of sixty miles,—before dark, on one and the same day.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER OF NAPOLEON.—This day there died, in Racine, J. Smith, aged ninety-one years. He was a soldier in the service of France during the reign of Napoleon Bonaparte from 1805 to 1813, and participated in a number of the most important battles which occurred in that eventful period. In 1813 he was severely wounded in the leg and arm in Spain, which incapacitated him from further active service, and he received his discharge and returned to his home. He had been a resident of Racine about four years.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO THE WIDOW OF JOHN BROWN.—This day the Boston publishers of the "Life of Captain John Brown" sent to Mrs. Brown a check for \$1000, as her share of the profits of that book thus far.

MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.—This day Jonathan R. Guthrie was killed, near Clarksville, Eldorado county, by Thomas G. Singleton. Deceased was fired at by Singleton, and died from the effects of the wound. He was a native of Ohio, and aged thirty-five years.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Homer B. Hawkins was this day arrested in New York, charged with having embezzled \$4300 by making false entries in the books of the California Overland Company, in whose employ he was as book-keeper. He gave bail to answer the charge.

MURDER FROM JEALOUSY.—In Mobile, Ala., this day, Geo. Kroan shot and killed Edward Patterson. The circumstances, as elicited at the examination, were as follows:—

That Kroan kept a sailor boarding-house on Front, between Government and Church Streets; that the deceased man, Patterson, was a runner in the boarding-house of Kroan; that, from a communication made to him the Tuesday night previous to the killing, Kroan's suspicions were aroused as to his wife's fidelity to her marriage-vow; that on Thursday night (the night before the killing) Kroan's wife and Patterson were seen going out of the house together; and that on the following morning, (Friday,) between five and six o'clock, Kroan found Patterson in his bed with his child, and shot him.

BANQUET TO THE TENNESSEE AND KEN-

TUCKY LEGISLATURES AT CINCINNATI.—This day a grand banquet was given to the Tennessee and Kentucky Legislatures by the citizens of Cincinnati. At it Gov. Dennison read a telegraphic despatch from Gov. Morgan, in behalf of the State of New York, inviting the Legislatures of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Ohio to visit Albany. The despatch was enthusiastically received.

LOSS OF THE BARK AUGUSTA MAYHEW.—This bark, which left New York some time since, in ballast, bound to Sagna la Grande, ran on the Cauy del Padre reef, at two A.M. of this day. The Augusta Mayhew was built at Millbridge, in 1857, 433 tons register, rated A 2, and was owned by Z. Mayhew, of New York, and insured in Wall Street for about \$18,000. She will prove a total loss.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN MEMPHIS, TENN.—This day a fire broke out in Memphis, at about three o'clock A.M., in the livery-stable adjoining the post-office, on Second Street. The "Avalanche" says:—

The fire made rapid progress, and before it could be checked reduced the stable, the post-office adjoining, and the whole known as Post-Office Block, to a heap of smouldering ruins. A considerable amount of goods was saved from the stores burned; but still the loss is immense. Forty horses are reported to have been burned. There seems no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary. When discovered by a man sleeping in the stable, it had actually attacked the bed upon which he was lying, the pillow-case being in a blaze. A barkeeper in Cordano's drinking-saloon was badly though not dangerously burned. He reports several men in the room from which he escaped, badly singed. Whether all escaped or not is uncertain.

The stable-building burned belonged to Stratton, McDavitt & Co., and was worth about \$5000; insured for \$2000. It was occupied by J. M. Woodward, whose loss is probably \$12,000 to \$15,000. He was insured at \$10,000 in all. The fire is supposed to have originated in the hay in the back part of this stable.

The fire from the stable communicated to the post-office building, owned by John Overton, and valued at \$30,000; insured for \$18,000. The post-office fixtures and furniture were mainly burned: loss, probably \$3000 to \$4000.

All, or nearly all, the letters, papers, and stamps in the office were saved.

Anthony Cordano's drinking-saloon: estimated loss, \$3500.

Goodyear & Co.'s drug-store: loss heavy, —probably \$8000: insured for \$3500.

Fowlkes & Co., grocers, cotton-factors, &c.: much of their stock was saved: insured for \$5000.

The insurance on the property destroyed amounts to about \$41,000. The loss is probably about \$65,000.

CAREER OF A BOLD VILLAIN.—A correspondent of the Freeport (Illinois) "Journal" of this date says:—

Some months ago there appeared a man of polite and "taking" manners in a town in Southwestern Wisconsin, where he represented himself to be a returned Californian, saying his name was Ferguson, and was boastful of his riches and of his adventures. He then ingratiated himself into the confidence of a fair young lady, swore to her that he loved her. She was foolish enough to believe the assertions of an entire stranger, and a "flash one" at that, and consented to become his wife. They were married: he got all out of her he wanted, and then left for parts unknown. This was the commencement of his career, as far as your deponent knoweth.

Next he was heard of under the name of Hoyt, in a town of Jo Daviess county, Ill., where he went through the same "lofty bearing," became the "lion" of the town, being believed to be both rich and respectable, won the hearts of some half-dozen young women, married one of them with as great a flourish of trumpets as the Don Oveido, the rich Cuban, went through in New York recently when he married Miss Bartlett, stayed with his new young wife No. 2 a few days, got credit among merchants and others, and turned up one day missing. He next turns up, under another name, in the town of Nora, in the same county, buying a farm for \$9000, but goes off without paying for it or his hotel-bill. Next we hear of him in West Point, in this (Stephenson) county, trying to buy up the debts of a man who is off in California, but whose wife resides in that place; makes a great flourish, evidently with the design of ingratiating himself into the good graces of the Californian's "grass widow," in which, fortunately, he fails.

He then goes to one Mrs. Vale, whose husband is off in California; pretends to be a particular friend of Mr. Vale; says he owns a line of steamers running between San Francisco and New Orleans, that he has recently returned from California, where he had been since 1842; finally he proposes marriage to Mrs. Vale. She objects; he persuades her that inasmuch as her husband is absent in California, "it's all perfectly right and proper;" they are married; in a day or two he hires a cutter of a livery-man "for one, two, or perhaps as many as six days;" livery-man lets him have it; livery-man afterwards suspects something, and sends a constable after him; finds him at Waddam's Grove; returns with him; "all right;" then accuses the livery-man of stealing his pocket-

book, containing "gold slugs," currency, and notes, gets greatly excited, and threatens rash proceedings. Livery-man is not to be scared, and Wilson Waddam—the name he had there assumed—was taken suddenly very ill with the "Panama fever," had a "fit," told his new wife he would have to die, had had dreams, saw a coffin and a grave. It was nothing but a ruse to get a good opportunity to absquatulate.

Fortunately, about that time, an advertisement appeared describing a scoundrelly "confidence-man" as having the letters "J. E. T., and various figures of pistols and bowie-knives, &c. printed on his arms." The arms of this man, being examined, were found to have said inscriptions thereon, the letters "J. E. T." standing for John E. Travis, the recreant son of a respectable family in Roscoe, Winnebago county, I believe. He was "very sick" when the arrest was made,—wouldn't eat, wouldn't speak, wouldn't do any thing,—he was "so weak" and "so miserable." The Boone county sheriff summoned a physician, who pronounced his sickness a sham. Travis, alias Ferguson, alias Hoyt, alias Waddam and some half a dozen other aliases, was handcuffed and taken to Belvidere, the county seat of Boone county, where he is now locked up, awaiting his trial.

This Travis is as great a scoundrel as lives unlung. He is as bold and accomplished a swindler and villain as ever has been named in the records of scoundrelism. I learn of several instances of his bold villainies not mentioned in the above narrative,—one of which was the borrowing of a valuable gold watch of a friend while he was in Wisconsin, under the pretence of wishing to "set" it, and then jumping aboard the cars and "vanishing." The above facts are only some of those that have come to the knowledge of your correspondent. I could mention others, but for the respect due the families that have been disgraced by the smooth-tongued rogue. How many other people he has swindled, and how many other women he may have married, I know not. I learn to-day, however, that it has been reliably ascertained that he has within the last few months married and swindled no less than eleven different women, confiding young ladies, and foolish widows. We may hear of more hereafter.

This Travis, it has been ascertained, was some years ago sent to the Illinois State prison from Winnebago county, for the crime of larceny, and, having served out his time, probably went to California, and, after practising all the villany he could there and elsewhere, returned to Northern Illinois, where he has again reached "the end of his rope." Instead of being a rich "returned Californian," he is a poor, worthless knave, dressed like a gentleman and putting on the

guise of a gentleman. There is much excitement in Boone county, I understand, in reference to him; and if the people could get hold of him they would string him up like a dog. But he is still in the Belvidere jail, and will get his deserts.

PARDONED.—Governor Burton pardoned Alexander Robison and Samuel Turner, who were sentenced to be hung, this day, at Newcastle, Del., for an outrage on a female.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 28.

DESTRUCTION OF A CALIFORNIA TOWN BY FIRE.—This day Forbestown, Butte county, was entirely destroyed by fire. The loss is about \$30,000. The fire originated in a frame house situated at the upper end of the town. The whole roof of the building was on fire in a very few minutes after it had been kindled; and soon the whole town, with the exception of three fire-proof brick buildings and the National Hotel, was in ashes. Among the brick buildings saved, together with its contents, is that of the Gaskill Brothers, merchants. Forbestown was the oldest standing town in the State. It was founded early in 1850, and had never before been the scene of a fire.

LONG PASSAGE.—This day the British ship *Sea Nymph* arrived at Vancouver, with a large number of passengers, after a voyage of *three hundred and thirty days* from England.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—In Philadelphia, this day, Patrick McGouldrick, aged forty years, while crossing the track of the Reading Railroad, at Twenty-Seventh Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, was run down by a train of cars and instantly killed. The body was shockingly mutilated.

MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.—This day a man named Bob Brass was killed by one Wilthingham, near Knight's Ferry, California.

CAUCUS.—This day, the Republican Representatives held a caucus, but could agree on no candidate for Speaker besides Mr. Sherman.

DESTRUCTION OF THE CLIPPER-SHIP JOHN J. BOYD BY FIRE.—About half-past five o'clock in the morning of this day, at the wharf in New York, a fire broke out on board the packet clipper-ship John J. Boyd, lying at Pier No. 6, North River. Despite the prompt arrival of the fire-engines, every effort was in vain to extinguish the flames till nearly night. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been spontaneous combustion. At one time it was feared that the *Dreadnought*, Captain Samuels, would have

been a victim to its unfortunate contiguity to the blazing ship; but a tug was sent to her assistance, and she was happily towed out of danger. Ford's steam-lighter was very soon at the side of the burning ship, and poured a heavy stream of water into her for hours with a power and precision which deserve the highest credit.

The ship was an A 1 vessel, owned by Mr. Tyson, of South Street, and commanded by Captain Thomas. It was built by Jacob A. Westervelt in 1855, and cost sixty thousand dollars. She was insured in Wall Street for about fifty thousand dollars. The cargo consisted of provisions, cotton, rosin, grain, &c., and was worth about one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG FOR ASSISTING A SLAVE TO ESCAPE.—In Charleston, Francis Michel, porter of the steamship Marion, was this day sentenced to be hung on the 2d of March, for assisting a slave in an attempt to leave the State on said steamer.

A DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS took place this day in the afternoon, in the field just in the rear of the Half-Way House, at five o'clock, between Mr. Ernest Canonge and Mr. Victor Gerodias, of that city. The weapons used were double-barrelled guns, loaded with ball, and the distance forty paces. According to the arrangements, the parties had a right to fire between the words "fire" and "three." The principals having taken their positions, the word was given for the first fire; and both guns were discharged at the word "fire," almost simultaneously. Neither of the parties being touched, the guns were loaded a second time, and the word given. The weapons were again discharged nearly at the same moment, at the word "fire." Mr. Gerodias receiving his antagonist's ball in the left knee. He made an effort to stand, but fell. The seconds of Mr. Gerodias and his physician were soon at his side, attending to the wound. The ball entered the left knee just below the cap, and passed through, making also a flesh-wound upon the right leg.

The wound is a very serious one; and the opinion of the physician is that he can never recover the use of the left leg, and possibly may have to lose it. Mr. Canonge, after seeing his antagonist fall, walked over toward his friends, with whom he remained conversing a few moments, and then left the field. Mr. Gerodias was conveyed upon a litter to his carriage, and from thence taken to his residence on Dumaine Street. There were about fifty persons present on the field, being mostly friends of both parties. Mr. Gerodias was the challenged party.

MURDER IN MASSACHUSETTS.—A colored man, named Henry Jones, was murdered in

Egremont, Berkshire county, Mass., this day. His presumed murderers are Stephen Darling and Theodore Jones, both colored, and Michael McGrath, Irish. Rum was the cause, the parties having been on a drunken frolic, as is apparent by the appearance of a bottle of rum in the coffin beside the corpse.

FOUR MEN KILLED IN A TUNNEL IN CALIFORNIA.—This day a terrible accident occurred at the New York tunnel, Nevada county, by which four men lost their lives by drowning. The names of the unfortunate men were Francis Lamphire, Christopher Matthews, Patrick McGraw, and Nicholas Jeffrey. They unexpectedly cut through into some old workings filled with water, which rushed in with such fearful rapidity as to preclude all possibility of escape.

DEPARTURE OF THE KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE LEGISLATURES.—This day the Kentucky and Tennessee Legislatures, at Cincinnati, after witnessing the operations of the fire-department, visited Nicholas Longworth's house, where they were hospitably entertained. The Kentucky Legislature left for Frankfort at one o'clock, and the Tennessee Legislature for Louisville at four o'clock, that afternoon.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 29.

UNKNOWN AMERICAN MURDERED.—The body of an unknown American was found in Liverpool this day, shockingly mangled, in a lumber-yard of the Canada Dock. His name could not be discovered, but on his right hand were pricked, in India ink, the letters "C. J.," or "C. F." A paper was found on his person containing the name "Samuel De Black." He was known by sight to several, and had been last seen in company with two men at a public house, where they were all drinking, and the deceased exhibited a large amount of money. One of his companions was a cabman; and they finally all drove off together, as is supposed, to the yard, where the murder was consummated and the body riddled of the money alluded to. It is supposed that one of the murderers fled to this country; and a description has been accordingly forwarded to our police by the British authorities, who are making unusual efforts to secure his arrest. The following is the official description of the murdered man:—"The deceased was apparently about thirty years of age, five feet seven inches in height, had dark-brown, curly hair, cut short, thin moustache, thin and short whiskers under his chin, oval face, long thin nose, four or five warts on the knuckles of the right hand, 'C. J.,' or 'C. F.,' or 'C. P.,' pricked in red ink on the left arm. He was dressed in pepper-and-salt trousers, plaid velvet vest, and wore three under-shirts, respectively red,

white, and blue. He had on Wellington boots, with the word 'Chinkerman' inside; and a paper was found upon his person containing the name 'Samuel De Black.'

HUNG BY LYNCH LAW.—In Nebraska, this day, W. W. Atkins, alias Pennsylvtuck, who was severely wounded by Sheriff Kohler in an affray some weeks since, was hung by a band of regulators. Atkins had made threats against four men at Mountain City, and was considered a dangerous person.

DEATH OF HENRY D. GILPIN.—This worthy gentleman and accomplished scholar died this day in Philadelphia. He was a native of that city,—born in the year 1801. His ancestors removed to Pennsylvania about the time of the establishment of the colony by William Penn, settling first on the banks of the Brandywine, near the boundary of Pennsylvania and Delaware. His grandfather removed to Philadelphia in the year 1740, and was an intimate friend of Dr. Franklin. His father, Mr. Joshua Gilpin, was for a considerable period an eminent merchant of that city, but some time before the close of his life removed to Wilmington, Del.

Henry D. Gilpin received the rudiments of his education at a Philadelphia grammar-school, and at the age of fifteen entered the University of Pennsylvania, at which institution he graduated with the highest collegiate honors in 1819. He then commenced the study of the law in the office of the Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1822. As a practitioner, he was very successful. In 1831, Mr. Dallas, who then held the office of District Attorney of the United States at Philadelphia, was chosen United States Senator; and Mr. Gilpin was immediately appointed to succeed him. This office he held for more than five years, discharging its duties with great ability. During this period he also acted as one of the Government directors of the Bank of the United States. He was subsequently appointed by President Jackson Governor of the Territory of Michigan; but the Senate did not confirm the nomination.

In the month of May of 1837, President Van Buren tendered to Mr. Gilpin the office of Solicitor of the Treasury, which he accepted, and at once removed to Washington. In 1840, he was appointed Attorney-General of the United States; but a change of politics at Washington returned him again to private life, when he engaged assiduously in literary labors. When quite a young man, he completed the biography of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He was also a prominent contributor to the "American Quarterly Review," the publication of which was commenced in Philadelphia in 1829, and to the "Democratic Review," and was the author of many public addresses and miscel-

laneous literary productions. He also prepared the "Madison Papers," which were published under the auspices of Congress. Mr. Gilpin was for a time President of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. He acted also as Vice-President of the Historical Society, and Director of Girard College.

Mr. Gilpin by his will bequeathed the whole of his property to his widow during her lifetime. At her decease she may dispose of \$100,000 by will as she shall please. The remainder is to be applied to various public uses. His large and valuable library Mr. Gilpin bequeaths, at the death of his wife,—in whose possession it is to remain until that event takes place,—to the Historical Society, and makes provision also for a building in which it is to be properly preserved. He also leaves a handsome bequest to the Academy of Fine Arts in this city, and to a public library in Chicago. The executors named by Mr. Gilpin are his widow, Mr. Charles Macalester, and Charles Gilpin, Esq., the former Mayor.

FUNERAL OF PROFESSOR ESPY.—This day the funeral of Espy, the meteorologist, took place at Harrisburg, whither his remains were taken from Cincinnati. He formerly resided at Harrisburg, and his brother lived there.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOSEPH ADDISON ALEXANDER.—This day the Rev. Joseph Addison Alexander, D.D., Professor of Oriental Literature in the Theological Seminary of the Presbyterian Church in Trenton, N.J., died in that place, after a very short illness. Professor Alexander was one of the most learned men in the country, and one of the most eloquent divines of the Presbyterian Church. He was the author of several valuable commentaries, which have become textbooks in various theological institutions.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Between one and two o'clock in the morning of this day, a destructive fire broke out at No. 48 Ann Street, in which street are situated most of the newspaper-offices and printing-establishments of that city, destroying the "New York Ledger" office, and injuring the offices of the "New York Mercury," "Bradstreet's Commercial Report," "Sunday Atlas," "Dinsmore's Railroad Guide," "Merry's Museum and Children's Cabinet," "Coachmakers' Magazine," the old "Spirit of the Times," and the "Academy Opera Libretti."

Five minutes after the alarm was given, the engines were hastening to the spot,—among them the steam-engine Manhattan, No. 8, which did most admirable service: indeed, it was the general opinion that but for its effective service the fire must have spread across Fulton Street, to the destruction of a vast amount of property.

Among the publishers the greatest sufferer was Robert Bonner, Esq., proprietor and editor of the "New York Ledger." The country edition, numbering some hundreds of thousands, had all been sent off on Saturday; but some eighty thousand of the city edition, all the paper for the next number, and the presses, were on the premises, and were entirely consumed. The loss amounts to at least thirty thousand dollars, upon which there was an insurance of twenty thousand dollars. The heaviest losers are the steam-printers, Messrs. Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Thomas. The amount of their property consumed is over eighty thousand dollars, upon which there is an insurance of only sixty-one thousand dollars, in small sums, in various offices. The "Mercury" loses about four thousand five hundred dollars, "Commercial Report" five thousand dollars, "Dinsmore's Railroad Guide" three thousand dollars, the other papers a mere trifle; and upon all these there is some insurance. The building was owned by Mr. Bruce. Loss, about fifteen thousand dollars: insured for ten thousand dollars. The stock of drugs in No. 113 Fulton Street, owned by Ward, Close & Co., was damaged by water to the extent of thirty-five thousand dollars, covered by an insurance of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The New York (old) "Spirit of the Times," published by Jones, Thorpe & Hays, lost the second form of the last number of the twenty-ninth volume,—the entire edition; and the entire sheets were lost of the current volume of the "Turf Register" for 1859-60.

Palmer & Co., publishers of the "Academy Opera Libretti," were losers to the amount of fifteen hundred dollars in stock.

MONDAY, JANUARY 30.

A PLANTER KILLED AND BURNED BY HIS SLAVES.—Dr. William Croxton, a highly intelligent citizen of Essex county, Virginia, had occasion to correct a servant-woman for some offence, but did so in a mild and gentle manner. This fact enraged a negro man, who vowed to have revenge, but at the time gave his master no intimation of his intention. On this day, while one of the servants was engaged in grinding a cutting-knife, Dr. Croxton walked to where he was, and, while looking on, without suspecting danger, another servant stepped behind him, gave him a violent blow upon the back of the head, which felled him to the ground, and then despatched him. The two then dragged him behind the barn, and, kindling a fire, placed his body on it and burned it. They next cut the skirts of the saddle upon his riding-horse, and then turned the horse loose, expecting to create the impression that he had been attacked on the road and murdered. When the

doctor was missing, his friends instituted a search for him, and, in the pile of ashes near the barn, discovered two or three of his fingers and a portion of one of his feet. The murder has caused great excitement in the neighborhood in which it was committed.—*Richmond Despatch.*

The "Petersburg Express," speaking of this murder, says,—

The details were sickening and dreadful. On Monday morning last he was seen by his son and overseer alive and well at his own house, about four miles from this place. His son went off to school, and his overseer attended to some farm-duty, both intending to return at night,—Dr. Croxton, two negro women, and a small negro girl, being the only persons left on the place.

At night the young man returned from school at the usual hour, and was told by the servants that his father had gone away. Shortly after, the overseer also returned, and, after waiting till bedtime,—the old man being still absent,—they were naturally alarmed for his safety, but knew not where to look for him. The two negro women were again interrogated; but they persisted in declaring that their master had gone out through the gate on horseback, since which time they had seen nothing of him. While they were still talking, one of the neighbors came to the house, bringing Dr. Croxton's horse, having found him in a straw-stack at a considerable distance from the place. The saddle-girths were cut in several places, and there were other evidences to lead to the suspicion that there had been foul play.

Nothing further was elicited that night; but the following morning several persons assembled, and, together with the overseer, went to the stable and tracked the horse in a contrary direction to that which the women said he had taken; and this circumstance, together with the confusion manifested by the negroes, directed suspicion to them.

The little girl whom we have above referred to stated that she had not seen her master since Monday morning, but that there was a great fire in the kitchen all day. The idea was thus suggested to those present that the negro women had murdered the old man and burned his body. Search was accordingly made, and among the ashes in the "lye-flopper" there were found pieces of human bones, a jack-knife, spectacles, buttons, &c.—proving that Dr. Croxton had met a horrible fate.

The negroes, now terrified to the highest degree, confessed that they had committed the murder and consumed the body. They were accordingly taken before Justice Hale, who issued a warrant for their committal to jail. * * *

The names of the murderers are Ann and Eliza; the former being about thirty-

two years of age, and the latter twenty. Both have infant children less than two months old. Ann is a dark mulatto, with a decidedly bad countenance; Eliza is much lighter, and quite good-looking. Neither of them appears to realize the enormity of the crime they have committed, and both talk freely about it.

According to their own story, they had plotted the murder on Sunday morning, at which time their master had chastised them; and accordingly, on Monday, the old man being left alone with them, they determined to carry out their plan. About ten o'clock on Monday, Dr. Croxton had occasion to use a grindstone near the kitchen-door; and, while in the act of sharpening a plane-iron, Eliza came behind and struck him with a grubbing-hoe. Ann, who was turning the grindstone, then seized an axe and struck him another blow on the head. He fell without a groan or struggle, probably stunned by the first blow. Eliza then seized him by the arms and Ann by the feet, dragged him to the kitchen, and threw him on the fire. All day long they kept the fire burning, until, as they thought, the body was entirely consumed.

BURNING OF THE EAGLE PAPER-MILLS IN NORTHAMPTON, MASS.—Through some unexplained cause, fire originated in the rag-room of the Eagle Paper-Mills, in Northampton, Mass., on the morning of this day, and, before it could be extinguished, destroyed property to the amount of over \$40,000. There was insurance on the stock and buildings for \$41,000, as follows:—*Etna*, \$10,000; *Hartford*, \$8000; *City of Hartford*, \$5000; *Charter Oak*, (*Hartford*,) \$5000; *Springfield Fire and Marine*, \$5000; *Massasoit*, (*Springfield*,) \$5000; *Conway*, \$3000.

The mill was devoted to the manufacture of writing-papers, and the yearly business of the mill had reached from \$75,000 to \$100,000. The mill was built in 1836, at a cost of about \$45,000, for the Northampton Paper-Mills Company, for the manufacture of printing-paper, of which company Samuel W. Rowe was agent and manager. During the fire, a portion of the brick walls fell, and severely, though not seriously, injured Merrit Clark, of the firm of Clark & Prindle, who was hit on the head by a falling brick and knocked senseless; and also Edward Clark, (a son of the late Deacon Luther Clark,) an employee of the mill, was hit and badly bruised.

EXPELLED FOR ABOLITION SENTIMENTS.—This day, eighteen citizens of Mason and Bracken counties, Ky., expelled on account of anti-slavery convictions, arrived at Cincinnati. They were a portion of those originally expelled from Berea, who had taken up

their abodes in the above-mentioned counties. This was opposed by the residents, and a meeting was called at Orangeburg, on the 21st, when resolutions were passed approving the expulsion of Rev. John G. Fee and his confederates, declaring that no Abolitionist has a right to establish himself in a slave-holding community; that the person of Rev. James Davis was objectionable; and appointing a committee for the purpose of notifying him to leave. A meeting for a similar object was held in Bracken county on the 23d, when Mr. Fee and a number of others were denounced. On Thursday following, they were waited on by the committee and warned to depart. The exiles left Germantown on Saturday morning. A number of them reached Cincinnati on the evening of this day. The only objection held against them was their anti-slavery opinions.

FAMILY POISONED.—In Rochester, New York, the family of Hon. James O. Pettengill was poisoned this day, at Adam's Basin, with strychnine. The family consisted of Mr. Pettengill, his daughter, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Lewis, a nurse. The latter is in a dying condition. The others may recover from the effects of the poison.

The servant of the family has been arrested on suspicion of having committed this heinous act.

TELEGRAPH IN CALIFORNIA.—Advices from California, of this date, say that the telegraph upon the Butterfield route had been extended to Fresno,—a point one hundred and eighty miles distant from San Francisco. A petition addressed to the Legislature, to prevent the immigration of the Celestials, had found a hundred thousand signatures.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—The night of this day, at about twelve o'clock, a fire broke out in the storeroom of Warner's line of packets, in that city. The flames spread rapidly through the building, destroying it and its contents. Among the latter were fifty bales of cotton, and some finished goods, belonging to D. Lamot & Co. The flames communicated to the adjoining warehouse of Jessup & Moore, paper-dealers at Philadelphia, which was destroyed, with its contents. This building was filled with rags. A sloop also had her upper-works burned.

THRILLING ADVENTURE ON SAGINAW BAY.—**A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN CARRIED OFF ON THE ICE.**—This day a party of gentlemen visited Saginaw Bay for the purpose of seeing the Indians and others fish for trout. About two o'clock some of the party observed a singular motion of the ice. It ap-

peared that there was a strong current in the water, but an examination disclosed the fact that they were rapidly floating into Lake Huron. They at once put their horses in motion to find some point where they could get to the mainland. In the mean time they were going very rapidly, the wind blowing a gale from the shore.

Their situation was very dangerous, both as regards the danger of the breaking up of the ice upon which they were, and the severe cold. Excitement existed at Bay City among the inhabitants generally, and many plans for their relief were talked of and canvassed. They floated some fourteen miles, when one end of the ice fortunately grounded on Squaw Point. They made a rush for the shore, after first getting off their horses and sleighs. The ice was much broken, and they had to travel some distance over separate cakes to reach the shore.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 31.

DEATH OF MAJOR BEN. WRIGHT.—Died, this day, at his home, in Purdy, Tennessee, Major Benjamin Wright. He was born in Chatham county, Georgia, in 1787. He was a captain in the War of 1812. He belonged to the thirty-ninth regiment, of which the late Colonel Benton, General Sam Houston, and Colonel Hindman (father of the present Representative) were members. When Major Lemuel P. Montgomery fell, at the battle of the Horse-Shoe, Captain Wright took command of the regiment, and distinguished himself by his valorous conduct in that memorable engagement. During the struggle for Texan independence, he went to Texas and joined the forces of that Republic. When the war with Mexico broke out, though sixty years of age, Major Wright volunteered as a private in the Tennessee regiment, and went through a twelvemonth's campaign. One of his sons accompanied him in the same regiment. Major Wright was the father of the Hon. John V. Wright, the member of the House of Representatives from Tennessee.

BOILER-EXPLOSION.—In Ray, Macomb county, Mich., a boiler-explosion occurred this day, which was attended with fatal results. The boiler was attached to a saw-mill owned by a Mr. Liman, and probably exploded for want of water. It was thrown about a hundred and fifty feet horizontally, striking a log house and turning completely round, and then entering a new frame house occupied by a Mrs. Owen. The boiler passed into the house its whole length, killing the woman and severely injuring a child. The fireman was also killed by the explosion.

DESTRUCTION OF A SHIP BY FIRE.—This day, the New York packet *Endymion*, of the Dramatic line, was destroyed by fire in the Mersey. She was lying in the stream, ready to sail, when the flames broke out, at four o'clock in the morning. The crew of thirty men and twenty-five second-cabin passengers were saved, with their luggage. The vessel was scuttled; but the receding tide left her well out of water, and, in spite of every exertion, the flames raged for many hours, and the vessel was almost totally destroyed. She had a large and valuable cargo, consisting of machinery, silks, satins, crate-goods, and general merchandise,—some portions of which, it was supposed, would be saved in a damaged state. The loss is estimated at £30,000. The ship was insured; but it is not known whether the cargo is covered.

CARS BURNED.—This day, six cars, freighted with twelve hundred bales of cotton, were burned on the South Carolina Railroad.

TRAIN THROWN OFF THE TRACK.—**BRAKEMAN KILLED.**—This day, the express-train from New York for Boston ran off the track near Palmer. One of the cars was thrown down an embankment, turning several somersets. The brakeman had both his legs crushed, and died from the effects of his injuries. Mr. and Mrs. Biddles, actors, and Mrs. Ogden, were seriously injured. Some twenty passengers were somewhat bruised. Rev. Merrett Richardson, of Worcester, was seriously injured.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—This day, an unknown man was run over and killed on the Hudson River Railroad, by the down express-train, between Milton Ferry and Poughkeepsie.

LAST RAIL ON THE MISSISSIPPI CENTRAL RAILROAD LAID.—This day, the last rail on the Mississippi Central Railroad was laid.

NEBRASKA TERRITORY STATE CONSTITUTION.—This day it is announced that a bill, authorizing a convention of the people to frame a State Constitution, has passed both Houses of the Nebraska Legislature, and received the Governor's signature.

FIRE IN BURLINGTON, IOWA.—This day, in Burlington, Iowa, the store and stock of Messrs. Ross & Whipple, hardware-merchants, were burned. Loss, \$30,000.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—This day there were four fires in New York:—one in the hat-factory of Joseph Napier, corner of Tenth Avenue and 100th Street; another in the residence of E. C. West, 107 Sixth

Avenue; another at the corner of Broadway and 100th Street; and another in Crow's livery-stables, 145 Sullivan Street. Aggregate loss, about \$7000 or \$8000, and two out of the four fires results of incendiarism.

BILL IN THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE AGAINST NORTHERN DRUMMERS.—It was this day announced that a bill had been introduced into the Texas Legislature to imprison all Northern preachers, teachers, and "drummers" found in the State.

This day the House of Representatives, which had hitherto been balloting for Mr. Sherman for Speaker, balloted for him the last time, having voted for him thirty-nine times. The vote stood:—

H. N. Smith.....	112
John Sherman.....	106
Necessary to a choice, 115.	

A ballot was afterwards again taken, and the votes of the Republicans thrown for Pennington, of New Jersey, it being the fortieth ballot. The vote stood:—

Pennington.....	115
H. N. Smith.....	113
Necessary to a choice, 118.	

EVENTS TRANSPIRING IN JANUARY, THE DAY OF THE OCCURRING OF WHICH COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.

SINGULAR PROCEEDING IN A CHURCH.—The Minnesota "St. Peter Statesman" relates some singular particulars of a man residing in Le Sueur county, named Hill, who has held the position of licensed preacher in the United Brethren Church for the past thirteen months. It appears that, according to his own statements, some three years since he seduced a young girl, about sixteen years old, from her home in Maine, and took her to Boston, where she was employed for a time in a millinery-establishment. He has a wife and three children in Maine, and the woman he is at present living with has one child. The astonishing part remains to be told. After this astounding revelation, he called upon those who were in favor of his continuing among them as a preacher to rise to their feet; when, strange as it may appear, about one-half of those present, men and women, arose, endorsed and complimented him.

CAUTION TO SKATERS.—A lady at New Bedford bound her skates so tightly on her feet as to prevent the free circulation of the blood, and they were so frozen that one of them had to be cut off to arrest mortification.

The "Boston Herald" says that a young lady of that city, who indulged in an afternoon's exercise on skates, on Jamaica Pond, during the very cold snap, very imprudently

had her skate-straps so tightened as to prevent any circulation of the blood in the feet below the ankles. The consequence was that her feet were both frozen, one of them so badly as to render amputation necessary to prevent mortification ensuing.

POISONING A WIFE IN POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—Ishmael Freeman has been committed to prison in Poughkeepsie on the verdict of a coroner's jury, to await trial on a charge of poisoning his wife with arsenic. An analysis of the stomach of the deceased has been made by Professor Ogden Doremus and Dr. B. L. Budd.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Mrs. Catharine Douglass, late of Lansingburgh, died in that village recently, at the advanced age of *one hundred and one years*. The "Gazette" states that she was born in Saratoga county, in 1759. She moved to what is now called Speigeltown in 1776, and experienced all those difficulties and hair-breadth escapes which were so common during Burgoyne's invasion on its way from the North.

THE RARITAN & DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD, between Raritan Bay, near Keyport, and Red Bank, has been opened. This is the first instalment of a project which is ultimately to connect New York with Norfolk, Va., passing through the New Jersey pineries and the Delaware peninsula.

ACCIDENT.—A terrible accident happened at a saw-mill in Davis county, Iowa. An employee, named Redden Lascor, was standing on the log-carriage of the mill, rather forward of the saw, when, on a light jar, he lost his balance and fell on it, first cutting off his left hand, by which it seems he wanted to protect the rest of his body from falling on the saw; yet he fell on it, the saw cutting from the top of the hip downward diagonally through the leg and coming out near where it joins the body. Medical attendance was immediately procured, but nothing could save the unfortunate man's life.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY ON HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—In the case of the late Hudson River Railroad fatal collision, the coroner's jury rendered a verdict that "the death of Mrs. Anna H. Field was the result chiefly of wilful neglect of duty on the part of Robert Hartley, rear brakeman on said express-train, in not executing the order of Conductor George N. Simpson."

APPEAL OF THE FREE NEGROES.—The free negroes recently expelled from Arkansas have published an appeal to the Christian world to protect them. They say Indiana shuts her doors upon them. Illinois denies prairie-homes to them. Oregon will not

receive them; and Minnesota is debating whether or not she shall admit them. They complain of being forced into a cold climate suddenly from a warm one, and present a sad picture of the distress that they suffer.

INFIRMITY OF SOUTHERN BISHOPS.—A

Southern paper says that, with the exception of Bishop Early, not one of the Southern Methodist Bishops is capable at this time of doing effective work. Bishops Soulé and Andrew are feeble through age; Bishop Paine, from the fracture of several ribs; Bishop Pierce, from the sickness contracted by California exposure and labor; and Bishop Kavanagh, from long-protracted illness.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—A few days ago, a large pine-tree, which some persons were cutting down, fell across a school-house in Eldred township, Jefferson county, Pa., crushing it to atoms. There were forty children in the building at the time, and yet, strange to say, not one was hurt.

HANDSOME PRESENTS.—General Cass has just presented to the city of Detroit, Mich., one site for a public park, and another for a fountain and watering-place, provided the Common Council will devote the land which he gives exclusively to the purposes designated.

BEQUEST TO A RAILROAD.—Joel Osborn, recently deceased, in Loudon county, Va., bequeathed the product of the sale of a farm near Woodgrove, in that State, and valued at \$6000, to the Alexandria, Loudon & Hampshire Railroad Company, to be used for the building of their road.

LARGE LUMP OF SILVER.—A lump of silver-ore, from the Washoe Mines in Carson Valley, California, has been forwarded by Morrison, Walsh & Co., of San Francisco, to the Washington National Monument. It is two feet six inches long, ten inches wide, and eight inches thick, weighs one hundred and sixty-three pounds, and is valued at \$600.

THE NEW YORK STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY have just completed the building of a small steamer, with schooner-rig, at the yard of Henry Steers, New York. She is called the "Seth Grosvenor," and is intended to run on the coast of Liberia, to meet the wants of the local trade. Her length is about one hundred feet, and she has a tonnage of sixty-two tons.

SALE OF THE RIGHT TO LAY A RAILROAD.—New Orleans has sold the right to lay down and operate passenger-railroads in that city for thirty years for the sum of \$130,000.

MANUFACTURES OF PHILADELPHIA.—The

"Evening Express," a paper published in the city of Savannah, Ga., asserts that, during the present winter, a locomotive-builder of Philadelphia has obtained orders in the South to the extent of fifty-six locomotives for railroads in that section of the Union.

IN KENTUCKY, the students of Centre College, at Danville, have contracted for the purchase for that institution of the bust of Cicero from the chisel of Joel T. Hart, the Kentucky sculptor.

REALF, "Brown's Secretary of State," barely escaped lynching twice on his way from Austin to Galveston, in charge of the officer despatched for him by the U.S. Investigating Committee. In Hempstead he was threatened with a suit of tar and feathers, and in Houston there was some talk of hanging him to a tree; but he escaped both indignities, owing to the citizens of both places not wishing to interfere with a United States officer and his prisoner.

THE SKELETON OF AN INDIAN, who, when alive, was apparently over seven feet tall, has been dug up in Hartford. An earthen jug, some wampum, and glass beads, were found with the bones.

ELOPEMENT.—A married man, named Thaddeus Smith, a resident of Romeo, Macomb county, Michigan, eloped with a Mrs. Maria Northrop, who lived at Flat Rock. The circumstances connected with his escapade became public on account of the notoriety connected with the disappearance of another individual of the same name, who has since made himself manifest. The absconding husband left a family destitute at Romeo, the intimacy between himself and his paramour having sprung up while she was a visitor at his residence. They went to Canada together.

DISTRESSING WEDDING.—The Vincennes (Indiana) "Gazette" reports a distressing case:—"A wedding between a fair daughter of 'Knox' and an Illinois gentleman was broken off very suddenly last week. The affair was pretty nearly completed, the guests assembled, the supper ready, the minister sent for, the bride dressing, and the groom feverishly waiting, when the lady's brother arrived from Illinois in hot haste with the agreeable intelligence that the groom was not what he ought to be, and accompanied the information with a request to that gentleman to leave at once, which he did. The party ate the supper, and the lady escaped a sad life, possibly. So all were well pleased with the upshot of the affair."

WARNED OUT.—Reuben Salisbury, formerly of New York, but for many years a

citizen of Prince George county, Va., was recently waited upon by a vigilance committee and ordered to leave the State. His offence was taking the "Albany Evening Journal."

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—In New York, in January, there were *fifty fires*, one-half at least of which are supposed to have been the result of design.

DAMAGES FOR BREACH OF PROMISE.—In the suit of Miss Lydia White *vs.* W. H. Burr, of Easton, for breach of promise, at Bridgeport, Conn., the jury, on Saturday, rendered a verdict of \$2200 and costs.

DEPLORABLE.—"The Camden Democrat" says Mrs. Marrat, who is confined in Camden jail for stealing over \$300 from her neighbor, Mrs. Scott, has a greater calamity than the pangs of conscience and the fear of her sentence to deplore. Her two children, a boy and a girl, being too young to leave, or having no one to take care of them, are confined with her, one of whom has gone stone blind, while the other has lost the use of its legs.

VIGILANCE COMMITTEE IN DES ARC, ARKANSAS.—The citizens of Des Arc, Arkansas, have formed themselves into a vigilance committee to protect the community against the practices of strolling Abolitionists.

MANUMISSION.—The Legislature of Georgia have passed a law prohibiting the post-mortem manumission of slaves.

EXPELLED FOR NOT MAKING KNOWN HIS OPINIONS ON SLAVERY.—Dr. Meigs Case, an intelligent and educated gentleman, who had taken charge of the Alabama Female College last September, was recently waited on by a "committee of safety," who informed him that public opinion had undergone such a change that he must leave. The only pretext for this was his being a Northern man, as he had never given utterance to his views on slavery. Only twenty-four hours were allowed for his departure.

EXODUS OF PUPILS FROM BETHLEHEM.—The Allentown (Pa.) papers state that within a week the greater portion of the Southern pupils of the Bethlehem Female Institute have been withdrawn from the school. Five young ladies from Mississippi were withdrawn in one day.

LYNCHED FOR EXPRESSING ABOLITION SENTIMENTS.—James Power, a native of Ireland, a stone-cutter, with a number of other men of his trade of different nationalities, was employed in the construction of the new State-House at Columbia, S.C., when the pro-slavery committee of vigilance of that

town heard of some remarks of Power of an Abolition character. The results were, an unsuccessful attempt of Power to escape, his capture, the infliction of twenty-nine lashes upon his bare back, after which he was served with a coat of tar and feathers, and in this condition sent down by railroad to Charleston, where he was conducted to prison, and thence, after a confinement of several days, shipped to New York.

TERRIBLE AFFAIR.—The "Paris (Illinois) Beacon" states that a Mrs. Joy, who had been found by her husband, a few days ago, in rather suspicious circumstances, caught up a shot-gun to defend herself; but the gun exploded accidentally in her hands, the lead entering the head of her little son, aged ten years, killing him instantly.

SAD CASUALTY.—Mr. B. A. Richards, formerly of Columbus, but now of Geneva, Talbot county, unfortunately shot a negro, whom he supposed to be a runaway, in that county, a few days since. From what we can learn of the facts, Mr. Richards was not to blame, being under the impression that he was shooting a desperate fugitive in Talbot, well known to the citizens. Mr. Richards has been bound over in the sum of some \$1200 to appear at the Superior Court. The owner of the slave was Mr. George McCrary. —*Columbus (Ga.) Times.*

NASHVILLE STREET-FIGHT.—The Grand Jury of Nashville have ignored the bill against Allen A. Hall for killing Mr. Poin-dexter (both editors) in a street-fight.

DISTRESSING DEATH OF A WEALTHY PLANTER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New Orleans "Delta" says:—One of the most distressing accidents which has ever occurred in our city, and one which will cause a shudder on the part of even those who are used to scenes of blood and tales of horror, occurred last night in our city,—not only distressing from the fact that a human being in the full possession of health has been suddenly hurried into eternity, but also from the fact that the deceased, a wealthy planter, and the head of a family of children, spent the last hours of his life and drew his last breath in the pestilential atmosphere of a house of prostitution.

The particulars of this sad affair are as follows: W. D. Adams, said to be quite a wealthy planter from Harrisonburg, Catahoula parish, in the Ouachita country, in this State, left his plantation and came down to the city upon the steamer Peerless, which arrived here a few days ago.

It was said that he put up at the City Hotel; but there seems to have been some mistake about this, for, upon the police calling in at the hotel this morning, the proprietors

state that his name was not registered upon their books.

However, it appears that he got upon a spree after reaching the city, and last night, in company with some of his acquaintances, went out around town and stopped in at a house of ill-fame kept by one Mina Smith, at the corner of Basin and Customhouse Streets, Second District. While in the parlor of this house, Adams ordered sundry bottles of champagne, of which he drank; and he finally concluded he would remain there until morning.

His acquaintances, however, left; and, dismissing the cab which brought him, telling the driver to come back for him at seven o'clock in the morning, he retired to bed in one of the rooms of the third story, which has a window fronting on Customhouse Street. When in his room he ordered a couple of small bottles of champagne, a portion of which he drank. He retired about half-past nine o'clock.

About half-past eleven or nearly midnight, probably feeling sick, he is supposed to have gotten up and gone towards the window to vomit, when he missed his balance and was precipitated to the banquette beneath. The fall was heard by the woman who keeps the house, and the watchman of the beat, who ran to the spot, and found Adams lying mangled and insensible. He was picked up and carried into the house, where he died about seven minutes afterward, without ever speaking. The coroner examined the body, and found that one of the legs was broken, and also one shoulder dislocated, and that concussion of the brain had taken place.

The female sleeping in the room from which Adams fell did not awake until persons went up after the death of Adams. The deceased was in the habit of wearing spectacles, and had taken them off and placed them in his hat, which probably caused him to mistake his position at the window, which is said to have been partly raised, with a stick under it. The deceased was a man of about forty-five years of age, and had a wife and six children. The coroner will conclude the inquest to-day. Adams is said to have been in the habit of drinking excessively when in the city.

SELF-MUTILATION.—Mary Dougherty, a resident of Brooklyn, N. Y., made an attempt to commit suicide, at her residence, by ripping open her bowels with a razor, and cutting off about five feet of what is technically called the "transverse colon," while laboring under aberration of mind from free indulgence in intoxicating liquors. The wound is, necessarily, mortal.

A BRUTAL FATHER.—At the recent session of the Indiana County (Pa.) Court, a man was arraigned for assault and battery on his own

son, aged eight years. It was proved that he hung the child by the thumbs to a joist, and compelled a younger brother to burn him with pine fagots; also, that he seated the child with his bare body on a hot stove, and burned his bare feet in the same way. He was convicted, but his sentence was deferred, as he was already sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for larceny.

FATAL EPIDEMIC.—The "Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript" states that putrid sore throat has been very fatal in parts of Sussex and Southampton counties. Dr. John E. Nicholson and his son, Philip, had died after a few days' illness; Richard B. Travis had lost his wife and four children, and Mr. Carey Gay had lost several children.

NARROW ESCAPE OF MR. AND MRS. FLORENCE.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence had a narrow escape from drowning at Louisville, Ky. They were visiting at the estate of a friend, and went upon a pond to skate with a party of ladies and gentlemen. Mrs. Florence skated into an air-hole, and Mr. F. and another gentleman broke through the ice in attempting her rescue. An alarm was given, and a negro belonging to the family was chiefly instrumental in saving the trio, who were threatened with a cold and wet grave. Mrs. F. came nearest to a fatal issue, but was restored by the kind attentions of her friends.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY CENTENARIAN AND HERO.—The "Lancaster (Pa.) Express" says:—Mr. James McDermut died recently in Richmond county, Ohio, at the advanced age of one hundred and one years. He was born in this county in August, 1758, and passed through a long life of adventurous events. In 1777 he enlisted in the army of the Revolution. Prior to his enlistment he passed down the Ohio River from Fort Duquesne to Kentucky, on a flat-boat, in April, and returned in a canoe the next fall. While in Kentucky he was engaged in several severe skirmishes with the Indians, and on one occasion took one of their number a prisoner. After returning home he volunteered as above stated, and at the close of the war he settled in Mercer county, Pa., from whence, in 1815, he removed to Richmond county, Ohio. When he enlisted he was marched from Easton to Trenton, thence to Germantown. During this period he was in several skirmishes with the enemy; but the engagement at Germantown was the first regular battle he was in. He soon after returned to Trenton, and was occupied at intervals in pursuing and harassing the British and Hessians, as well as avenging the mercenary depredations and cruelties committed upon the inhabitants of New Jersey. He was one of the actors in the battle of Monmouth, when the

excessive heat of the sun, combined with the dust and smoke of the contest, and the too free use of cold water, caused so much suffering as well as death to many of the combatants.

A GRAND JUROR IN TROUBLE.—A singular case of complicity occurred in Cincinnati between an empannelled grand juror and a prisoner charged with felony. Samuel Adler, the juror in question, whose repeated solicitations alone ought to have forever excluded him from being called by the officer, was exposed in his attempt to tamper with a witness, and to prejudice other grand jurors in behalf of his friend, the prisoner, whose case was to come before him. He was properly admonished, discharged from the grand jury, and held for punishment by Judge Carter.

A CANNONICAL MIRACLE.—The New Orleans (La.) "Bulletin" states that a young deaf and dumb man, who had been in that condition for three years past, was praying in the St. Louis Cathedral, when the report of a cannon, which was firing in a salute, ruptured something in his ears and breast, instantly restoring his speech and hearing.

"TREASURE TROVE."—A leather bag, containing French gold coin to the amount of \$500 or \$600, was found embedded in the sand under "Tom Never's Head," on the eastern coast of Nantucket, Mass., by Mr. Valentine Aldrich. It is supposed the bag was washed ashore from the wreck of the British ship Earl of Eglintoun, which was cast away there in the year 1845.

MR. REALF was brought before the Senate Investigating Committee. His testimony implicates no Republican member of either House of Congress. On the contrary, Senator Wilson declared it was madness to make such an attempt, and directed Dr. Howe to withdraw all means furnished or intended to be furnished him for services in Kansas, if they were to be misapplied in the manner indicated.

DR. B. W. THOMAS, a wealthy citizen of Napoleon, Ark., was surprised by the arrival there of a lady bearing his name and claiming him as her husband. Mrs. Thomas, who for many years resided in Louisville, alleges that she was married to the doctor in 1844, and that he lived with her long enough to convert her property into money, with which he left, leaving her penniless. She has taken up her residence in Arkansas, and instituted suit for divorce and alimony, and commenced a prosecution for bigamy. She charges that he never obtained a divorce, and that he is now living with his sixth wife.

A FIRE at Middletown, Conn., destroyed the Pamoacha Mill, occupied by several different concerns, manufacturing sewing-machines, britannia-ware, etc. Loss \$15,000. Partly insured.

THE TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE has passed a bill fixing the rate of interest at seven per cent., but allowing parties to purchase notes, which are made for the purpose of borrowing money at ten per cent., provided they agree upon that interest and it is expressed in the instrument.

DAMAGES AGAINST A LIQUOR-SELLER FOR INJURIES DONE BY THOSE TO WHOM HE SOLD LIQUOR.—In the Urbanna (Ohio) County Court, a very interesting case was recently tried, the result of which will affect the interests of liquor-dealers materially. A Mrs. Jane Brush claimed damages against one Peter Lawson, who had sold her husband intoxicating drink until he became almost frenzied. He attacked his wife under this influence, and chopped her foot off. The jury allowed \$5000 as compensation for injuries done; and the court held that "any person who shall be injured in property, person, or means, by an intoxicated person, has a right of action against the party who sold the liquor."

NEGRO FREEING HIS BRETHEREN.—A California paper says:—A negro man arrived here on the last steamer, bringing with him eight of his own slaves, from Arkansas. The laws of that State do not permit the emancipation of slaves; and he selected California for the purpose.

KILLED BY INDIANS.—R. B. Wilburn was killed by Indians near Fort Tejon. The unfortunate man went after some cattle, when a party of Pintos set on him and pierced him with arrows. Mr. Wilburn was buried at Los Angeles.

RELEASING SURETIES.—The California Legislature passed a bill to release the sureties on the bond of Henry Bates, late State Treasurer, for \$124,000. This sum was taken from the State Treasury about three years since, to pay interest coming due in New York; but the money was in some way lost or stolen.

CALIFORNIA FAILURE.—Benchley & Co., prominent hardware-merchants in San Francisco, failed. A member of the firm in New York abstracted and used the funds and credits of the house in an unlawful manner, to the injury of the other partner.

MURDERED.—A man by the name of Smith was murdered in Edenton, N.C., in a very cold-blooded manner, by a man by the

name of Jackson. Jackson was arrested and bailed in the sum of \$1000.

MURDER IN GEORGIA.—A man named Love was killed at a quilting-party in Dalton, Ga., by J. F. Shelley. The homicide grew out of a trivial dispute. Shelley escaped.

SCHOOLMASTER SENT "ABROAD."—They seized a young school-teacher at Columbus, Miss., tarred and feathered him, bound his hand and foot to a log, and set him adrift in the Mississippi, since when he has not been heard from. Offence—suspected of Abolition tendencies.

DRIVEN AWAY FROM TENNESSEE.—A man named Cregar, who confessed he was opposed to slavery, was arrested at Knoxville, Tennessee, when General Ramsay, the late defeated candidate for Congress, proposed to crucify him! This was voted down unanimously, and he was allowed to depart.

DARING ROBBERY.—N. B. Boyden, of Eau Claire, Wisconsin, is receiver for the Chipewa Land District. He has but one arm. As he was sitting in his office at dark, a fellow came in and bound his one arm behind him. He then gagged and tied Mr. B., and cleared off with \$5000 in gold that was in the safe.

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—TWO MEN KILLED.—Two men were killed at Blairsville intersection, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. Three men were walking along the track near the intersection,—Frank Singer, Andrew Maxwell and his brother. The freight-train coming West attracted their attention, and they did not see or hear the express, the fireman and engineer of which say it was impossible to see any one on the track for the smoke of the freight-train. The express came up, knocked Singer and Maxwell down, and cut them to pieces by passing over them. No shock was experienced on the train. Maxwell's brother, who was walking on the ties, outside the rails, escaped unhurt, and gave the alarm. When the train stopped, part of Maxwell's coat was found on the cow-catcher. Both were young men, in the employ of the company. Maxwell was an extra baggage-master on the Indiana branch, and had been on the road six years. He lived near the intersection, and was buried on Sunday. Singer was engaged in getting out ties. He had been married but a few months, and his wife resided in this city. His remains were brought to the city on Sunday. A coroner's inquest was held upon the remains on Sunday, at the intersection, developing the above facts.—*Pittsburg Post.*

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 1.

THADDEUS HYATT REFUSES TO ANSWER.—Thaddeus Hyatt, President of the National Kansas-Aid Committee, wrote to Senator Mason a letter in answer to the subpoena to appear before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee on this day, in which he informs the committee that, while he will so far regard the summons as to appear before them, he will not answer any of their interrogatories. He calls in question the exercise by a legislative body of powers purely judicial, that are neither incident to the Government nor conferred by any express provision of the Constitution.

CHURCH BURNED.—This day the Presbyterian church in Colden, Erie county, was destroyed by fire.

TRIAL OF STEPHENS AND HAZLETT.—A special term of the circuit court for the county of Jefferson, Va., was held for the trial of Stephens and Hazlett, two of the Harper's Ferry insurrectionists, this day. In delivering the charge to the grand jury, Judge Kenny, who presided in the absence of Judge Parker, dwelt upon the atrocity of Brown's attempt, and the necessity of vindicating the safety and the dignity of the State, while he earnestly advised the jury to avoid passion, prejudice, and groundless suspicion.

The same day they found indictments against them.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN A RAILROAD-TUNNEL.—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—This day a serious accident occurred in the Yorkville tunnel, on the Harlem & New Haven Railroad. It appears that the early train from White Plains, and the Stamford train, bound to New York, are generally crowded with merchants doing business in the city but living out of town. They follow close together; but unfortunately the White Plains train suddenly stopped in the tunnel, when the other, owing to the darkness, ran into it.

The collision was as sudden as it was unexpected. An immediate panic followed. Male passengers darted wildly for the doors and windows. The ladies screamed. The darkness of the tunnel, from the dense smoke filling it, intensified the excitement and consternation. A variety of conjectures followed the collision. The leading belief was that a terrible accident had occurred and that many had been killed. As quickly as possible the extent of the damage was ascertained. The two trains were got out of the tunnel into daylight. The foremost and fortunate discovery was that no one had been killed. Over fifty were found to be bruised, however, the injuries of some being serious. Those injured received their bruises mainly

by being thrown violently from their seats, and in the rough-and-tumble scramble to get out of the cars.

Mr. William Palmer, of White Plains, was picked up in-ensable. He soon rallied under proper treatment, and was sent to his home on the return-train. His injuries are mainly internal. Mrs. Elijah Bradford, also of White Plains, had three of her ribs broken, and was otherwise injured. The collision threw her from her seat into the middle aisle, when several stepped upon her. Mr. James Fox, of the Manhattan Gas-Works, was also thrown into the aisle, and narrowly escaped the fate of Mrs. Bradford. The engine of the New Haven train was disabled by the accident. Only the platform of the rear car of the Harlem train was demolished.

COLLEGE REBELLION.—WHOLESALE EXPULSION.—This day a large proportion of the students of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, were expelled, under the following circumstances:—

The night of the 30th of January, a concert of some kind came off at the village of Gambier, which was attended by the freshman and sophomore classes in a body. After the concert, the students of both classes got together and resolved that they would not recite the following morning. The whole of the sophomore class, and a great portion of the freshman, entered into this compact. The next morning, as the two classes failed to make their appearance in their recitation-rooms, an explanation ensued. The same bit of pleasantry having been played off by the students on several previous occasions, the faculty resolved to prevent such proceedings in future, and called upon all those who had entered into the compact to sign a pledge not to repeat the performance. The penalty of a refusal to comply was expulsion. A few only of the freshmen, and but four of the sophomores, signed the pledge; and the consequence was that three-quarters of the freshmen and all but four of the sophomores were expelled.

This day the House of Representatives, on the forty-fourth ballot, elected Mr. Pennington, Republican, Speaker. The vote stood as follows:—

Pennington	117
McClelland.....	85
Gilmer.....	16

Necessary to a choice, 117

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

VERDICT ON THE PEMBERTON MILL CALAMITY.—In Massachusetts, this day, the jury of inquest on the Pemberton Mill calamity rendered their verdict. It was quite lengthy, and places the principal responsi-

bility upon Albert Fuller, who contracted for the iron pillars, and Charles L. Bigelow, the architect. The walls are pronounced too light, and the pillars were put up without being properly tested. The jury do not believe the late mill-owners had any reason to distrust the security of the edifice, and accordingly exonerate them from blame.

THE TRIAL OF STEPHENS AND HAZLETT commenced this day, indictments having been found by the grand jury.

THE ST. CLAIR FLATS.—This day the President sent a message to the Senate, in which he says he deems it a sufficient reason for having retained the bill appropriating \$55,000 for deepening the channel over the St. Clair Flats, Michigan, that it was not presented to him until the last day of the former Congress, when he had no opportunity to examine it.

CHOSEN SENATOR.—In the Legislature of Ohio, this day, ex-Governor Chase was chosen United States Senator by the Legislature of that State. He received 75 votes, against 54 cast for Mr. Pugh and 5 for Mr. Corwin. Mr. Chase will take the seat of Mr. Pugh in 1861.

FIRE.—CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—The residence of Daniel Early, Sr., situated about three miles below Hyde Park, near Scranton, Pa., was destroyed by fire this night. Three children of Mr. Early perished in the flames. The mother and three other children escaped out of the second-story window, with their lives, but all were badly burned. The father was absent at the time.

REMARKABLE METEOR.—A correspondent of the "New York Tribune," writing from Coudersport, Pa., says:—

A very remarkable luminous meteor was visible on the morning of February 2, consisting of two distinct and perfect circles or halos, and two partial ones, situated as follows: The first was a large circle around the sun, having a diameter of about forty degrees, —very bright and exhibiting the colors of the rainbow. On each side of the sun, and at a distance from it equal to the radius of this circle, was a sun-dog, or mock sun, tinted with the prismatic colors. Off in the north-west, and similarly located with respect to distance from the horizon and from each other, were two other mock suns, colorless, being of a pale-white light. Second. Passing through the true sun and the four mock suns was another circle or halo of pale-white light. This circle, which was perpendicular to that about the sun and parallel to the plane of the horizon, was clearly and distinctly defined in all its parts. The third circle was overhead, having the zenith for its

centre, and exhibiting the rainbow-colors with great brilliancy. This zenith-circle was not complete, only one-third of it—viz., that between the zenith and the sun—being visible, while no trace of the other two-thirds was to be seen. The fourth circle, which was somewhat indistinct, and but partially developed, being an arc of about ten or fifteen degrees in length, was tangent to the halo surrounding the sun, and directly above it. These four circles were visible for about two hours, or from nine to eleven o'clock. As the sun increased in altitude, the pale horizontal circle was elevated in like manner; while the zenith-circle, which was when first seen about forty degrees in diameter, was correspondingly diminished in size. It might be well to state, also, that the weather on the morning of February 2 was very cold, the thermometer standing several degrees below zero, and the atmosphere filled with frozen mist, which was falling in the shape of thin crystalline flakes. To the casual observer, it would seem to be snowing very fast; but subsequent observations showed the sky to be cloudless. An attempt to account for this singular phenomenon may be found in Brande's Dictionary, under "Halo" and "Parheliac."

ROBBERY OF THE BANK OF TENNESSEE.—The night of this day, the branch Bank of Tennessee, Clarksville, was robbed of \$18,000, mostly in gold coin.

A BRAVE WOMAN.—The evening of this day, as the family of Mr. A. S. Solomon were at supper, in the front basement of their residence, in Lexington Avenue, New York, a huge negro entered the front door, by means of a false key, and went up-stairs, where he stole about five hundred dollars in notes and coins from a bureau, and, making a bundle of some silk dresses and furs, worth probably five hundred dollars more, endeavored to retreat. Mrs. Solomon met the rascal on the stairs, and at once seized the bundle, which she held on to, although brutally beaten by the black scoundrel, who finally escaped with about twenty-five dollars of the money, leaving the rest of his plunder behind.

WRECK OF THE SHIPS UNION AND ASHLAND.—This day the ship Union, from New York for New Orleans, was totally wrecked on Gingerbread Shoals. The cargo was mostly saved in a damaged state. The crew and thirteen passengers were saved and taken to Nassau, N.P. The wreckers stripped the wreck and burned the hull.

The same day, the ship Ashland, from Boston for New Orleans, with a cargo of ice, was wrecked on the Little Isaacs. Wreckers saved the rigging and sails. The crew were saved.

MISSISSIPPI REFUSES TO OPEN THE SLAVE-TRADE.—This day, in the Mississippi Legislature, the bill to repeal the State law against the introduction of Africans into that State was rejected *by a vote of three to one.*

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 3.

CONGRESSIONAL CLERK ELECTED.—This day, Mr. Forney was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives. The ballot resulted as follows:—

Whole number	221
Necessary to a choice.....	111
Mr. Forney	112
Mr. Allen	77
Mr. Taylor.....	23
Mr. Dawson	8
Mr. McEnew	1
Mr. Hoffman was elected Sergeant-at-Arms. The vote stood as follows:—	
Mr. Hoffman	114
Mr. Glossbrenner.....	92
Mr. Underwood.....	7

A STAY LAW IN MINNESOTA.—The House of Representatives of Minnesota, this day, after an animated discussion, passed the bill introduced by Mr. McDonough, to extend the time of redemption in foreclosures of real estate to three years, and the payment of interest annually on money so loaned. The bill was earnestly opposed by several members on the ground of its unconstitutionality, and as earnestly supported by others as a great measure for the relief of the people,—in fact, as the great measure of the session. The bill was passed by a vote of 46 to 21.

DEATHS OF PROMINENT MEN.—This day, in Ipswich, Mass., the Rev. David T. Kimball, senior pastor of the first church in that town, and the oldest member of the Essex North Association, in the seventy-eighth year of his age and fifty-fourth of his ministry.

In Charleston, South Carolina, this day, Rev. Cranmore Wallace, formerly of New England, and an eminent Episcopal clergyman.

This day, Charles Powers, Esq., of Davenport, Iowa, while returning from Chicago, was seized with a fit of apoplexy in the berth of a sleeping-car, and was left at Ottawa, Illinois, where he died, aged thirty-one years. The deceased was a native of Amenia, Dutchess county, New York; was graduated at the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., at the age of eighteen; was admitted to the bar at twenty-one, and soon after became a partner with John P. H. Tallman, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, New York, in the practice of the law. In the spring of 1855, he removed to Davenport,

where, upon its establishment, he became the active partner in the banking-house of Tallman, Powers & McLean.

DUCKED.—The Liberty (Ind.) "Herald" says, this day, that a school-teacher in Union county was ducked by his scholars because he did not treat during the holidays. They insisted that he should treat or take a ducking. He refused, and they took him to a stream near by, cut a hole in the ice, and put him in and pulled him out about a dozen times. The teacher had them fined, and it cost each one of the young gentlemen five dollars. The teacher's name is Gard.

CHILD BURNED.—This day, a child of Thomas Good, of Rochester, New York, was burned to death while left alone in the house during the absence of the parents.

GIVEN UP BY HIS BAIL.—The gentlemen who became surety for Homer B. Hawkins, arrested January 30, charged with embezzlement of the funds of the California Overland Mail Company, this day appeared in court and asked to be released from the bond. Officer Barrow was accordingly sent to take the accused again into custody, and yesterday succeeded in capturing him in Brooklyn. Justice Connolly subsequently fully committed the prisoner for trial. It is stated that since the first arrest of Hawkins the company has learned that he has appropriated funds to a far greater amount than was at first supposed.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND this day received the resolutions of the South Carolina Legislature, proposing a Disunion Convention. Leading men in both Houses denounced them as treasonable; and, but for the respect due to a sovereign State, they would have been tabled without reading. They were finally made the order of the day for the 8th. There was the utmost unanimity in condemning them. Governor Hicks's letter to the Governor of South Carolina tells him that Maryland cannot see any relief for her, but injury, in the establishment on her borders of a foreign asylum for her fugitive slaves.

RIOT IN DENVER CITY.—Advices from Denver City, of this date, say:—

Great excitement prevailed in Denver City on account of the jumping of several claims within the city limits. The jumpers commenced the erection of buildings; and, when warned to desist by a committee of the town, the company declared their determination to hold the claims at all hazards. Rifles were levelled upon the committee, who, after holding a council, withdrew; but during the night a party proceeded to the claims and destroyed the improvements

without molestation. The day following, the jumpers retaliated by firing upon R. B. Bradford, agent of the Express Company, who, however, escaped unhurt. An attempt was also made to shoot R. E. Whitesett, secretary of the Iowa Company.

Owing to threats having been made of firing the city, the streets were patrolled by armed bodies of citizens during the ensuing night; but no outbreak occurred. It was the prevailing belief that the claim-controversy would lead to serious results.

The citizens of Aurora have taken measures to suppress the petty robberies which have become alarmingly prevalent. Several collisions occurred between the citizens and implicated persons. Ex-Sheriff Middaugh was fired upon while entering the street from the Vasquez House. A military company was assembled, who preserved quiet during the night. The next day, four of the most offensive rioters were ordered to leave within five hours, under penalty of being hung; which request they complied with.

A VIOLENT LOVER AND HUSBAND.—The Philadelphia "Bulletin," of this date, says:—About a year since, a young man was arrested in West Philadelphia on the charge of attempting to shoot a young lady. The shooter, it seems, was in love with the lady, who did not reciprocate the passion, and the lover attempted to force his attentions upon her. At the time of the attempted shooting, the young woman was endeavoring to avoid the young man, while on the Darby road, and the loving youth drew a pistol and fired upon the reluctant dame, but, fortunately, without hitting her. Last evening, the young man was again arrested at the suit of the lady, who charged him with attempting to kill her with a razor. It appears that the couple are now married, and this violent matrimonial life is only a natural sequence to the stormy courtship which it followed.

BURNING OF FIVE CHILDREN.—The night of this day, the house of Mr. Luther Briggs, of Davenport, in Delaware county, New York, was consumed by fire, and five of his children perished in the flames. Mr. and Mrs. Briggs were spending the evening at a neighbor's, about half a mile off, taking with them an infant child, leaving six at home,—the oldest, (a daughter,) seventeen, and the youngest, three years. The children went to bed ere the parents returned, and the fire is supposed to have originated from the stove. The oldest and youngest slept below, and the others up-stairs. The girl, waking up and finding the house on fire, ran up-stairs to wake her brothers, the oldest of whom (a lad of fifteen) jumped out of the window, and the girl, it is sup-

posed, attempted to go down-stairs for the child in her bed. The boy opened the door from the outside, when the flames burst into his face and burned him severely, though, they think, not fatally. The agony of the parents when they first discovered the fire can hardly be imagined,—not described. They are industrious and worthy people, and much sympathy is felt for them.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—This day, five fires broke out in New York. The most destructive of them broke out at 258 Lexington Avenue, owned and occupied by Mr. Julian C. Hadrouck, and involves a loss of nearly \$50,000, which is nearly all covered by insurance. The fire spread to the adjoining buildings, (Nos. 250 and 260,) all of which, with their furniture, were totally destroyed.

The house No. 258 was owned by Mr. Ely; its estimated value was \$10,000. It was fully insured. The occupant (Rev. Dr. Hoge, of the Brick Church) suffered damage to his furniture to the amount of \$2000: not insured.

No. 260 was occupied by Moses Wolfe, who loses \$5000 worth of furniture: fully insured. The building was the property of Mrs. Emma Giller; its value about \$10,000: fully insured.

FATAL RENCONTRE BETWEEN TWO WELL-KNOWN CITIZENS OF MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.—On the evening of this day an altercation occurred at Memphis between Mr. James L. Webb, a prominent cotton-factor and merchant of that city, and Mr. Thomas B. Mynatt, late deputy-sheriff of the county, which resulted in the instant death of the former, from a pistol-shot fired by the latter. From the "Bulletin" we take the following particulars of the affray:—

The two gentlemen met at the place mentioned, when an angry conversation ensued, apparently in regard to some business-transaction, when Mr. Webb was heard emphatically to deny the truth of an assertion made by Mr. Mynatt. The assertion was repeated, and denied in even more emphatic terms than before; whereupon Mr. Mynatt struck Mr. Webb a blow in the face with his fist. Mr. Webb then staggered backward a few paces, endeavoring the while to shield himself from any further blows, when Mynatt drew a pistol, and, on being called a "coward" by Webb, fired. The contents of the weapon took effect in the right side of Mr. Webb's face, immediately behind the cheek-bone and near the articulation of the jaws, and, passing through, lodged in the base of the brain, posteriorly. Mr. Webb fell to the pavement without uttering a word, and immediately expired; while Mr. Mynatt gave himself into the hands of the police, and was conveyed to jail.

Mr. Webb, the victim of the lamentable tragedy, was one among the oldest inhabitants of Memphis,—his residence here dating back full twenty years; and, as an orderly citizen and prompt and reliable business-man, none stood higher in the community. He was aged about fifty years, and leaves a large family to mourn his violent and untimely death. Mr. Mynatt has also been a resident of this city for many years, enjoying meanwhile the office of deputy-sheriff and other public trusts, and has always been regarded as a worthy, law-abiding citizen. The occurrence, so tragical in its character, naturally produced intense excitement throughout the city, especially with the order-loving portion of the community, among whom both parties were well known and possessed many friends.

MURDERED.—The night of this day, about three miles from Jackson, Miss., a young man, named Richard Bews, was killed by one Thomas Gaut, who stabbed him in the neck with a pocket-knife. Gaut was arrested and brought before a justice at Jacksonville, and committed to Talladega jail.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN A HAT-FACTORY AT BROOKLYN, N.Y.—In Brooklyn, at about half-past seven o'clock on the morning of this day, the new, large three-story hat-factory of Messrs. Ames, Moulton & Co., in Sanford Street, between Myrtle and Park Avenues, extending through to Nostrand Avenue, and which was completed only about two weeks since, was blown up with a tremendous report by the explosion of one of the steam-boilers. Seven men were almost instantly killed, and a number of other persons were wounded.

The buildings extend from Nostrand Avenue, near Myrtle, to Sanford Street. The main structure is two hundred feet long and twenty-five feet wide, with a building adjoining on the east side thirty feet square,—both buildings of brick and three stories high. The boiler was on the ground-floor of the latter building.

The noise of the explosion was heard a mile distant, and such was the force that the houses in the neighborhood shook to their foundations. A portion of the boiler was impelled a distance of two hundred and fifty feet.

A general fire-alarm was rung, and the firemen and police were promptly on the ground, and commenced tearing away the rubbish. They succeeded in extricating all who were supposed to be underneath. The dead were taken into the sizing-department, and were all recognised up to noon except two. The injured were taken to their residences or to the hospital.

The boilers and machinery used in the factory were manufactured by Messrs. Woodruff & Beach, of Hartford, Conn., and were not entirely completed at the time of the ex-

plosion. The boiler-room was situated about midway between the main building of the factory and another building used as the drying-room, which extended nearly the whole length of the main building in the same direction. The force of the explosion was so great that both of these buildings were completely demolished and now lie a heap of ruins.

It is supposed that at the time of the accident there were about twenty-five persons in the buildings. In the main building there were one hundred and twenty men and one hundred girls employed. Providentially, there were only nine girls there at the time. The general alarm brought thousands to the scene, and the excitement around the ruins was very great; but the firemen and citizens set to work immediately to clear away the rubbish.

The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the freezing of the water in the pumps which were used for the purpose of feeding the boiler; but, as the engineer is killed, this fact cannot be ascertained for certain. It is said that the water in the boiler which burst was up to the first gauge-cock. The force of the explosion tore the boiler into fragments, one of which passed through three twelve-inch walls in the main building and came down about twenty-five feet beyond the third one.

Another portion of the boiler struck the building used as the dry-room, near the roof, and passed through both walls, sending the bricks in every direction. The building cost twelve thousand dollars, the machinery ten thousand dollars, and the stock about fifteen thousand dollars,—making a total loss to the owners of thirty-seven thousand dollars.

ELOPEMENT IN NEW BRITAIN, CONN.—This day Mr. J. E. Pierpont, of New Britain, (of the firm of Bishop & Pierpont, fish and oyster dealers,) left that place for parts unknown to his friends. On the same day, the wife of Mr. Francis Demming left that place for parts unknown to her husband. She told him she was going to Berlin to stay a day or two with some friends. Some transactions between Pierpont and his wife led Mr. Demming to suspect that all was not right, and he went over to Berlin in the afternoon and ascertained that his wife had not been there. She took the noon train going South. Mrs. Demming left a note for her husband, saying, "Farewell, Francis." Pierpont left a wife and two children in New Haven, where he formerly resided.

HUNG.—In New York, this day, James Stephens was executed at twenty-three minutes to ten o'clock in the morning, in the rear yard of the Tombs, in presence of two or three hundred persons. Stephens was led out to the scaffold assisted by officers.

Before the fatal noose was adjusted, he was asked if he had any thing to say. He merely protested his innocence. He then shook hands with his friends, the black cap was drawn over his face, the spring was touched, and the rope slowly lifted the body of James Stephens in the air.

Stephens, though he made no confession of the crime of poisoning his wife, did leave a statement with the Rev. Messrs. Camp and Knapp respecting the attempted escape from the Tombs. Both these clergymen, who were with Stephens during his last hours, express their sincere belief that he was not guilty of the crime of which he was convicted and for which he died. There was but one opinion of the manner in which he passed the last ordeal. He exhibited no signs of trepidation, and, even when suspended in the air, his struggles were neither as nervous nor as long-continued as is usually said to be the case. His neck was said not to have been broken.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 4.

SENTENCES.—In New York, this day, John Crimmins, convicted of the murder of Dennis McHenry by stabbing him with a sword, was sentenced, by Judge Ingraham, to be hanged on the 30th of March next. The prisoner made a speech, protesting his innocence; and, when his doom was declared' his wife, who was sitting by his side at the time, said, "Cheer up, Crimmins, cheer up: plenty of law here, but no justice."

In Philadelphia, this day, George F. Peterman, for forgery, was sentenced to four years, solitary confinement, with hard labor, in the Eastern Penitentiary. John Sweeny, convicted of murder in the second degree, in killing Richard Carten, was sentenced to six years' solitary confinement. Arthur P. Drew, convicted of forgery, was sentenced to one year in the Eastern Penitentiary. Thomas Knipe, convicted of passing counterfeit notes, was sentenced to one year in the county prison. Joseph Webster, colored, convicted of larceny, was sent to the Eastern Penitentiary for three years.

EXPLOSION OF A POWDER-MILL.—The graining-mill of the powder-works of Rand & Smith, about three miles from Orange, N.Y., exploded in the afternoon of this day, instantly killing Christian Simmerman, who was at the time in front of the mill with a wheelbarrow-load of powder. His body was thrown a great distance from the mill and was shockingly mangled. Deceased was unmarried, and about thirty-five years of age. About forty kegs of powder were destroyed by the explosion.

FIGHT ON THE RIO GRANDE.—At Browns-

ville, Texas, this day, two couriers arrived from the steamer *Ranchero*, with despatches from Major Heintzleman, U. S. A., Colonel Ford, of the Rangers, and Lieutenant Langdon, U. S. A., with information that the steamer was attacked at a place called the Balsa, thirty-six miles above the city, by Mexicans, from the Mexican side of the Rio Grande. Colonel Ford and Captain Littleton arrived in the vicinity at the moment, and shots were exchanged. One of Colonel Ford's men was mortally wounded.

SKATING-RACES took place this day at Boston, in the Park. The first match was for ladies, once round the course, or one-half mile, and was won by Mrs. George Farnham, of Lowell; time, 2.59; she receiving the first prize of a silver goblet, valued at twenty-five dollars. The second prize was won by Miss Addie Fogg, of Boston; time, 3.11; a beautiful pair of Murphy's rockers. The second race was of five miles, for gentlemen, the prizes being,—1st, a silver goblet, valued at thirty-five dollars; 2d, a pair of Murphy's skates. The first prize was won by George E. Lawrence, and the second by Emery Lawrence.

THE GAP FINISHED ON THE RAILROAD FROM MAINE TO GEORGIA.—This day the gap in the neighborhood of Chattanooga was finished. The last rail being laid, the connection through to New Orleans is now complete. The time between New Orleans and Philadelphia by this route will be only eighty hours. By the completion of this link there is now a continuous railroad from Bangor, Maine, to New Orleans, except four short ferries at Hudson River, the Susquehanna, the Potomac, and James River. This vast chain of railways is composed of eighteen independent roads, costing in the aggregate, for two thousand three hundred and ninety-four miles of road, \$92,784,084, or nearly one-tenth of the whole railway-system of the United States, of which one thousand nine hundred and ninety-six miles are used in this continuous line.

A GREAT UNION MEETING was held this day in Philadelphia.

DEATH OF JOEL JONES.—Died in Philadelphia, this day, the Hon. Judge Joel Jones, aged sixty-five years. Judge Jones was born October 25, 1795, in Connecticut. He graduated at Yale College, and began the practice of law at Easton, Pa. He was engaged for several years, under appointment of the Governor, in revising the statutes of Pennsylvania. He became judge of the District Court of Philadelphia by appointment of Governor Wolf, and afterward president-judge of the same court. He resigned his seat on the bench to accept the Presidency

of Girard College. He was the first President of that famous institution, and held the office for four years. In 1849 he was elected Mayor of Philadelphia, and served one term in that capacity, resuming at its close the practice of law, which he continued until death released him from his labors. Judge Jones was held in the highest regard by the legal profession. His counsel was sought by the leading practitioners at the bar, and the bench frequently deferred to his opinion. He was an exceedingly close student. His literary attainments were unusual. As a linguist he had few superiors in Philadelphia.

DIED, in Farmington, Me., this day, the Hon. Thomas Parker, in the seventy-seventh year of his age.

MURDER OF A PHYSICIAN.—A terrible murder was perpetrated at Keene, Coshocton county, Ohio, this day. The victim was Dr. Howard, a well-known and highly-respectable gentleman, and the murderer a young man, named Lewis Farwell, brother of the doctor's wife, and himself a married man. The quarrel in which the murder originated had its origin between the wives of the parties, and was, as we learn by a private letter from a resident of the neighborhood, of long standing. After the murder, Farwell was arrested and lodged in the Coshocton county jail. Farwell's father is a very wealthy man, and the party murdered was also in respectable circumstances.

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—This day the coroner of Philadelphia held an inquest on the body of Henry Whilden, who died from the effects of a stab inflicted by an unknown man, at Passyunk Road and Carpenter Street, on Tuesday night. The principal witness examined was Lewis Delacroix, a boy eleven years of age, a nephew of the deceased. He testifies as follows:—

I went out upon an errand with my brother; my brother was looking in Dr. Baker's window; some men came along and pulled out some money, and were counting it; my brother looked around, and they asked him what he wanted; he said, "Nothing;" one of the men then kicked him in the gutter; then my uncle (the deceased) came up and asked what was the matter; they said it was none of his business; he answered that it was his business, that the boy was his nephew; then one of them struck my uncle, and then squared off; my uncle squared off too; when my uncle and this man were fighting, the man he was fighting with called out, "Stick him;" the other one then stabbed him; then they both ran away; I did not see the knife; the man who pulled the money out of his pocket was the one who stabbed my uncle; I have seen the man before; he used to board in Hallowell Street; I don't know his name;

I am sure it was him: the light from the drug-store made the street light; he had on a tight-bodied green coat and black Kossuth hat.

Henry Delacroix, brother of the first witness, corroborated the statement given above.

DEATH OF THE HON. CHARLES A. INGERSOLL.—Died this day, at his residence in New Haven, Conn., Hon. Charles A. Ingersoll, Judge of the United States District Court of Connecticut and Assistant Judge of the United States District Court of New York City. The "New York Herald," speaking of his death, says:—

Judge Ingersoll had been seriously indisposed for some time past, and his death was not wholly unexpected. He left New York for his home in New Haven laboring under illness contracted while performing his judicial functions in our courts. The last cases which he heard here, without a jury, were the suits of the great India rubber controversy between Goodyear and Day, the Metropolis steamer collision case, and the motion for injunction to restrain the performance of the drama of the "Octoroon,"—all of which remain undecided, as the judge has been suffering ever since his return to New Haven.

Judge Ingersoll succeeded the Hon. A. T. Judson as an assistant judge of this district, in pursuance of an act of Congress, empowering the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the place of any resident judge who might be unable, from illness or other causes, to attend to the duties. Judge Ingersoll was sixty-three years of age, and leaves an affectionate and amiable widow—formerly Miss Sidell, of New York—and three sons (the eldest at college) to deplore the loss of a good husband and an affectionate father.

Charles A. Ingersoll was, we understand, formerly Clerk of the District Court of Connecticut,—the court in which he subsequently presided as judge. His brother was Minister to Russia under the government of President Polk.

As a jurist, the late lamented judge was considered discreet, prudent, able, and of great integrity of mind, and by his courtesy and ability rendered himself very acceptable to his associate judges and to the bar. His loss will be severely felt in this city, and there will be, doubtless, a meeting of the profession convened to express their sympathy at his demise.

The New Haven "Journal," in speaking of the deceased, says:—

Judge Ingersoll has been suffering for several weeks from a complication of disorders, which have baffled the skill of the most accomplished physicians. He was attacked at first by a rheumatic affection of the chest, the intensity of which produced a fever, from which his recovery was hardly hoped. But his strong constitution sustained

him, and our whole community was gratified with the announcement that he was convalescent. About ten days ago he suffered a relapse, and new and unexpected symptoms of disease contributed to destroy the hope entertained for his recovery. He has been slowly sinking for several days, and a derangement of the brain which attacked him on Sunday destroyed the last lingering hope. He had for some time anticipated his departure, and conversed with his family and attendants upon his condition with a calmness which betokened no fear of death. His loss is a public misfortune. He has, since the death of Andrew T. Judson, filled the Judgeship of the United States Court for this district with distinguished ability, and has also presided in the United States Court for the Southern District of New York, during the whole term of his office, in a manner which has commanded the highest admiration of the bar of that State and city. He was a learned, upright, firm, and impartial judge, and as such won the admiration and confidence of all who knew him. Previous to taking his place on the bench he had occupied several offices of honor in the State and nation, and had enjoyed a reputation at the bar equalled by that of few lawyers in the State.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF STEPHENS, THE HARPER'S FERRY CONSPIRATOR.—In Charlestown, Va., the trial of Aaron C. Stephens, charged with treason, murder, and conspiracy, was concluded this day. No new evidence was adduced. The speeches of the counsel were mostly of a political character, discussing the present position of the question between the North and South.

The Commonwealth made a proposition to submit the case without argument, but it was declined by the counsel for the defence, who desired to be heard for his client.

Mr. Harding made the opening argument. He denounced, as a falsehood and a libel, the assertion of Brown, that he was to receive aid from the laboring-classes at Harper's Ferry. He claimed that they were true to the Constitution and the State of Virginia, and referred to their action in assisting to quell the invasion as proof of their fidelity. He concluded with an earnest appeal to the jury to vindicate the law, styling the prisoner a blood-thirsty villain and wretch, and worse even than his master, John Brown.

Mr. Sennott, for the defence, made an able and eloquent speech, going into a detailed narrative of the rise and progress of the Republican party, and closing with an earnest appeal to the jury to spare the life of the prisoner.

Mr. Andrew Hunter closed on the part of the Commonwealth. He replied to the arguments of the counsel for the defence with telling effect. He had no confidence in the Union meetings which have been held in the

North. He believed that this invasion of John Brown had been a benefit to the South, as it had shown them the position in which they were placed. He referred to Mr. Hickman's boast of the eighteen millions of freemen of the North, and declared that the South was prepared for any emergency.

The case was submitted to the jury at four o'clock in the afternoon. They retired, and after fifteen minutes' absence returned with a verdict of guilty on all the counts of the indictment.

The prisoner received the verdict with the most perfect indifference, and even appeared to smile at the announcement.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 5.

SCENE IN PLYMOUTH CHURCH IN NEW YORK.—PURCHASE OF A SLAVE CHILD BY THE CONGREGATION.—This day an interesting scene took place in this church, an account of which we copy from the "Evening Post." It says:—

An unusually interesting scene took place in the Plymouth Church, being the purchase of an intelligent-looking child (the daughter of a leading physician in Washington by a slave mother) by the congregation. The child, whose name is Pink, is only nine years of age, and has only one-sixteenth part of African blood in her veins. She was brought here by Mr. Blake, a young Episcopal clergyman, who interested himself in her and left sufficient security for her safe return if he could not raise sufficient money to purchase her. Mr. Theodore Tilton, superintendent of the Sunday-school, introduced her to the scholars yesterday morning, and they undertook to raise money enough to purchase her freedom, with the assistance of the church. For this purpose each class contributed five dollars. The pastor of the church, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the close of the morning sermon took her into the pulpit, and made an appeal in her behalf which moved many of his congregation to tears. A collection was then taken up, and, on the plates being taken in, a lady in the congregation announced that she would make up the deficiency, whatever it might be.

DEATH-BED SCENE OF REV. GEO. CHANDLER.—The Session of Rev. Mr. Chandler visited him on this day, and had a deeply interesting conference. During the interview, Mr. Chandler said:—

"Brethren of the Session, be faithful to the flock over which Christ has long called us to watch. Be united, be prayerful. You will have with you, to assist you, the great Shepherd of his flock, our Lord Jesus Christ, even though he shall take from you this poor, weak under-shepherd. Say to the members of our Church, for me, Be faithful to Jesus!—per-

severe in the narrow path, and meet me in heaven. Say to the whole congregation—the old, the middle-aged, the young, the Sabbath-schools—that my heart's desire and prayer to God for them is, that they may be saved. Tell them all I die happy in Jesus." An elder remarked, "Sir, we think it might well be said here, as Paul once said, 'I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith: henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness, which the Lord, the righteous judge, shall give me at that day; and not to me only, but unto all them also that love his appearing.'" He replied, "Feebly, very feebly done: I am, and have been, a weak creature; but through Christ I conquer, and to his name be all the glory." All the company present were in tears, and Mr. Chandler himself wept freely. The interview was deeply affecting; and at this point it was with difficulty that any one could speak. When the moment of separation came, one of the elders asked Mr. Chandler whether they should pray with him. "Oh, yes, brethren," was his reply: "let us once more join in prayer together." The members of the Session then knelt down around the bed of the afflicted pastor, while one of their number led in solemn prayer, Mr. Chandler himself joining in the petition, and at its close exclaiming, distinctly, "Amen." He then said, "Brethren of the Session, we have had many delightful and important meetings together, but we have now come to the last one on earth. I feel assured that we shall meet again; but our next meeting will be in the New Jerusalem above."

The elders having requested his blessing, he took each one by the hand, desiring them to kiss him, and in bidding them farewell he raised his hand, and said, "May the blessing of Almighty God, the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, be with and rest upon you all, now, henceforth, and for evermore. Amen." The elders then left the room.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY—JEALOUSY THE CAUSE.—Henry Meecham, living on the Hopkinton & Fort Kent Turnpike, about three miles south of Thomasville, in the town of Dick-inson, Franklin county, N.Y., this day murdered his wife by shooting her with a pistol, and afterward cutting her throat. Having satisfied himself that he had dispatched his victim, he reloaded his pistol and discharged its contents into his own brain, and fell dead on the floor near his murdered wife.

The particulars of the affair, as gathered in the vicinity, and which were mainly sustained at the coroner's inquest, are as follows:—Some few weeks past Meecham became jealous of his wife, and, it seems, had too good reason to be so. They quarrelled

and separated about three weeks previous to this sad occurrence. Mrs. Meecham returned, with two or three of their five children, to the house of her parents. Meecham brooded over this state of things, and at divers times threatened to shoot the guilty wife and her paramour. Mrs. Meecham became alarmed at the earnestness of these threats, and some two or three weeks since made complaint to a justice, and Meecham was required to give bonds to keep the peace toward his wife.

On the day of the murder, Meecham heard that his wife had committed a second act of infidelity with yet another person, which so exasperated him that he proceeded at once to take his threatened revenge.

The house of Thomas Cook, the father of Mrs. Meecham, and where she was at the time, is some twenty or thirty rods off the turnpike, in a lonely hollow, and is nearly half a mile distant from any other habitation. On the evening of the murder, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Meecham, and two little children—one aged three and a half years, and the other ten months—were at home. Mr. Cook and a son, a lad eleven or twelve years of age, were at a neighbor's by the name of Dustin, who keeps a tavern in the vicinity. Between the hours of seven and eight Meecham entered the house of Cook. Mrs. Cook said to him, "Good evening, Henry." He made no reply, but immediately asked, "Where is Melissa?"

Mrs. Cook told him that she was on the bed, getting the children to sleep. Mrs. Cook says he was pale, and had a desperate appearance; and, remembering his threats, she became exceedingly alarmed, and has but an indistinct recollection of what transpired, except that she saw him move toward the bed,—that she heard the discharge of firearms,—that she saw him drag her toward the door, and heard the little boy say, "Grandma, Henry has killed Melissa; he has cut her neck just as he does a deer." Meecham went to a table at the end of the room and commenced reloading his pistol. Mrs. Cook said to him, "Are you going to kill me, Henry?" He replied, "No: you have always been a good mother to me, and good to my children, and I shall not harm you." She, however, made her escape from the house, and ran immediately toward the nearest neighbor's to give the alarm. As she was passing from the dooryard she heard the report of the pistol again. She, however, proceeded, and had passed about two-thirds of the way, when, meeting her son, she sent him back to alarm the neighbors. Mr. Dustin and others repaired immediately to the spot. Upon entering the house they found both husband and wife extended upon the floor, dead, and weltering in their gore. The infant had crawled to the side of its mother, and was endeavoring to draw from

her exposed breast the remaining drops of nutriment that nature had elaborated for its sustenance.

The wounds upon the body of Mrs. Meecham were two: one a gunshot wound entering the left breast an inch and a half above the nipple, passing diagonally through the lung and base of the heart, and passing out just at the lower point of the right shoulder-blade; the other a clean cut across the throat, severing the windpipe and left jugular vein. The wound on Meecham was a single one, and entered the skull an inch and a half above the right ear: the ball did not pass out. Under the body of Meecham was found a pocket-knife, the keenly-sharpened blade of which was bloody; near his head, lying partly behind a low bench, was a double-barrelled pocket-pistol, both barrels of which were empty.

DREADFUL TRAGEDY IN KENTUCKY.—FIVE OR SIX PERSONS HORRIBLY WOUNDED.—The town of Hawesville, Ky., was this day the scene of a terrible tragedy, which may be regarded as the sequel to that which occurred there in March, 1859. As our readers may have forgotten the particulars of the latter, and as the two events are intimately connected, we think it necessary to revive the circumstances, in order to render the latest of these outrages intelligible.

In the summer of 1858, a short time previous to the August election, a difficulty occurred between Thomas S. Lowe, a merchant of Hawesville, and Cicero Maxwell, then a candidate for the office of Commonwealth's Attorney, in the Third Judicial District. Jesse S. Taylor was the opponent of Mr. Maxwell, and the difficulty arose out of a political discussion at Cloverport, Kentucky.

Without going into the particulars of the difficulty, suffice it to say that Mr. Lowe considered himself aggrieved at Mr. Maxwell's denouncing a paper of which he was the author, as a political juggle, &c. He demanded of Mr. Maxwell an apology, or the satisfaction which one gentleman had a right to ask of another. Mr. Maxwell refused to apologize, or to receive a note from him. Mr. Lowe then threatened to horse-whip him on sight, but afterward offered to withdraw the threat if Mr. Maxwell would indicate his willingness to apologize for the original insult, or even to enter into negotiations through mutual friends for a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulty between them.

On the 2d of March, 1859, the difficulty came to an open conflict. Lowe sent word to Maxwell to remain at his room until he received a note from him, which he did. Lowe's note, which was delivered subsequently, inquired if Maxwell desired to challenge him; if not, whether he would accept a challenge. Maxwell refused to

communicate by note. Lowe's friend, as instructed, told Maxwell a street-fight was the alternative, and asked if he would use long or short arms. Maxwell replied that he would appear when he pleased, and as it suited him; and would afford no other satisfaction.

In a short time, Lowe, with three pistols in his left arm, and one in his right hand, approached the crowd which was near the court-house, and, in a loud voice, said, "If Cicero Maxwell is in the crowd, or in the sound of my voice, let him come forth. He has stated that I am a political juggler. In return, I pronounce him a liar, calumniator, coward, and a son of a w——." This he repeated several times. The denunciation was conveyed to Maxwell, or heard by him, and in a few minutes he made his appearance in the street, with a double-barrelled shot-gun, and accompanied by a Mr. Harris and Morton, of Hartford, Judge Mayhall, and Thomas Withrow, of Hawesville, and others. When within about fifty yards of Lowe, who faced his foe, Maxwell discharged one barrel of his gun, which was loaded with buckshot, the contents striking the left breast of Lowe, who staggered, but instantly recovered his position, (a coat of mail saving him, as alleged.) He returned the fire, but missed, and, seeing the mob present arms, took refuge in the crowd, and, eluding pursuit for the time, got into the house of a widow lady. Maxwell and his friends, discovering where he was, surrounded the house, and threatened to tear it down if Lowe was not given up. The lady implored them to desist, and said it was true Lowe was there, but she had no power to bring him out. A parley took place, and three friends of Maxwell entered the building. Lowe asked that his life might be spared. They assured him he should not be molested, provided he would disarm himself; and, accompanied by them, he reappeared on the street. The sight of him only added fuel to the flames, and he was again fired upon. Mr. Harris, one of the gentlemen who gave assurance of protection, said, "Mr. Lowe, I cannot risk my life longer to save you;" and Lowe broke and ran, followed by the mob. Mr. Aldridge, the only friend Mr. Lowe seems to have had, fired at the mob, and, as he turned to fly, was killed by a ball from a rifle. A great number of shots were fired at Lowe in his flight. He was wounded in several places, and his clothes riddled with balls. He ran as far as the bank of the river, his foes still firing at him in his flight, and there fell apparently exhausted. Thomas Withrow also cut at him with his bowie-knife, while he was running, but the coat of mail which it is said he wore prevented his being hurt.

Mr. Harris went to him where he lay; and one of the mob ran up and swore he

would kill him anyhow, and put a pistol to Lowe's head. Harris knocked the weapon up, and it was discharged without injuring any one. The crowd then gathered around Lowe, and Maxwell asked him if he would make a retraction. Lowe replied that he retracted every thing he had said, that he was a coward, and had disgraced himself. Maxwell, it is said, begged his friends not to hurt his fallen foe, as he had done all he required. Lowe was then taken back to the court-house, and delivered to Judge Stuart. Some of the mob manifesting a wish to lynch Lowe, Judge Stuart rose and said he was in the hands of the law, which should be honored, and Lowe should not be injured until the mob passed over his dead body. His speech prolonged Lowe's term of life at least a few hours; and, after his wounds were dressed in the court-house, accompanied by Judge Stuart, he was taken to jail. The judge remained with him until a late hour in the night, when it was thought the excitement was at an end, and the prisoner safe from the fury of those who had sought his life.

Next morning, Lowe sent for Harris, and thanked him for saving his life on the previous day, but expressed fears that the mob would hang him, and solicited his visitor to intercede for his life in behalf of his wife and children. Harris left, and about that time a report was started that Lowe told Harris that he only asked protection then for revenge that would follow, and when he was released from jail he would kill the last one of them. This again roused his vindictive enemies; but no violence was done openly. In a very short time, however, two men, Dr. H. A. Davidson and Thomas Withrow, went to Oldham, the jailer, and demanded the keys of the prison. The presentation of pistols at the head of the officer was potent, and the two men thus reached the room where the unfortunate Lowe was confined. He was lying on a bed, prostrate from his wounds, and excitement, and suspense. As soon as he saw them, divining their purpose, he asked them to spare his life; but the cruel and relentless men were there to slay, not to spare.

Withrow first fired, then Davidson, both balls entering Lowe's breast, and killing him instantly. The assassins then went out of the cell, but, fearful the bloody deed was not yet done, returned and fired four more balls into the lifeless corpse. Five of the balls entered his breast, the sixth entering the head above the eyes. The damnable murder having been executed to their satisfaction, they then retired. No attempt was made to arrest them.

We now come to the sequel of the above-mentioned atrocious assassination, which occurred on the morning of this day. The murder of Lowe had been denounced by

Mr. Wm. Sterrett, a lawyer and farmer, who resides about four miles above Hawesville, and engendered an ill feeling between him and Davidson. The latter, to avenge himself on Sterrett, resorted to an infernal machine. The persons in the store when it was blown up were C. B. Duncan, J. G. Duncan, Wm. Sterrett, James Redding, ——— Bennett, and Davidson.

This day, Dr. Davidson entered the store of Mr. Duncan, in which Mr. Sterrett, with three or four other persons, was seated. He had under his cloak a willow market-basket, in which, covered over with some eggs, was an infernal machine of his own invention. A description of this instrument of death may be interesting. It was a tin tube, large enough to contain five or six pounds of powder, with which it was filled. This magazine was contained within another tin canister of double the size. The space between the two was filled with bullets, or large-sized shot, a sufficient number to weigh ten or twelve pounds. The infernal machine was constructed, under the doctor's special direction, by a tinman in Cannelton, Indiana, which town is immediately opposite to Hawesville.

Dr. Davidson approached Mr. Sterrett, and, when within a few feet of him, he set fire to his infernal machine, with the expectation of blowing himself, Mr. Sterrett, and every body else in the room, into eternity. The shock was terrible. The room was built of stone and brick. One whole side of the house was blown out, the roof was lifted from the rafters, and six large sills above were broken.

Mr. Duncan, the merchant, was very dangerously wounded—it is feared fatally.

Mr. Sterrett was seriously hurt and badly burned. Three of the bullets entered his face, and it is feared he may lose an eye.

Dr. Davidson had his left forearm broken in two places, his collar-bone broken, his right shoulder dislocated, the flesh torn off the shoulder to the bone, his clothes torn from his body, and he was badly burned in the face, breast, and arm. He was a horrible sight, and rushed from the house after the explosion, crying, "Kill me, for God's sake! I don't want to live any longer."

Two other persons were in the room, but were not seriously hurt.

The citizens of the town, hearing the noise and feeling the shock, rushed to and fro in the wildest confusion. They thought that a keg of powder had exploded in the store-room. When they were informed of the true cause of the explosion, many persons were in favor of killing Davidson, and strong efforts were made to do so. The news spread through the county, and the country-people were rushing to town with their guns for the purpose of taking part in the mob. The whole town was arming.

The greatest and wildest excitement prevailed. It was thought Davidson would be taken out by the infuriated citizens and killed. A strong guard was stationed around the house to prevent it. A more fiendish act than Davidson's does not appear on the records of crime; and its conception shows him to be a desperado of the blackest and bloodiest description.

Davidson was so much injured by the explosion that he died in a short time afterward.

A correspondent of the "Louisville Democrat," who writes from Hawesville, says:—

The coroner has been holding an inquest over the body of Dr. H. A. Davidson since yesterday evening. The following has been elicited:—

William Davidson (a son of the deceased) stated that he knew nothing of his father's intentions, but said he acted quite strangely for some time past. He produced two letters, one to his wife and one to his sons from Dr. H. A. Davidson. The letter to his wife is as follows:—

HAWESVILLE, KY., February 2

My dear Wife and Children:—This day I leave, unknown to you and every person on earth, for the spiritual regions. It is not the *fear of trouble here* that causes me to select this mode of departure. * * * For months past I have weighed well the circumstances that control this county, and see no chance for justice. If a poor man has the Sterretts and the McAdams with him, he is sure of and more than his just rights; if against him, he stands no more chance than a feather in a furnace. If this does not cause *Woe, Woe, Woe, Woe, Woe* unto all that is good and virtuous in this county, I am willing (as no peaceable means can ever subdue vicious and unprincipled *wealth* such as we have here. I have tried for over thirty years) to lay down my life, that a portion of the blighting curse that has cast its withering influence over the land of my birth for over a quarter-century may be removed, and a chance given to the good and virtuous to live in friendship—that a fair fame may be once established in this county before she goes out of existence.

Ma, do not suppose my love of family has grown less. My love of all that is good and virtuous has only increased, but I cannot stand the idea of having the bare lies sworn by influential men necessary to imprison me, and then a midnight assassination such as is meditated. I choose rather to die, and, in doing so, to relieve all I can of trouble. * * * Grieve not for me, however unjust the world may be to my memory; I leave with a clear conscience of having done the best in my power under the circumstances. * * * I never was before so fully convinced of the influence of wealth. If

prayer could avail any thing, the desire should be sent forth that wealth seek the vaults of honest and just men only. * * * You have five sons, and I know the material they are made of: therefore I know they will never forsake you.

Farewell to you all, and give my love to all good people wherever found.

H. A. DAVIDSON.

N.B.—I have been the persecutors of these devils until my patience is exhausted.

H. A. DAVIDSON.

He signed his name in a bold, full hand. Another letter was also handed in by his son. It is as follows:—

HAWESVILLE, KY, January 20.

My dear Jane: (his wife)—That I have left you so unexpectedly to you it is not because I have loved you less, but that I have loved you more.

Yours in eternity,
HARDEN A. DAVIDSON.

Written in a very large, full hand, upon the envelope, was the following:—

My Children:—If I should disappear in any way, I want you immediately to open this letter, but under no other circumstances must it be opened. H. A. DAVIDSON.

It is evident from the above letters that he intended to destroy himself, and that he has had the thing in contemplation for several weeks. It is now evident that he held the basket containing the "bomb" on his arm. All the persons in the house testified that when he entered the store he had something under his cloak (he always wore a cloak) when he approached the fire, at the back part of the store, (they were all sitting by the fire.) When he came close to or among them, he stooped a little, and they heard something click, and almost instantly the report of the bomb followed, and the house was in ruins. How any escaped with their lives is a miracle. The intention was, it appears, to kill the Messrs. McAdams too. They are both gentlemen of high-toned principles, and greatly esteemed by the whole county. They are gentlemen of the highest order. It is a fortunate thing they did not fall victims.

There were some fifty or sixty persons examined, but nothing elicited that implicated any person as being connected with the sad affair. Mr. Hathhorn, tinner, of Cannelton, Ind., testified to having made the box: it was to hold five quarts. Excitement has entirely ceased. Hon. William Sterrett is yet very low: it is quite doubtful as to his recovery. Should he die, this county will be robbed of one of its best citizens. J. G. Duncan is quite low, but

improving. All the rest are improving very fast.

It is thought by some that Davidson was insane. Let that be as it may, he had his plans laid deep and well connected.

There is not a man in this place that endorses the act, but it is repudiated by all; and should it be found out that any person else was implicated in the sad affair, he would be hung without judge or jury. It is to be hoped that our county will soon be at peace.

ELECTION OF DOOR-KEEPER.—This day the House of Representatives elected Mr. Marsten door-keeper of Congress. The vote was as follows:—

Whole number of votes.....	207
Necessary to a choice.....	104
Mr. Marsten.....	110
Mr. Wright.....	57
Mr. Markland.....	16
Mr. Ward.....	12
Mr. Larner.....	12

They elected Mr. Lucas Post-Master. The vote stood—

Whole number.....	210
Necessary to a choice.....	106
Mr. Lucas.....	108
Mr. Clusky.....	85
Scattering.....	17

TRIAL FOR MURDER.—In Philadelphia, this day, Robert Thompson was put on trial, charged with the murder of John Capie, on the 17th of April last, at a fire at Twelfth and Shippen Streets. The Commonwealth alleged that Capie was standing on one side of the tongue of the Shiffler Hose carriage, in Shippen Street, above Twelfth, when a man advanced from Twelfth Street and fired two shots, one of which entered his brain. A fellow-member of the company, who was standing on the other side of the tongue, saw the man shoot, and immediately attacked him and struck him on the head with a fire-horn. Another member of the company saw the shooting, and saw the man hit with the horn; and a police-officer testified that he saw the shooting, saw the man struck with the horn, and that he immediately followed that man, and arrested him in Twelfth Street, below Shippen, and found in his hand a revolver, with two barrels discharged. The man thus arrested was the prisoner. After his attack upon Capie, he was himself shot through the lungs, and was removed to the hospital, where he remained two days, and escaped, remaining concealed in the house of a friend in this city until November, when he surrendered himself. During his concealment he had no medical attendance. The ball taken from Capie's head, when subjected to a microscope, showed the marks of having passed through a grooved barrel; and the

pistol taken from Thompson contained grooved or rifled barrels.

The defence called five witnesses, who testified in the most positive manner that they were with Thompson when the said two shots, which it is alleged caused Capie's death, were fired, and at that time he, the prisoner, was in Shippen Street, below Twelfth, half a square from the deceased.

DEATH OF GUSTAVUS SWAN.—Died, this day, Judge Gustavus Swan, an old and respected citizen of Columbus, and for many years President of the State Bank of Ohio.

GALLANT WOMAN.—The night of this day, two white men, disguised as negroes, broke into the house of Mr. Steel, Harrison county, Va., for the purpose of robbery, but were driven off by Mrs. Steel, who loaded a rifle and fired upon them bravely. Her husband was absent.

THE NATIONAL NEW YORK DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met at Syracuse, this day, and selected delegates for Chicago.

ACQUITTAL OF COLONEL PECK.—This day, Colonel Peck, who killed Dr. Harris in the bar-room of the St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, on the 23d of January, was discharged by the grand jury.

SHERIDAN CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—In New York, this day, Margaret Sheridan was tried for the murder of Michael Canley by stabbing him with a knife on the 7th of last October. Counsel, on the part of the prisoner, offered to plead guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. It appeared that the prisoner and deceased occupied rooms in a tenement-house, when the woman, under the impression that Canley had stolen money from her room, followed him up an alley-way and stabbed him: he died of the injury inflicted.

The prisoner then left the city, but was arrested at Yonkers, brought back to New York, identified, and committed for trial.

The District Attorney accepted the plea of manslaughter in the third degree, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

FATAL ACCIDENT WHILE INTOXICATED.—In New York, this day, Francis Gillman, a native of England, forty-five years of age, residing at 442 Eighth Avenue, fell down-stairs while intoxicated, causing a fracture of the skull, from which he died in the evening. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 7.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN LANCASTER,

PA., came off this day. The vote was very heavy. Sanderson, Democrat, was elected Mayor, over Burrows, Republican, by 189 majority,—a Democratic gain of 500 over the vote of last October.

SALE OF PICTURES AT THE NATIONAL ACADEMY, NEW YORK.—A sale of pictures took place at the National Academy. It was a sale on account of the artists, who instructed W. H. Leeds & Co. to dispose of the works. The prices obtained ranged from \$15 to \$1600, the whole realizing nearly \$24,000. The following pictures obtained the highest prices:—Murray's Defence of Toleration, B. F. Rothermel, \$600; New England Scenery, F. E. Chureh, \$1600; Coast Scenes, Achenbach, \$1600; Landscape, A. B. Durand, \$320; Indian Rendezvous, J. F. Kensett, \$325; Game and Reality, C. De Groux, \$450; Washington and Generals, W. S. Mason, \$400; Gipsy Group, W. Shayer, Sr., \$300; Boy and Rabbits, J. T. Peele, \$220; Elm-Tree, A. F. Bellows, \$225; Landscape, J. W. Casilaer, \$152; Winter and Summer, Gignoux, \$200; Peaboo, Schlessinger, \$405; Sheep Feeding, T. S. Cooper, \$160; Interior, Meyer, \$275.

CAPTURE OF AMERICAN SLAVERS BY BRITISH MEN-OF-WAR.—DELIVERING THEM UP TO THE UNITED STATES.—Captain Matthews, of the ship Alarm, at Boston, this day, from Calcutta, reports having left at St. Helena, December 27, the American bark Orion, of New York, Captain Morgan, which vessel had been captured by the British steamer Pluto, while engaged in the slave-trade. When the vessel was brought into port, she had on board eight hundred and seventy-one negroes, of which number sixty-eight were women, one hundred and twenty-seven girls, two hundred and seventy-three men, three hundred and ninety-six boys, and seven, sex unknown. Before the vessel arrived, one hundred and fifty-two had died, which would make the total number taken on board when she left the coast of Africa, ten hundred and twenty-three. Among those who died were sixty boys, forty men, eight women, twenty-four girls, and twenty others, sex unknown.

The slaver, after her arrival at St. Helena, was delivered up to the United States steamer Mystic. The Mystic reached that port on the 21st of December, from St. Paul de Loando, officers and crew all well. The slaver would probably be sent home for adjudication. The captain and first and second officers of the Orion were in prison at St. Helena when the Alarm sailed. They had been delivered into the custody of the United States steamer Mystic, and would be brought to this country for trial. The captain of the slaver appeared disposed to make a clean breast of the whole affair. The

slaves remained on board the Orion when the Alarm left St. Helena. The Orion is four hundred and forty-nine tons, and was built at Newcastle, Maine, in 1846.

The correspondence of the "Journal of Commerce," under date of St. Helena, December 27, 1859, says:—

On the 21st instant the little United States steamer Mystic, Captain Le Roy, of the African squadron, came steaming into our harbor, after a passage of only six days from Loando, bringing intelligence of the capture, on the 30th ult., by H. M. steamer Pluto, of the famous American bark Orion, of New York, Thomas Morgan, master, with about eight hundred and eighty slaves on board. She had, about one week previous, been boarded by the Mystic; but, though their suspicions were very strong, yet her papers were found to be right. The captain reported himself sick, and most of his crew, and asked for aid. Captain Le Roy sent on board an officer and some men to render such assistance, as it would also enable him to keep a watch over her. She was then taken into the mouth of the Congo, at Captain Morgan's request, and anchored, and the Mystic lay near her.

Soon after, the Mystic was ordered off by the flag-officer, with important despatches,—and the said "Orion" took advantage of the interim, and in three hours shipped his cargo; and, but for the drunkenness of the old African chief, she would have had twelve hundred instead of near nine hundred. She got off about one hundred miles, when the Pluto came across her becalmed, and, as he boarded her, she was flying the American flag, but cut it down before the boat reached her, and surrendered. She was sent here for adjudication, and arrived on the 24th instant, with the following cargo, by actual count, viz.:—Sixty-eight women, one hundred and twenty-eight girls, two hundred and seventy-seven men, and three hundred and ninety-eight boys. Total, eight hundred and seventy-one. Of these, one hundred and fifty-two had died, viz.: sixty boys, forty men, twenty-four girls, eight women, and twenty unknown, before capture.

Captain Morgan and his two mates were to have been put on shore with the crew on the coast, but begged to be brought here, little thinking of the fate that awaited them. The flag-officer, Inman, hearing of her capture, at once despatched Captain Le Roy, in the Mystic, to this island, to reclaim the captain and mates as Americans guilty of piracy, under the Ashburton Treaty. They are now under examination before the magistrate, and will no doubt be handed over to Captain Le Roy, who will take them as criminals to the coast of Africa, when they will be sent to the United States for trial.

Flag-Officer Inman deserves great credit

for this admirable proceeding, and here it is highly spoken of as a most efficient step toward the suppression of the slave-traffic.

The Orion will be adjudicated on next week, and, of course, condemned; and surely all this will convince the people of her former character when sent home by the Marion, and will, I trust, be the means of upsetting the suit which I understand is now in process against her former captors in the Marion.

Her Majesty's steamer Spitfire also captured, in October last, the American brig N. Harris, in the Bight, with five hundred and fifty slaves, and chased another bark having on board about seven hundred and fifty slaves, but, unfortunately, lost her for want only of a few more hours of coals. * * * Many cargoes of slaves have been run off, and many captured.

TRAGICAL RENCONTRE IN TEXAS.—The "Galveston News," of this date, says:—Two men, Messrs. Northington and Welch, had a difficulty in the town of Wharton, a few days since, and in the rencontre Northington shot Welch through the heart with a double-barrelled shot-gun, but the latter immediately attacked Northington with a knife, and managed to cut him several times,—once to the heart,—when both fell together, within fifteen feet of each other, and both died immediately after, and within a minute of the same time.

SPITEFUL REVENGE.—A JEALOUS GIRL DESTROYS HER LOVER'S EYE WITH VITRIOL. The "Buffalo Courier," of this date, says that a young man who had been a regular visitant at the residence of "a young lady citizen," so as to create the belief that he intended ultimately to "propose," was asked, in a jocose manner, by the mother, while at the tea-table, when he and the daughter were to be married; to which he replied, with an appearance of astonishment, that such an idea had not been entertained by him. Whereupon the "young lady" got up from the table, without speaking, went into an adjoining room, and brought thence a bottle of vitriol, and, without a syllable or gesture of warning, threw the fierce liquid into the face of the young man, shockingly disfiguring it, and destroying the sight of one of his eyes, while hopelessly injuring the other.

OIL-FACORY BURNED.—The Hartford (Connecticut) Coal Oil Refinery, for the manufacture of kerosene oil, was burned this day. Loss, from \$10,000 to \$12,000: insured for \$8000.

POISONED BY A DRUGGIST.—A woman, residing at No. 64 Hyl Street, New York, this day was poisoned by the mistake of a

druggist putting up arsenic instead of magnesia.

MURDER TRIALS.—In the Court of Oyer and Terminer of New York, the following indictments were found this day :—

Against John Hays, for the murder of Edward Kelly by shooting him with a pistol, in Whitehall Street, on the 31st of August : pleaded guilty to manslaughter in the third degree, and was remanded for sentence. The case was simply one of an ordinary drunken broil between the parties, taking place at a liquor-saloon.

Henry Laughran, who, on the 24th of November, at the house No. 99 Tenth Avenue, stabbed Timothy Muleahy, who was removed to the City Hospital, where he died on the 2d of December.

Against John Hare, for stabbing Thomas Clare.

SUSPENSION OF THE DIAMOND (OHIO) FURNACE COMPANY.—This day the Diamond Furnace Company, owned by Hoffman & Co., of Jackson, Ohio, suspended, with liabilities estimated at \$80,000.

BURNED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, Carrington Wilson, aged seventy years, residing at 251 Ninth Avenue, died, from the effects of burns accidentally received while administering alcohol to an injured hip.

MURDER ON SHIP-BOARD.—This day, on board the ship John Cottle, which sailed from New York on the 29th of August, 1859, loaded with coal, for Acapulco, the captain (Mallett) shot Mr. Perry, the first officer. The circumstances of the affair are stated as follows :—

It seems that there was some disagreement between the captain and Mr. Perry as to whether the ship was to the north or south of the port of Acapulco, the captain maintaining the first and Mr. Perry the second. Some angry words passed, when Mr. Perry jeeringly told the captain he had better go below and take laudanum and go to sleep, and he would take the ship in. The captain then went below, Mr. Perry following him, when more angry words passed. Mr. Perry then went on deck, having a pistol sticking out of his pocket. As soon as the captain reached the deck, he fired upon Mr. Perry, killing him instantly. The unfortunate occurrence took place about forty miles from Acapulco. The captain was immediately placed in irons by the second mate. Upon the arrival of the vessel at Acapulco, the United States Consul went on board, took the irons from the captain, conveyed him to his hotel on shore, and it is said will send him to New York for trial.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8.

DIED IN PRISON.—Mary Poulson, the negro woman who was imprisoned in Chester county, Pa., charged with killing a worthless negro named Alfred Miller, died, this day, in her cell. She was bitten in the hand by Miller, and the wound mortified and produced a fatal result.

FIRE.—In Philadelphia, this day, a fire broke out in a portion of an extensive range of buildings known as the "City Mills," in Lawrence Street, below Girard Avenue, occupied by Paul Thurlow as a cotton and woollen factory. The fire commenced in the first floor of the dyeing-establishment,—a building three stories high, situated between the weaving and spinning and carding departments of the mill. The building in which it commenced was almost entirely destroyed, with its contents, consisting of a large quantity of cotton, which was spread out on the floors to dry. The fire was prevented from extending to the other departments of the factory by the activity of the firemen; but the machinery and stock in them were considerably damaged by water. The loss is estimated at from \$5000 to \$6000, which is fully covered by insurance. The factory belonged to Joseph Ripka, of Manayunk, and was rented by Mr. Thurlow. The origin of the fire was accidental. The boiler, in the basement of the dyeing-department, is supposed to have communicated fire to the first floor above. The fire at first threatened to be a very serious one, the whole range of buildings being in danger; but the well-directed exertions of the firemen checked it in a short time.

WASHED OVERBOARD IN A GALE.—A seaman, named Christopher Cade, was washed overboard, this day, in the Gulf Stream, off Cape Hatteras, from the steamship Atlantic.

COLORED SAILOR CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—In New York, this day, Richard A. Eddy, a colored sailor, was tried for the murder of James Boston. The evidence for the prosecution was very concise, and showed that in the middle of the day of the 28th of June, 1858, while Eddy was passing the corner of Peck Slip and Front Street, he met Boston, the deceased. Angry words ensued, and Boston caught him by the collar and appeared to pull him. Eddy used the words, "You are a damned liar;" but Mr. Jones, who heard this language, did not hear the language used by the deceased. Eddy, who had a small pocket-knife in his hand before he met Boston, then stabbed him. The deceased exclaimed, "I am stabbed!" and a few moments afterward fell on the sidewalk. A spectator ran for an officer, and Officer Delany, of the Fourth

Ward, promptly responded to the call. The prisoner maintained his ground, and voluntarily informed the officer that he was the man who stabbed Boston; adding, "I did not give him half enough." The knife was found upon him; and, according to the description given of it by the officer, it was a small pocket-knife. Eddy was arrested on the spot and brought to the station-house by Officer Delany, who returned to the scene of the tragedy and procured a cart to convey Boston to the hospital. He never spoke after he was stabbed, and died shortly after he was admitted. The prisoner stated, on his examination, that Boston "shanghaed" him, and intended to do so again. In order to enlighten the uninitiated, the Fourth Ward officer explained the meaning of the term. When a sailor is inveigled into a drinking-saloon, made insensible by drugged liquor, stripped of his clothes and money, and put on board of a ship against his will, he is said by "runners" to be "shanghaed." Officer Sherlock testified that Boston kept a place on the Points, that he was a very bad character, and was in the habit of kidnapping sailors. Counsel for the prisoner read a certificate of his good character, furnished by Captain Garrick, of the Ellen Austin.

The jury were absent about an hour, when they returned with a verdict of "Manslaughter in the third degree, with a recommendation to mercy."

HORRIBLE WIFE-MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—A shocking murder, caused by intemperance, was committed this day at a hovel in the rear of No. 1352 Shippen Street, below Broad. It appears that Christopher McFarland, residing in the above locality, who is a man of the most intemperate habits, recently had several quarrels with his wife, and to-day beat her in a most inhuman manner with a club or poker. Soon afterward, it was ascertained that the woman was dead. The husband was arrested and locked up for a hearing.

Alderman Dallas, in consequence of the sickness of the coroner, held an inquest in the case. The room where the fatal deed was committed presented an accumulation of dirt of long standing; the scanty, miserable, and dilapidated furniture, and every thing else, gave evidence that vice, intemperance, and poverty were there in all their horror. When the accused was taken into custody, he was very much intoxicated. He has three children, who, by this terrible affair, are left homeless and friendless. The following was the evidence elicited in the case:—

John W. Foreman, sworn. I reside in Shippen Street, above Thirteenth: I was back of my residence when Mr. Nugent came and told me that the man's children who lives back

of us were crying, and he thought there was something wrong; I then went into the door of the house and saw the husband sitting on a chair; I asked him what was the matter with the old woman; he said she was sick and had a little fever, but would soon get over it; my wife was behind me at the time; she went into the house and asked him why he did not do something for her; he said she was sick, but would soon get over it; my wife went to the bed and took hold of the woman; she felt her, and found her cold and stiff; she said to me she thought the woman was dead and had been murdered; since that, I have questioned her child, who is five or six years of age; I asked her where her sister was; she said she did not know,—that her papa took a big stick and beat her mamma over her head with it, when she commenced to cry; I went over to Alderman Dallas's, and found him out; I informed Officer McCullen of the case, and he arrested the husband; I have known them for some time; they both drank, and were in the habit of quarrelling; I heard a noise, as if something was breaking, at half-past ten o'clock last night, but no unusual noise; it was about eleven o'clock when Mr. Nugent told me the children were crying; when I saw the husband of the deceased, he was drunk; I heard the husband some weeks ago threaten to kill his wife, but not in the last few days; I saw the husband pass by my door yesterday afternoon.

Teresa McFarland and Ellen McFarland, two little daughters of the deceased, were examined, and testified to their father's brutal conduct toward their mother on this and other occasions. Patrick Nugent and Lavinia Foreman were also examined, and testified to the facts of the beating.

Officer James McCullen, sworn. About dinner-time to-day, Nugent told me of the case; I went up and found McFarland sitting in the chair; I found the woman covered with blood; I arrested him and took him to the station-house; he appeared to be drunk; I found two bottles,—one with liquor in and one empty; he said nothing to me about the death of his wife; I saw no blood on him.

Mrs. Judith Marry, who resides at the locality of the murder, was sworn, and testified that on Monday night McFarland raised a great noise and row; witness heard the children of McFarland crying, "Father! father!" witness heard, on Tuesday night, more noise and crying, and heard McFarland ask, "Are you dead?" McFarland told witness that his wife had fallen into the fire and got burned; there was no fire in the stove at that time; deceased was lying naked on the floor; deceased was covered with blood; she was then dead.

SINGULAR CASE.—A WOMAN CURED BY PRAYER.—The New Bedford "Standard" says that Miss Louisa Jones, an intelligent and accomplished young lady, of Fairhaven, twenty-one years of age, has been very ill for the last four months,—confined to her bed,—and for the last two months had lost the use of her lower limbs, so that she could be moved only with great difficulty. She appeared to be failing rapidly, and the medical attendants declared they could do nothing more for her. On this day, (the 8th of February,) some friend who was in to see her mentioned that Rev. Joseph K. Bellows, of New York,—a Second Advent preacher,—was in town, holding a series of meetings. She immediately expressed a desire to see him, and the belief that should he pray for her she should recover. The clergyman accordingly visited her that evening; and Miss Jones describes her sensations during the prayer as similar to those of a person receiving a galvanic shock. That night she arose and dressed herself without assistance, and on the following Sabbath she attended church. She is now enjoying the best of health and relishes the heartiest food. The young lady belongs to the same religious persuasion with the preacher, which is an indication of her system being very susceptible to the influence of imagination.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A PROMINENT MERCHANT OF TROY, N.Y.—Peter McDonal, Esq., a well-known merchant and prominent citizen of that place, fell dead this evening in the session-room of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, where he was attending a meeting of the congregation.

SAD ACCIDENT.—In Brooklyn, New York, the morning of this day, a sad accident occurred to Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, resulting in the serious and probably fatal injury of this estimable lady. The facts are as follow:—Mrs. Beecher left home this day morning, to enjoy—as she frequently does—a morning ride, taking two of her children with her in the wagon. All went on well until nearing Fulton Street from the Heights, when the horse took flight and galloped wildly down Hicks Street. All this time, Mrs. Beecher appears to have preserved her presence of mind: for, on arriving in Fulton Street, she immediately foresaw how hazardous it would be to attempt to turn the horse either up or down the street, and therefore, as a last alternative, determined to push him straight ahead. The result shows that this course was equally, if not more, hazardous than to have turned and trusted to the chance of the horse being stopped in Fulton Street: horse and wagon came full force against the Long Island Bank building, the concussion throw-

ing out the occupants and injuring Mrs. Beecher and one of the children quite seriously and the other child slightly. The injured were instantly picked up and conveyed to a drug-store in the neighborhood, where an examination proved that Mrs. Beecher's injuries are of a very serious nature. She received a very severe cut on the right temple, besides other bruises on the body, which had the effect of depriving her of consciousness. She appeared to suffer a great deal, and the doctor who was called in feared that her injuries were of such a nature as to endanger her life. The children—who were not so seriously hurt as at first supposed—were removed elsewhere. It is said by those who witnessed the accident that Mrs. Beecher's head struck against the stone steps of the bank, which present a sharp angle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—In Cincinnati, this day, a fire destroyed Kimball & Wood's flouring-mill, No. 569 Race Street, and, communicating to the chair-factory of William Nubers, destroyed that also. The loss is \$20,000: insurance, \$10,000.

The Maryland Legislature, this day, adopted resolutions censuring the Hon. Henry Winter Davis for voting for Mr. Pennington as Speaker. A resolution was also adopted appointing a committee to inquire of the Governor of Maryland if it was true, as stated in the newspapers, that he had sent his Secretary of State to Washington to congratulate Mr. Pennington on his election.

A VIOLENT GALE blew over Philadelphia, this night, which continued until Friday morning. It did a great deal of damage.

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT ON THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE, & CHICAGO RAILROAD.—The Pittsburg "Chronicle" of this date, speaking of this accident, says:—

Two cars were thrown over a steep embankment, and, coming in collision with a tree in their fall, were reduced to a total wreck. Messrs. Farley and Hoffman, as we have stated, were killed. The remains of the former were taken to Mansfield, and those of the latter to Loudonville. G. W. Nagle and wife, of Cleveland, were badly bruised, and their child seriously, if not fatally, injured. The little thing was struck on the forehead with a piece of timber, and at last accounts was in a dying state. Two Cincinnati drovers were also among the injured. The name of one of the parties is John Riddle; that of the other we have not heard. Both are badly hurt. They

were left at Wooster, as were also Mr. Nagle and his family. Miss A. W. Plemmer, a resident of New Brighton, received a severe cut in the head. She was brought to her home, where she now lies. Several others were also hurt, but not seriously, by the accident. The passengers speak in high terms of the conduct of the officers of the train, and are loud in their praise of the conductor, who did every thing that a man could do to assist the wounded and alleviate their sufferings.

DEATH OF DAVID N. CARVALHO.—Mr. David Nunes Carvalho, an old resident of Baltimore, died at his residence in that city, this day, in the seventy-sixth year of his age. The deceased came to this country from London, his native city, in 1800, and first resided in Philadelphia. He subsequently lived at Charleston, S.C., and was one of the defenders of Fort Moultrie, in the harbor of that city, in the War of 1812-14. He removed to this city nearly forty years ago, and has since been a citizen. He introduced the manufacture of marbled pipes in Baltimore, and for several years was engaged in that business. He was an Israelite, and a firm adherent to the religion of his fathers.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY went on board the U.S. steamer Powhatan at Yeddo, preparatory to sailing for the United States. The Powhatan steamed down Yeddo Bay, intending to sail the next morning, the 10th, but were detained by the British Consul. Mr. Alcock, who complained to the Prime Minister at Yeddo that officers of the Powhatan had used their position to obtain from the treasury department of the Yokuhama Custom-House enormous amounts of itzabues, when at the same time her Majesty's liege-subjects trading at that port were able to obtain only from ten to fifteen dollars each per diem. The Prime Minister forwarded the complaint to Minister Harris, who, in his turn, passed it over to Commodore Tatnall, as the fittest person to inquire into the acts of his officers, who detained the Powhatan two or three days for that purpose. In answer to the consul's complaint, the Governor of Yokuhama disavowed that any undue means had been used to obtain itzabues, and if the officers of the Powhatan did receive more itzabues than the merchants, it was his own right to grant them, or to extend any other courtesies to them, whilst they were extending so many to his countrymen.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.—A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH IN THE STREET.—Queen Street, Louisville, (Ky.), on the evening of this day, was the scene of a horrible occurrence. The dress of Frances Lavielle, a young

woman, an inmate of Mrs. Jennie Lawes's house, accidentally caught fire from the grate, and almost in an instant was in flames. Her companions were appalled by terror, and the frightened woman fled into the street. The wind fanned the flames, and, while the poor, terror-stricken creature rushed up and down the pavement, the fiery element was doing its fatal work. Her clothing was entirely consumed on her person, and the woman finally went back into the house and fell on the floor. Her flesh was burned to a crisp,—so horribly that she died in fifteen minutes. She inhaled a quantity of the flames, which was the immediate cause of her death. The street was crowded in a short time, and many saw the poor unfortunate die, as it were, on her feet.

DREADFUL FIRE IN NEW YORK.—TWENTY LIVES LOST.—On the evening of this day, in the city of New York, between seven and eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the basement of a double six-story tenement-house, No. 142 Elm Street. The fire originated in a bakery, and the flames shot up the stairway with great rapidity, and extended to the upper floors, which were occupied by twenty-four families. The moment the alarm was given, the scene of confusion that ensued was of the most exciting character. The stairway was burned away, and of course all chance of escape in that direction was cut off. Men, women, and children could be seen, by the spectators on the sidewalk, clustered at the windows, screaming for assistance, and wringing their hands in the agony of their despair. Some of them mustered courage enough to jump from the windows, and escaped with slight injuries. The fire-bells quickly gave the alarm for the fifth district, and the firemen repaired to the spot.

Ladders were immediately elevated to the windows, but the longest of them could not reach above the fourth floor. The firemen rescued some of the occupants, but were obliged to abandon all hope of saving the poor creatures in the two upper stories; and it is supposed that they all perished. As the firemen stood on the ladders, they could see many women and children lying prostrate on the floor, surrounded by the flames, which rendered all attempts to approach them ineffectual. The burning building extended four stories above any of the surrounding structures; and it must have been instant death for any of the poor creatures on the upper floors to have jumped from the roof, where a great many of them had clustered.

It is said that the baker in the basement kept on hand a large quantity of hay and shavings, and when the fire came in contact with this combustible material it created a

dense smoke, which penetrated to the upper portion of the building, and, it is supposed, suffocated a number of the occupants before the flames reached them. When the fire had gained the upper stories, the scene was appalling in the extreme. Myriads of sparks shot up into the air, eclipsing any artificial exhibition of fireworks. The shouts of the firemen, the groans and shrieks of the doomed creatures in the building, and the crackling flames, constituted a scene tragic enough to make the stoutest heart shrink with horror. The firemen worked nobly; but it was found impossible to save the building, and at eleven o'clock the walls fell in.

Platoons of policemen were in attendance, and, under the direction of Deputy-Superintendent Carpenter, preserved order.

The first floor was occupied on the south side by John Defries, as a grocery and liquor store. Loss, about \$600: insured. On the north side it was tenanted by a baker. He also occupied the basement. His loss is unknown.

The upper part was occupied by about twenty families, of whom the following are all the facts that could be learned.

Mr. Wise, with his family, consisting of his wife and three children, occupied a portion of the front of the second floor. Mr. Wise escaped, and one child three years old was rescued, with a leg broken. No particulars could be obtained as to what became of the rest of the family; and it is feared they perished.

Isaac White, with his wife and five children, occupied a portion of the second floor. Mr. and Mrs. White escaped, and also two of their children,—Eliza, aged twenty years, and Louis, aged eleven years; Gustave, aged seventeen years, was absent. Esther, aged eighteen years, and Pauline, aged seven years, were nearly suffocated. The two last were taken to the hospital; but their injuries are not very serious.

A man named Francis Serbo, whose family is absent in France, also occupied a portion of the second floor: he was rescued, badly burned about the body and hands, and was taken to the hospital.

George Bordner occupied a portion of the second floor, with his wife, Frederika, and two children,—Caroline, aged four years, and Henry, aged sixteen years. Mr. Bordner and the two children escaped uninjured, but Mrs. Bordner was badly burned. She was found nearly dead by Detective Keefe, who took her to the hospital.

Mr. McCabrick occupied a portion of the third floor, (front,) with his family, consisting of a wife and two children: they were all saved uninjured. A Jewish family, consisting of eight persons, occupied a portion of the third floor. The name could not be ascertained; and the only member of the

family that could be found was a child two and a half years of age, that was conveyed to No. 15 Howard Street. It is feared a portion of the family were burned. Mr. Dricks, with his wife and five children, occupied a portion of the third floor. As none of the family were seen after the fire broke out, it is feared they all perished. Mr. Walks, with his wife and two children, occupied a portion of the third floor, (back.) No particulars could be learned of them, although a diligent search was made among the crowd to find if any of them were rescued. Mr. Armstrong, with his wife and child, were tenants of a part of the fourth floor. Nothing could be learned of them after the fire broke out. Mr. Stark, with his wife and two children, inhabited a part of the fourth floor. Nothing could be learned of them. Mr. Rebecco, with his wife, two children, and four persons whose names could not be ascertained, occupied a portion of the fourth floor. Nothing could be learned of them. Mrs. North, a widow, occupied a room on the fifth floor; and she was not seen after the alarm. Wm. Vopel, and his wife Francene, occupied a portion of the fifth floor. Mr. Vopel, on the discovery of the fire, finding that he could not escape by the stairway, threw a clothes-line out of the window, and fastened one end to the window-sill: he let his wife partially down, when she slipped and fell on to a shed, injuring her severely. He followed, and escaped with a few slight injuries. Mrs. Vopel was taken to the hospital; but her life is despaired of. Francis Tysmeyer, with his wife and three children, occupied part of the fifth floor. He escaped by jumping out of the window, receiving severe injuries. His wife and children are supposed to have perished. Owing to the intense excitement that prevailed, the names of the occupants of the sixth floor could not be ascertained; and as the fire commenced near the staircase, cutting off all hope of escape in that quarter, it is generally supposed that the occupants of this floor—about a dozen in all—were burned to death. William North and his family, consisting of his wife and three children, occupied part of the third floor, and all escaped uninjured.

The building, worth about \$16,000, was owned by Edward Waring, and was damaged to the extent of \$8000: fully insured. The loss of furniture amounts to about \$3000.

A two-story frame building, No. 144 Elm Street, was considerably damaged. Matthew Lynch occupied the upper part, and John Brown occupied the lower part. Their aggregate loss is about \$500: not insured. The building, owned by Mr. Brown, was damaged about \$500: not insured. Mr. Brown occupied a frame building in the rear as a carpenter-shop; and it was damaged

about \$500: not insured. The two-story frame building, No. 146 Elm Street, occupied as a dwelling by W. B. Near, was damaged about \$200. The two-and-a-half-story brick buildings, occupied as dwellings by several families, were badly burned. The aggregate loss on these two buildings is about \$3000: partially insured. A large building on the opposite side of the street, occupied as a white-lead factory, was on fire; but the flames were speedily extinguished.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT IN WILLIAMSBURG.—**EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER.**—About ten o'clock on the morning of this day, in Williamsburg, (N.Y.) the neighborhood of North Fifth Street was startled by a tremendous explosion, which proceeded from the distillery of Graham Polley. The air was darkened by smoke and dust, while masses of brick, mortar, fragments of iron, and splinters of wood, fell in all directions. At the first noise, numbers rushed out into the street, but were speedily driven back by the shower of burning materials that fell upon them. When the smoke had somewhat cleared away, it was found that one of the distillery-boilers had exploded and caused this wide-spread ruin.

A blacksmith, named Thomas Shannon, who was at work in a shop two hundred feet from the distillery, rushed out of his door just in time to be struck by a large fragment of the boiler, which carried away one corner of the building and fell upon the sidewalk. He was shockingly mutilated about the head, and was conveyed to a druggist's near by, in a dying state.

George Bell, who was in a stable adjoining, was covered by the walls which were thrown down, and taken out so badly injured that he died in a short time. Both of these men were married, and leave large families. The remaining portion of the boiler, including the fire-flue which ran through its centre, was thrown about fifty feet across to the opposite side of the street. An inspection of the fragments shows that it was a very antiquated affair, patched all over like a dilapidated garment, and in places was no thicker than a copper cent; in a word, that it was utterly worthless and dangerous as a steam-boiler. The engines were soon upon the spot; but there was no need of their services, except to assist in clearing away the rubbish.

A granary adjoining had its entire west wall destroyed, and about a thousand dollars' worth of grain mingled in the ruins. The brick building which encased the boilers was shattered to atoms, and not a trace left except the flooring. Mr. Wood, the engineer, and his two firemen, being at some little distance, escaped. Mr. Wood states that the boiler was one of two which was used, not for generating steam for the

engine, but to heat water for the uses of the distillery, the steam which may be generated being allowed to escape into a tank, which can only sustain a pressure of seven pounds. The fire used under the steam-boilers proper is "returned" under these water-heating boilers. They had a safety-valve and water-cock attached, but no water-gauge. The impression prevailed that the cold weather of the previous night had frozen up the feed-pipes of the force-pump, and that, while the engineer supposed the boiler was full of water, it was really empty, or so nearly so as to result in the disastrous explosion which followed.

DREADFUL HURRICANE.—This day a dreadful hurricane swept over New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. It unroofed houses, prostrated fences, blew down chimneys, towers, and other tall buildings, drove vessels on shore, sunk them, and did an immense amount of other damage. In New York, among a vast amount of injury to property, it unroofed the Roman Catholic Orphan-Asylum, in which were five hundred boys, many of whom, running out frightened, scattered themselves over the city, and were with difficulty gathered together again. On the Hudson it was estimated that it did \$200,000 worth of damage. An immense loss was experienced over the whole length and breadth of the above-mentioned States.

CURIOUS CASE OF IDENTITY.—**FORGERY AND OBTAINING \$3000 FROM THE NORWALK BANK.**—**THREE MEN BY THE NAME OF WILLIAMS RELATED TO THE AFFAIR, AND NEITHER RELATED TO ONE ANOTHER.**—**PHYSIOGNOMICAL SWEARING AND CHIROGRAPHICAL EXPERTS.**—The "New York Evening Post" of this date gives the following singular history of mistaken identity, which, had the true culprit not been found, might have imprisoned and forever degraded and ruined an upright citizen. It says:—

About three weeks ago a man named Henry Williams was arrested on a charge of obtaining fraudulently a letter from the post-office, and thereby \$3000 from the Bank of Norwalk, at Norwalk, Connecticut. Mr. F. A. Williams, a leading proprietor of the Grand and Canal Street Line of omnibuses, enclosed his note for \$3000, payable at three months, to the cashier of the Norwalk Bank, requesting the same to be discounted. The cashier wrote, in reply, that if the note was made payable in two months, the bank would discount the note, which note was re-enclosed and sent back to Mr. Williams. This letter, it appears, lay several days in the post-office in this city, until called for, when it was advertised. In response to the advertisement, a gentleman called for it, and the same was handed to

him without any questions. Forthwith the note was altered to two months, given into the hands of Adams & Co.'s Express, and again sent to Norwalk. The money on the note was promptly paid to Adams & Co.'s messenger, who handed it over to the pretended drawer.

The gentleman receiving the money counted out from the roll the commission, pocketed the remaining funds, and withdrew, with a complacent smile.

So far it was all smart work. It was supposed to be all right at the post-office, at the Norwalk Bank, and at the office of Adams & Co. in Broadway. Suddenly the bank-cashier had a surprise in the way of a second letter from Mr. F. A. Williams, this second letter inquiring the disposition of his note and conclusion about the question of discount. The return-mail brought to Mr. Williams a longer letter than bank-cashiers are wont to write,—this letter announcing that the note had already been discounted and money forwarded as above stated.

Mr. F. A. Williams was in a quandary. It was a subject for investigation. There was rascality somewhere, and he was the victim.

Following the receipt of the Norwalk Bank cashier's letter, Mr. A. C. Williams called at the post-office. He laid the case before Mr. Fowler, who immediately commissioned Mr. Holbrook, the Post-Office Detective, to ferret out the matter. Mr. Holbrook has had long experience in chasing up deprecators upon the Post-Office. His chases have usually been crowned with brilliant success. Patiently he went to work. Not two days elapsed before he arrested Mr. Henry Williams.

A milkman is Mr. Henry Williams, a thick-set, dull-looking man, of rural looks and uncouth dress. He was shown to the clerk who gives out advertised letters, and was at once recognised as the party to whom he gave the advertised letter addressed to Mr. F. A. Williams. Next in order he was taken to Adams & Co.'s Express Office, and confronted with two clerks with whom he had conversed upon the subject of the note, and both the latter at once identified him.

The matter was considered clinched. Enough had been elicited to make sure the guilt of the accused. The prisoner directly was taken before United States Commissioner Betts, and, upon the affidavits of the post-office clerk and the two clerks of Adams & Co. touching his identity, was required to give bail in \$5000 to answer a charge of robbing the New York Post-Office. Mr. Williams gave the required bail.

The troubles of Mr. Henry Williams had not ended yet. As soon as he had given bail to answer the above charge, he was re-arrested to answer the charge of forgery.

This being a civil action, he was taken before Justice Connolly, at the Tombs. Here similar affidavits in support of the charge were submitted as in the examination before the United States Commissioner. The same result followed the examinations,—Mr. Williams being required to give further bail in the sum of \$5000. The last-required bail Mr. Williams was fortunate enough to obtain, and he was released accordingly till the day appointed for his trial. From the moment of his arrest, Mr. Williams had stoutly protested his entire innocence of the grave charge preferred against him. His friends at first believed him innocent; but, after hearing the positive assertions as to his identity, the faith of many began to waver. In addition to his identification, two experts in detecting similiarities in handwriting had declared his writing and that of the notes sent to the cashier of the Norwalk Bank to be in the same hand. The family of the accused, as may be supposed, were in the deepest distress.

Two days ago, a new development was made in the case. A second Williams was arrested by Officer McDougal, of the Detective Police. Curiously the fact came out that the latter Williams from poverty had risen suddenly to apparent affluence and to driving his fast team on the Bloomingdale Road. In the mind of the sharp detective, it was a matter worth investigating. He did investigate. He became familiar with the second Williams, drank wine with him, told stories, and rode with him in his dashing buggy. Williams No. 2 is of a communicative disposition. He told the officer that he had \$2000 in bank, that he had been a lucky dog, and, in one of his wild revels, drank mysteriously to the brightness of bank-cashiers.

At the right moment Officer McDougal arrested the criminal and liberal Williams. He was charged outright with having obtained Mr. F. A. Williams's note and the money upon it. He denied it, of course. His trunks, at his residence in Twelfth Street, near Fourth Avenue, were searched, and specimens of his handwriting obtained. A positive resemblance was found to exist between the same and the note to the cashier. He was taken before the post-office clerk and the clerks at Adams & Co.'s Express. They all identified him at once as the man.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 10.

FAILURE OF THE RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—LARGE DEFALCATION OF THE CASHIER.—This day it was announced, according to the "Providence Journal," that Daniel C. Kenyon, the cashier of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank at East Greenwich, was

a defaulter to that institution to a large amount, as well as to the East Greenwich Savings-Bank, of which corporation he was treasurer. The discovery of the embezzlement was made by the cashier of the Merchants' Bank in this city. That bank had received information from New York that the bills of the Exchange Bank had been hypothecated in Wall Street to raise funds. As there had been repeated charges against the bank, at the instance of the management of the Merchants' Bank, the cashier went down to East Greenwich on Thursday, to satisfy himself of its actual condition. The first evidence of wrong was found in a discrepancy of a number of thousands of dollars in his account with the Merchants' Bank. But as soon as an examination of the note-account was made, which disclosed a deficiency of some \$25,000, concealment was no longer possible, and he confessed to Mr. Robbins that he was a defaulter. He also confessed that he had added to the crime of stealing the still greater crime of perjury. On the 6th inst., in the return he made to the State Auditor of the condition of the bank, he had sworn that the circulation was \$19,268, when in fact it was \$44,000. He also swore that the deposits were only \$3756, when they exceeded the sum of \$12,000. The whole amount of his defalcation to the bank is about \$72,000. The capital is only \$60,000.

Bill-holders will not be losers by the dishonesty of Kenyon. If the circulation is not greater than now believed, the assets of the bank will pay it, as well as the deposits. But if there should be a lack of assets, the stockholders—among whom are many men of large property—are personally liable for the deficiency.

Kenyon has also confessed that he has robbed the East Greenwich Savings-Bank of \$36,000, one-half of the whole amount of its deposits. These deposits were the savings of the industrious poor in his neighborhood, and this faithlessness to a most sacred trust will bring upon him the execration of many ready to perish.

The large sum which he has embezzled—\$108,000—Kenyon alleges has been wholly lost in stock-speculations. He commenced his stock-gambling some years ago, and was at first successful, having made \$10,000 in his early operations. His losses have been in Erie Railroad and in mining stocks. His dishonesty is the more surprising, as he has always borne a most excellent character, and his style of living has been prudent and befitting his station. His aged father, Mr. George Kenyon, well known in Kent county, is his bondsman to the bank for \$15,000. Mr. James B. Pierce, the President of the Exchange Bank, is his bondsman to the Savings-Bank in the sum of \$10,000.

FOUND DEAD.—In Philadelphia, in the morning of this day, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennet, a married woman, sixty-four years of age, was found dead in her room, at No. 835 North Third Street. She had a severe cut upon her head; and, from the position in which the body was found, it was supposed that she had fallen from her bed, and perished alone, from the injuries she received.

ASSAULT ON MR. HICKMAN.—This day, the Hon. H. A. Edmundson, member of Congress from Virginia, made a personal assault on Mr. Hickman, of Pennsylvania, while walking from the Capitol towards the avenue, after the House adjourned. Meeting Mr. Hickman, he struck him over the face with a cane, calling him at the same time a coward and a slanderer.

Vice-President Breckenridge and Mr. Keitt, who were in company with Edmundson, prevented further proceedings. The cause of the attack is a sentence alleged to have been uttered by Mr. Hickman in Congress to the effect that Virginia was frightened by eighteen men and a cow at Harper's Ferry.

EXECUTION AT NEWCASTLE, DELAWARE.—This day John J. Bowen was executed at Newcastle, Del., for the murder of John W. Dewlin, at Delaware City, in August last. The day before his execution, he wrote out the following confession:—

On the night of the 13th of August, 1859, near eight o'clock, I met Dewlin in Delaware City, and he asked me to go down in the lager-beer saloon with him. I replied that I was sick. He said that I had not drank enough for that; he asked me again; we went in and took two or three drinks together, where we observed several persons; I also observed several sorts of games or plays, and most of the persons were drunk; I do not remember of playing with any of them, but was informed afterward that I did; I had only a limited acquaintance with Dewlin; I had no previous quarrel with him whatever, and had it not been for some of the party, there would have been none then. Having no harm against Dewlin, I did not wish to harm him. We fought; and after this Thomas Fury, the baker, put a knife in my hand, and said to me, "Look out for that Dewlin; he has a revolver." I should not have thought of a knife. This was the cause of his anxiety to get the knife from me again. I do not remember what I did with it. I never had any other knife (as owner) except the little knife produced in court.

CLERK TO THE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.—This day it was announced that Ben Perley Poore has been appointed

Clerk to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs.

SEAMAN DROWNED AT SEA.—This day the schooner *Thos. Holeombe*, Goslee, Charleston, reports—lat. 35° 08', lon. 74° 29', while blowing a gale from N.W.,—Penman Scott, of New York, about eighteen years of age, seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—This day, the jury in the case of Thompson, tried for the murder of John Capie, after being out an entire week, rendered a verdict of murder in the first degree.

Before rendering a verdict, Mr. F. C. Brewster, counsel of the prisoner, said to the court, "I shall ask your Honors to note that we except to the reception of the verdict after the term for which these jurors were summoned." The exception was noted. [The January term, to which these jurors were summoned, ended three days after they retired to deliberate.] Upon the foreman announcing the verdict, Thompson, who had been led by his friends to expect a different result, turned deathly pale, and was prevented from fainting by a glass of water being handed to him. He seemed to have lived ten years in the few minutes the clerk occupied in recording the verdict. Many of the jurors were deeply affected, as were several of those collected in the courtroom. As there is nothing in Thompson's appearance to indicate the hardened villain or murderer, the sympathy thus expressed was understood. A motion in arrest of judgment and for a new trial was made.

GREAT FIRE IN HOUSTON, TEXAS.—This day, in Houston, Texas, two squares and thirty houses were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$275,000.

THE DREADFUL GALE which blew over Philadelphia yesterday continued to-day. It was unusually severe at the Point Breeze Gas-Works, the splendid new brown-stone retort-house, erected last year, having been levelled to the ground about seven o'clock A.M., and, what is still worse, two of the workmen—named James Hart and Wm. McClain—were instantly killed. The house was one story, being sixty feet from the ground to the top of the roof, the latter being very sharp. It was fifty-six feet wide and two hundred and fifty feet long, and built of Trenton brown-stone, the walls being eighteen inches thick; the roof was of iron, covered with slate, and great care was taken in the construction of the house. It contained about seventy-two retorts, some of which were in use at the time of the accident.

There were five men in the building at the time of its destruction, and three of

them—named John Boyle, David Hemphill, and Henry Connelly—escaped without injury, in consequence of their being near the retorts, which prevented the walls and roof from falling upon them. Hart and McClain started to run as soon as they discovered that the building was tumbling down, but were caught by the falling of the north wall and crushed in a most shocking manner, one of them being so much disfigured that it was with difficulty that his friends could recognise him. Several men had just started toward the building for the purpose of going to work, but before reaching it a heavy gust of wind struck the north wall, and, according to their statement, it was literally pushed in, taking the roof with it, and thus forcing the south wall to fall outward,—making a complete wreck of the building, with the exception of the two gable ends, these being but slightly damaged. The retorts are also injured, but not to any very great extent. The iron girders, &c. which supported the roof are bent in every conceivable shape, while the whole mass of stone, slate, &c. presents the most complete wreck. James Hart, one of the deceased, was a married man, and resided in Naudain Street, above Eighteenth. He leaves three children. Wm. McClain, the other, leaves a wife and one child, who reside in Montrose Street, above Carpenter. Alderman Hibbard, acting for the coroner, held an inquest on the bodies of Hart and McClain.

After hearing the evidence, the jury rendered the following verdict:—That death was caused by injuries received from being crushed beneath the roof and walls of a retort-house of the Point Breeze Gas-Works, the falling of the walls and roof having been occasioned by a tornado. The jury are of the opinion that the building was of sufficient strength and properly built for the purposes intended.

The wooden tower of St. Mary's Prot. Epis. Church, in Locust Street, near Till, was blown down. It was about twenty-five feet high, and had been erected some years. A gable was blown out of the frame blacksmith-shop of William Davis, in Market Street, above Brandywine; also, out of the hardware-shop of Mr. Smith, Market Street, below Moore. In the northern part of the city the gale did a good deal of damage. Two unfinished brick houses in Fourth Street, above Birch, (late Chatham,) were partially blown down, the walls being demolished to the second story. The front was blown out of a one-story brick feed-store, at the corner of Broad Street and Ridge Avenue; a chimney and part of the battlement-wall were blown over on the southeast corner of Eighth and Race Streets; also a chimney and part of the battlement-wall of the Harmer House, on the southeast

corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets. An unfinished brick house in Fifteenth Street, below Master, and two unfinished brick houses in Thirteenth Street, above Columbia Avenue, were partially demolished. In Twentieth Street, above Coates, the gable wall of a new house was blown out. A chimney was blown down at Catharine and Thirteenth Streets, and one of the chimneys at the Girard House was blown down, and a mass of bricks broke through the roof. The storm was very severe on the Delaware River, but there were no serious disasters reported.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A BALTIMORE CLIPPER SLAVER RUN ASHORE, AND FIVE HUNDRED SLAVES DROWNED.—A correspondent of the "New York Herald," who dates his letter "February 15, Loando, west coast of Africa," gives the following horrible account of the loss of a Baltimore clipper loaded with slaves, which occurred this day. He says:—

The principal bit of news which I have to offer this time is the loss of one of our Baltimore slavers,—as fine-looking a clipper-built hermaphrodite brig as ever was seen about these waters. On the 10th of this month, as her Majesty's steamer Gloucester was cruising to the southward of Cape Lopez, they made a sail to leeward. They immediately put her before the wind to give chase, which manoeuvre the fellow observing, he immediately followed suit, with a view of rounding Cape Lopez, and probably escaping after nightfall by running into some of the small rivers inside of the Bight of Biafra. He proved himself a match, however, for his vessel sailed like a witch and gained on the steamer nearly the whole day, when, at about five o'clock in the afternoon, the Portuguese steamer Tagus hove in sight on the weather bow, thus cutting off the fellow's chance of rounding the cape. Seeing his chance thus lost, he stood her directly on to the rocks of the cape. Just before sundown, the Portuguese gave him the contents of several thirty-two pounders, which brought his foretopmast down, and, as it was blowing almost a gale of wind, his jib-boom followed directly after. However, the fellow stopped for nothing, and, just as night set in, drove her high on the rocks off Cape Lopez, the Portuguese steamer by that time being in close range; but the Gloucester was far behind. Those on board the other steamer, however, describe the scene as truly heart-rending. As the brig struck, and was overwhelmed by the breakers, the poor miserable creatures on board, probably to the number of five hundred, set up a howl of despair that could be heard even above the roaring of the hungry sea. But it was too dark by that time to see much, and beyond human skill or power to aid the drowning wretches, so that they soon must have met their doom; for on the next

morning the beach inside of the rocks was strewn with corpses and the fragments of the wreck. Nothing was found, however, to reveal the name of the slaver, or any other information concerning him, save that to the practised seaman she proved of Baltimore build. The monsters who manned the vessel are supposed to have escaped in their boat before she struck, and must have gained the shore, as a boat somewhat stove was discovered on the beach with the oars near by.

SLAVER CAPTURED.—The brig Virginia, of New York, was captured this day by the British steamer Viper, in the Congo River. She had no slaves on board at the time she was captured. The captain of the Viper then placed a prize-crew from his own vessel on board of her, and left her in their charge, while he went with the Viper in search of an American war-vessel, to which he might deliver her up.

JAIL ATTACKED BY A MOB.—PRISONERS RELEASED.—In Waverly, Tenn., this day, a party of thirty men, armed with double-barrelled shot-guns, &c., attacked Mr. McGee, the jailer at that place, gagged, confined, and carried him to a secure place, and while a part kept watch over him, the others went to work and cut away the inside door, which, being iron, occupied four or five hours. They then released six prisoners confined in the jail,—D. L. Crockett, colored, under charges of murder and theft; Israel Bethel, for passing counterfeit money; and — McKimmons, for stealing.

The mob then started off with the prisoners and jailer. After having carried the latter about five miles, they released him.

A REMARKABLE CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—In the village of Akron, Ohio, according to "The Beacon," of that place, the following remarkable chapter of accidents occurred this day. The wife of Mr. Charles Way had died, and his family, with some friends, were attending her remains to Franklin Mills for interment. There were two carriages and an open buggy. Returning from Franklin, when about a mile this side of the village, in picking the way, one of the carriages was driven up a bank of some two feet in height, when the hind wheels broke. A young lady, Miss Reed, of Coventry, was thrown from the carriage and had her collar-bone broken.

She was placed in the other carriage, and the team urged homeward, so as to afford her surgical aid. Some distance farther, Mr. Tickler, who was driving the buggy, found the springs had broken; and, by some accident, getting entangled in the reins, he fell, bruising himself very badly, though without fracture of bones. He was nearly senseless when picked up.

The carriage passed Cuyahoga Falls and

reached the railway-crossing on this side, when the whistle was heard of the Southern train approaching. The horses became restive, and Mr. Way jumped from the carriage to hold them. After the long train had passed, it was found that Mr. Way had in some manner fallen, and either the horses or carriage, or both, passed over him, breaking the small bone of his right arm below the elbow, and of his leg below the knee.

BILL POSTPONED.—The bill introduced by Mr. Harrison into the Ohio Legislature, to prevent and punish the organization of military expeditions in Ohio against the territory or people of any of these United States, was this day indefinitely postponed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE WATCHMAN BEATEN TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, about twelve o'clock at night, the police of the First Precinct found the lifeless body of William L. Tours, a custom-house night-watchman, lying upon the walk opposite No. 14 State Street, and conveyed it to the station-house. An examination of the body was immediately made, which disclosed the fact that the unfortunate man had met a violent death. His skull was fractured, and several contusions were found about the body.

His watch and chain, which he was seen to have a short time before by some friends, were gone, and there is no doubt that the murder was committed for these valuables. Mr. Tours was a quiet, inoffensive man, and it is not known that he entertained hard feelings against any person or had trouble with those among whom his business called him. The supposition is that while patrolling his beat in front of the Bonded Warehouses down town, he was quietly approached from behind by some murderous villain, who felled him to the pavement by a blow upon the head with a slung-shot or other blunt weapon, and then robbed him of his watch and chain.

Mr. Tours had parted with a few friends only a little time before he was found, and it is probable that his footsteps were dogged until a favorable opportunity arrived for the consummation of the murder. His clothing did not appear to be disarranged; and it is more than likely that the first blow had the desired effect, although other bodily injuries seem to have been inflicted.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11.

DANCED TO DEATH.—This day Miss Helen Pike, aged eighteen, who had been dancing all night at a ball in Taberg, Oneida county, N.Y., suddenly complained of faintness, and almost immediately fell to the floor dead.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—At Allentown, Pa.,

this day, a mulatto, named Andrew Camel, attempted to cut his wife's throat in a house of ill fame. Thinking he had succeeded in his design, he then cut his own throat and immediately expired. His wife, who is a white woman, is not dangerously wounded.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT JAMAICA, L.I.—This day afternoon, an Irishman, named John Holland, in the employ of Mr. Stephen Nostrand, of Springfield, while on his way from Flushing to Jamaica with a load of lumber, fell from the wagon, the wheels running over him, breaking one arm and one leg, and dislocating his neck, killing him almost instantly. Dr. Wood, coroner, held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." Holland has a mother and sister living in New York.

DIED, this day, the Rev. Dr. Proudfit, Emeritus Professor of Greek and Latin at Union College, Schenectady, N.Y., and for many years an honored member of the faculty of that institution.

A BOY CONVICTED OF MURDER IN THE SECOND DEGREE.—This day, in West Chester, Pa., Benjamin Reyburn was convicted of the murder of Susan Emma Kemble. The actor in this fearful murder is but sixteen years old, and the murdered girl was but nine.

After an exciting trial of more than a week, the jury had the case given them at noon. At seven o'clock this morning crowds were seen making their way to the court-house, it being understood that the jury had agreed upon their verdict.

The circumstances of the case were that, on the 25th of October last, in the southwestern part of Chester county, the little girl in question disappeared after being seen in the vicinity of the field in which Benjamin Reyburn was ploughing. On the next day a trail of blood and displaced leaves, a bloody stone of ten pounds' weight, and the place of an apparent struggle were discovered in the margin of the woods adjoining the field in which Reyburn had been working. The trail led to a mill-pond, in which, at the distance of forty feet from the shore, the body was discovered in the water, which was at that place some four feet deep. When the body was drawn up on the bank, finger-marks were found upon the throat, the head gashed and bruised in many places, and the person generally bearing marks of violence.

On Benjamin was found blood, his shirt and his pantaloons being marked with its traces. Yet, according to the testimony, he had done a full day's work at ploughing, had gone to a religious meeting on the evening of the day of the murder, and acted throughout in wonderful consistency with his protestation of innocence. He accounted for

the blood by saying his nose had bled,—a matter not difficult of belief, as he was ploughing land both stony and stumpy, and where the handle of his plough might at any moment have occasioned bleeding at the nose.

This case is one which combined almost every element of mystery, of terror, and of pathos. The boy's mother has been dead eight years, and he was reared by his uncle, who, with his father, sat at his side, and evinced to a greater extent than even the accused a painful interest in the trial.

The boy was manifestly not very bright, as when returning from the court to the jail, and after the painful and exciting scenes of the delivery of the verdict, he asked the officer, with transparent simplicity, "whether he thought the jury would convict him."

DEFAULTING CASHIER.—The "Chicago Press" of this date says:—

The amount of deficiency on the account of J. W. Dutton, cashier of the Muscatine branch of the Iowa State Bank is ascertained to be \$33,587.56. The amount of stock held by Dutton & Patterson, of Muscatine, has been surrendered to the bank, which reduces the defalcation to about \$20,000.

DISTRESSING CASUALTY.—This day Mr. Thomas J. English, of Selma, Ala., died from the effects of injuries received a few days since by falling from his buggy, with which his horse was running. Mr. English was one of the best citizens,—a man possessed of many noble qualities; and his untimely end will throw a gloom over a large circle of friends.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AND FATAL ACCIDENT.—In Philadelphia, this day, a fire broke out in a one-story frame building, at the foot of Shackamaxon Street, occupied as a sawing and planing mill by Messrs. Rue, Rhoads & Co. As it contained a large quantity of combustible materials, the flames spread with great rapidity, and it was soon, with its contents, except the boiler and engine, totally destroyed. The stock of worked and unworked lumber in and about the mill belonged to the customers of the firm, the building to the Boone estate, and was insured. Messrs. Rue & Co. had an insurance of \$1500 on the machinery and fixtures, which will nearly cover their loss. From the mill the flames extended to a frame boat-shop, occupied by Mr. George Sheppard, which was destroyed, with a quantity of timber and lumber for boat-building, besides several skiffs and bateaux. His loss is estimated at \$700, which is covered by insurance. The buildings belonged to Mr. George S. Baker. To the north of the boat-shops are the extensive mills of Messrs. George B. Sloat & Co., for the cutting and working of lumber, and the

manufacture of sewing-machines. The fire extended to a large pile of worked lumber, which was stored under a wooden platform connecting the two mills, and for a time burned in such a manner as to threaten the destruction of the westerly one, which is not fire-proof and in which was stored a number of sewing-machines. The back window-frames were burned out, but the building was not otherwise injured. The principal mill of the firm, erected on the site of the one destroyed on the 20th of August last, though the flames burned violently about it for several hours, was not injured, which was due to its fire-proof character. Considerable of the lumber under the platform, the property of Messrs. Keyser & Warner, lumber-merchants, was burned, and also a quantity piled to the north of the mill, owned by Messrs. Gaskill & Galvin and Messrs. Bolton & Co., whose loss is thought to be about \$1000 each and is covered by insurance. A shaving-elevator of Messrs. Sloat & Co. was destroyed, and some other property. Their loss, it is thought, will not exceed \$1000, which is also covered by insurance. The fire did not cause any interruption to their business. The superiority of the steam-engines for extinguishing fire was never more satisfactorily shown.

A fatal accident occurred soon after the breaking out of the fire, in Beach Street, above Shackamaxon. The unfortunate deceased was James Yardley, a book-binder, residing in Allen Street, above Marlborough, who, though not a fireman, arose when he heard the alarm, and assisted in dragging the Kensington Engine to the scene. As the apparatus was about to pass into a cartway leading to Sloat's mill, fearing he would be caught between the tongue and the wall of the office, he stepped quickly aside, and, as he did so, was struck by the lever and forced violently against the corner. He was carried to a neighboring tavern, where he died in a few minutes. Deceased leaves a wife and six children.

LOSS OF THE BARK GERMANTOWN.—This day the schooner Tillie, of Dighton, Captain Babbitt, whilst off Cape Hatteras, bearing N. forty miles, fell in with bark Germantown, Pinkney, from New Orleans for New York, in a sinking condition, having, on the 5th instant, in a heavy gale from N.E., sprung a leak; took from her all hands, and landed the captain, two mates, and steward at Little Egg Harbor; brought the remainder to New York. The Germantown cleared from New Orleans January 21, and had experienced very heavy weather up to this day.

POISONED BY SLAVES.—This day an attempt was made by some of the servants of Mr. Frank Nevitt, of Alabama, to poison

his family. The "West Alabamian" says, It seems that the poison was put in the coffee at breakfast. Mr. and Mrs. Nevitt and Mr. Norwood, the overseer, were the only members of the family who drank coffee, and soon after breakfast they were all afflicted with a peculiar blindness, dizziness, and weakness of limbs, which convinced them of the effort which had been made to take their lives. A physician was soon called in, and they were relieved from the effects of the poisonous drug. We understand that they have been unable to learn which servant did the fiendish act.

DISUNIONIST RETURNED.—This day Col. Memminger, having waited several weeks in vain for the response of the Virginia Legislature to the proposition of South Carolina, left Richmond for Charleston.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 12.

DREADEFUL CASE OF POISONING.—YOUNG LADY SEDUCED AND POISONED BY HER LOVER.—This day Miss Eleanor M. O'Reilly died at her residence, in St. John the Baptist Street, New Orleans, from poison administered by her lover, a young man named Galecran. An inquest was held, at which the following testimony was adduced. On the day of her death she remained in bed until dinner-time. At tea she complained of a headache, and her mother procured some oil of cloves for her. She gave the vial to her and went to bed, leaving her daughter and Galecran in the sitting-room. That was about eight o'clock. About midnight her mother was awakened by the heavy breathing of her daughter, and found she was ill and dying. She called her son to go for a doctor, but the deceased said it was no use, but to send for the priest and Joseph Galecran. She died in about half an hour after that. Galecran next day told her that she held a promissory note of his to her daughter for three hundred and seventy-five dollars, (given to him in 1857,) but he did not say he owed her any more.

The brother-in-law testified that he went to Galecran's residence and woke him up to inform him of the death of the deceased. He did not show much surprise then, and did not go to the house for half an hour after. When the witness was going away from Galecran's, he said, "Damn him, it does not affect him much." When Galecran went to the house, his hand was observed by the witness to be clammy, and he was in a tremor, but the witness at that time thought these were evidences of feeling. Galecran, before he was arrested, did not inform witness that he owed deceased any money at all, but, when subsequently questioned by the witness, at the suggestion of

the coroner, he admitted that he had received from her three hundred and fifty dollars more, for which she would not take a receipt.

Dr. Stone was examined, and testified that about two weeks before Miss O'Reilly's death, a young lady, who did not give her name, but who, he is satisfied, was Miss O'Reilly, called to see him to make arrangements for her confinement in the hospital. She was in a healthy condition, had no symptoms of apoplexy, and did not appear to have any evil design. She did not ask him for any abortive medicine. She only wanted about two weeks to be confined. About a fortnight after this, an unknown man called on the doctor, and asked him for a certificate of death for the deceased. Witness asked him if she was pregnant, and, being answered affirmatively, told him that she could not have died of natural causes, as there was no reason for her sudden death in the condition in which he had seen her. He, therefore, refused to give the certificate. He thought at the time that there was something wrong in the matter.

Dr. Crawcour testified that Miss O'Reilly had died of poison.

The jury returned a verdict that the poison was supposed to have been administered by Galecran, and censured the conduct of Dr. Vionnet for having given a certificate, leaving it to the grand jury to judge whether he ought to be considered an accessory after the fact.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NORTH CAROLINA.—This day a destructive fire occurred at Elizabeth City, N.C. Forty houses were burned, involving great loss to Messrs. Galkins, Cobb, Poolc, Wheeler, and others. Many families are without shelter or means of support. The insurance is but partial. The fire was the work of an incendiary, and great excitement has been caused by it.

MOB VIOLENCE IN CHILlicothe, Mo.—The "St. Louis Republican," of this date, says:—We learn that the State Savings Association, of this city, despatched two messengers,—Messrs. McCluney and Prescott,—in charge of some \$55,000 in bills on the Chillicothe branch of the State Bank, and on one of the banks at St. Joseph, with directions to demand the specie for it. The amount on the Chillicothe Bank was \$29,000. Yesterday, the cashier of the State Savings, Mr. Rosenfeld, heard from these messengers by telegraph from Chillicothe. In their despatch they inform him that they could not get a dollar in specie, that the citizens prevented them, and that mob law was in the ascendant.

VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE ON DISUNION.—In the Virginia Legislature, the joint committee on the South Carolina Mission reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia, recognising in our present relations with non-slaveholding States an imperative necessity for decisive measures, does not yet mistrust the capacity of the Southern States, by a wise and firm exercise of their reserved powers, to protect the rights and liberties of the people, and to preserve the Federal Union. For this purpose we earnestly desire the concerted action of the Southern States; but the General Assembly respectfully submits to the consideration of South Carolina, and all sister States of the South, that efficient co-operation will be more safely obtained by such direct legislative action of the several States as may be proper, than through the agency of an assemblage which can exercise no legislative powers, except to debate and advise.

Resolved, therefore, That, in the opinion of the General Assembly, it is inexpedient to appoint deputies to the conference proposed by South Carolina.

Resolved, That the Governor of this Commonwealth be requested to communicate the foregoing resolutions to the Governor of the State of South Carolina, and to the Governors of each of the slaveholding States.

THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE this day adjourned.

THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL, in Philadelphia, the largest in the country, was opened this day to exhibition to the stockholders. The building is six stories high, is two hundred and thirty feet on Ninth Street, and one hundred and seventy feet on Chestnut Street. It contains accommodations for one thousand persons.

GOVERNOR HOUSTON'S LETTER IN RELATION TO THE INVASION OF TEXAS BY CORTINAS.—This day Gov. Houston, in a letter addressed to the Secretary of War, says:—“I have used all necessary caution and prudence, and may now act upon the facts before me. Unless prompt measures are adopted by the Federal Government, circumstances will impel Texas to adopt the course she desires to avoid. Texas cannot invade with impunity, but if thrown upon her own resources, she may not only resist, but adopt means to prevent a recurrence of outrages, &c.”

ABUSES AT AN INSANE-ASYLUM.—This day a paper was presented to the New York Assembly, asking for an examination into alleged abuses charged against the Utica Asylum for the Insane. It is stated that

Morris Tarbell was recently placed in the institution for treatment. A few days after he died. So sudden and unexpected was his decease, that his friends called upon the coroner to investigate the matter. The inquest led to the conclusion and corresponding verdict that Mr. Tarbell died from injuries received at the asylum. Five ribs were broken,—two of them in two places. A special committee was appointed to examine the charge.

PHILADELPHIAN MURDERED.—The “New Orleans (La.) Commercial Bulletin,” of this date, says:—

The stranger who was murdered a couple of weeks ago in Jefferson City, Mo., has been identified as James Hor, a wheelwright, of Philadelphia, and was on his way there when killed. It is known that he had about six hundred dollars in his possession at the time.

SENTENCED.—Benj. Reyburn was this day sentenced to eleven years and six months' imprisonment in the Eastern Penitentiary, for the murder of Susan Emma Kemble, in Chester county, Pa.

SENTENCE OF STEPHENS AND HAZLETT.—This day, Stephens and Hazlett were sentenced to be hanged at Charlestown, Va., for complicity in the Harper's Ferry Insurrection. The Baltimore “Sun's” correspondent gives the following account of the scene. He says:—

The court-room was crowded to hear the sentence of the law passed upon Hazlett and Stephens. Some time was occupied by counsel in presenting bills of exception in the case of Hazlett, and it was twelve o'clock before Stephens was brought into the court-house. The prisoners were brought into court by the sheriff-jailer, and a guard of twenty men of the “Jefferson Guards.” Both prisoners wore an unconcerned air, and seemed utterly unterrified at the awful position in which they have placed themselves.

The clerk having asked the prisoners if they had any thing to say why sentence should not be passed upon them, both responded that they had.

Stephens then said:—“May it please the court, I have a few words to say. Some of the testimony given against me was untrue. One of the witnesses stated that I said, ‘Let us kill the —— of ——; burn the town.’ To those who know me it is useless to make a denial of this charge; but I deny here, before God and man, ever having made such a proposition. I wish to say I am entirely satisfied with the conduct of my counsel, Mr. Sennott. I think he did all in his power in my behalf. I desire also to return my thanks to the officers who have had charge of me, for their universal kind treatment, and to my physician for the services rendered me while

suffering from my wounds. When I think of my brothers slaughtered and sisters outraged, my conscience does not reprove me for my actions. I shall meet my fate manfully."

[This reference is understood to be to the treatment of his *Northern* brethren and sisters during the Kansas broils.]

Hazlett then spoke, as follows:—I have a few words to say. I am innocent of the charge on which I have been convicted. I deny ever having committed murder, or ever having contemplated murder, or ever having associated with any one with such intentions. Some of the witnesses have sworn to things which I deny, and which were positively false. For instance, in reference to my beard; I have never in my life, until my imprisonment in jail, allowed my beard to go more than three weeks without shaving; and all testimony, therefore, as to the length of my beard is false. Again, Mr. Copeland testified that I was sitting on a stool when he entered the cell at Carlisle; this I deny; I was sitting on a blanket, back against the wall, and another man was on the stool. Copeland also said there were only two men in the cell; this is false, as there were four other white men in the cell with me, and we comprised all the white prisoners in the jail. Others of the witnesses made false statements; but I forgive them all. I have been treated kindly since my confinement,—much better than I had expected,—and I must say I think better of Virginia. I wish also to return my thanks to the counsel who have so ably defended me: they have done more in my behalf than Northern counsel could possibly have done. I repeat, I am innocent of murder, but am prepared to meet my fate."

The prisoners having concluded, Judge Kinney then proceeded to read the following sentence, during which he was much affected, and at times could with difficulty give utterance to the sentence:—

"Aaron C. Stephens, you have been indicted and tried by a jury of the country, and, after being defended with zeal and ability by counsel of your own choice, from your own section of our common country, you have been found guilty of advising and conspiring with slaves to rebel and make insurrection; and for conspiring with John Brown and others to rebel and make insurrection. And you, Albert Hazlett, have also been indicted by a jury of the country, and found guilty of murder in the first degree, in wilfully, deliberately, feloniously, and of malice aforethought, killing and murdering George W. Turner, Fountain Beckham, and others; and you have also been defended by counsel of this country, assigned to you at your request by the court, with an ability seldom equalled, and with a zeal and attention to every point in your case, whether of law or fact, that could not have been surpassed had they been defending a citizen of their own county. You have

been prosecuted with great ability by the counsel representing the Commonwealth, and with an interest the magnitude of the charges required, yet in a manner the most fastidious could not except to. The painful duty is devolved upon me to announce thus publicly the penalty the law affixes to the crime whereof you are now found guilty. When I look upon your comparative youth, your genteel appearance, and consider the mental agonies you must have endured during these protracted trials, I cannot help pitying you, and could wish, if the honor and dignity of Virginia, the security of her citizens and their property, would authorize it, the law imposed a less penalty than death. The crimes in which you participated, and which were so tragical in their incipient steps, if carried to the extent contemplated by you and your accomplices and associates in arms, for horror and fraternal perfidy would have had no parallel in modern civilization since the massacre of St. Bartholomew's Eve. But I will not attempt to harrow your feelings by a rehearsal of the scenes at Harper's Ferry in October last: this is now a part of the history of our common country, and will, I hope, for years to come, constitute its darkest page. I prefer diverting your attention to your awful situation, for I declare to you that I believe you ought not to indulge in any hopes of pardon or commutation of your punishment, or of the suspension of its execution, (unless there is some error in the proceedings of the court, or in its opinions; and there is none, I think,) and to urge you to devote the few days remaining to you in preparing to meet that Judge before whom you and I, your jurors and counsel, and all, must appear to render an account of the deeds done in the body. You, who have been raised in the Christian world, must have learned that there is a gracious Redeemer, who invites all, even the greatest criminals, to believe in him, to repent of their crimes, and partake of the blessings of his atoning blood. If you can realize your awful position, and call on the ministers of our holy religion, they will cheerfully, gladly wait on you,—they will instruct you in the way that leads to life everlasting. They will pray with you and for you; they will accompany you to the edge of the grave and commend you to the great Captain of our salvation, in whom if you confide and on him rely, by his 'rod and staff' he will conduct you safely through the 'dark valley of the shadow of death.'"

He then proceeded to sentence each of them to be hung publicly on Friday, the 16th day of March next, between the hours of ten o'clock A.M. and two o'clock P.M.

DEPARTURE OF MISSIONARIES.—This day, the following persons embarked on board the bark Smyrniote, at Boston, as missionaries:—

Rev. Amherst L. Thompson and wife; Rev. Wm. F. Arms and wife; Rev. A. B. Goodale, M.D., and wife; Rev. Zenas Goss, Miss Aura J. Beach, Miss Harriet W. Crawford, Miss Adelaide L. Mason. Mr. and Mrs. Thompson, with Misses Beach and Crawford, go to the Nestorian mission; Mr. and Mrs. Arms are expecting to join the North Armenian mission; Mr. and Mrs. Goodale and Mr. Goss are destined to the South Armenian mission; Miss Mason is to be connected with the female boarding-school in Syria. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Arms, of Norwich, Ct., father of one of the missionaries. There was a large number of friends present to participate in this farewell service.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.—This day, the Legislature had under consideration the measures proposed by the committee in relation to the free colored population. The House passed, nearly unanimously, amendments to an existing act, by which a contribution, amounting to \$5000 per annum, to the Colonization Society was withdrawn.

CONSECRATION OF A BISHOP.—At Indianapolis, Indiana, Rev. J. C. Talbot, D.D., was consecrated Bishop for the Northwest.

THE CONNECTICUT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met at Hartford. General Phelps, of Colebrook, was chosen president.

An informal ballot for Governor was taken, with the following result:—

Thomas H. Seymour.....	215
James T. Pratt.....	185
Henry C. Deming.....	12
Scattering.....	5

A letter from Governor Seymour was read, declining the nomination and favoring the old ticket. But the Convention paid no regard to it, and nominated him by acclamation, after taking an informal ballot, which was all one way. Four hundred and thirty votes were cast.

For Lieutenant-Governor—James E. English, of New Haven.

Secretary of State—Nathaniel B. Stevens, of Norfolk.

Treasurer—Colonel Thomas H. C. Kingsbury, of Franklin.

Comptroller—Horace Taylor, of Vernon.

Delegates were then chosen, by districts, for Charleston.

A LARGE CONVENTION of iron-masters, furnace-men, and capitalists met in Portsmouth, Ohio, this day. On a call of delegates, it appeared that nearly every furnace and iron-interest in Kentucky and Ohio was represented. After organization, a statement was

made of the iron-interest of the two States, from which it appears that the yearly average produce of pig-iron from sixty-two furnaces was 155,000 tons per annum; value of cold and hot blast-metal, \$4,650,000; population supported by furnaces, 31,000; hands employed, 6200, &c. In the afternoon the committee to whom the matter was intrusted, reported a memorial to Congress, in which they represent that the iron-manufacture is in such depressed condition as to render the capital invested scarcely remunerative, and that relief can only be afforded by a specific duty on the import of foreign iron.

FIRE IN CARBONDALE, PA.—This day, the City Hall, with the court-house and jail attached, at Carbondale, was set on fire by a prisoner named Higgins, and destroyed. Higgins perished in the flames. The fire extended, destroying much property.

SLAYER DELIVERED UP.—The slave-brig Virginia, of New York, captured by the British steamer Viper, was delivered up to the U.S. steamer Portsmouth this day. She replaced the British prize-crew on board the Virginia by a crew from among her own men, who were placed under the command of Lieutenant Brown and two other officers,—Lieutenant Tyler, of the United States Marine corps, and a young officer from the United States steamer Sumpter. The brig left the coast of Africa on the same day for the United States.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN OSWEGO COUNTY, N.Y.—This day, Whitney's block of buildings, in Mexico, Oswego county, was destroyed by fire. The loss was heavy.

SHOE-FACTORY BURNED.—The shoe-factory of D. F. Murphy, of Franklin, N.H., was destroyed by fire this day. There was an insurance to the extent of \$5000, which will not cover the loss.

DEATH OF JOHN A. ALLSTON.—This day, General John A. Allston, of South Carolina, died, at Winnesboro, in that State.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS FOR U.S. SENATOR.—This day, the Democratic caucus of the Maryland Legislature had nine ballots for a candidate for U.S. Senator, and adjourned without effecting a nomination. On the last ballot Mr. Pearce had 25; Mr. Long, 21; and Mr. Stewart, 10.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN H. B. SAWYER, U.S.N.—Captain H. B. Sawyer, of the United States navy, died in Washington this day. He was a native of Burlington, Vt., born in 1797, and was consequently about sixty-three years of age at his decease. He had been forty-eight years in the public service,—entering

the navy as a midshipman in 1812, and having reached the position of a post-captain. He was captured, in the United States sloop-of-war *Eagle*, in the severe engagement of June, 1813, on Lake Champlain; was a British prisoner at Halifax for more than a year; was then exchanged, and was ordered to the *Constitution*, on which he served during the engagement which resulted in the capture of the British ships *Cyane* and *Levant*, in February, 1815. For his many "valuable services and good conduct" during the fight, and during the chase and escape of the frigate *Constitution* from three British ships-of-war, on the 12th of March, 1815, Captain Sawyer received a sword from the Legislature of Vermont, in 1856. He was, subsequently to the year 1816, in arduous service in the West Indies; but a deafness occasioned by the cannonading at the capture of the *Eagle*, and injury to his naturally strong constitution by yellow fever, contracted during service against pirates in the West Indies, compelled his retirement from active service, and he was subsequently stationed for a number of years at Plattsburg, N.Y. He leaves a wife and five children.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER N. SMITH.—This day, in the night, the brig *Charles Miller*, Captain Brewer, came in contact, off Chincoteague, with schooner *N. Smith*, from New York for Charleston, by which both vessels were badly damaged,—the latter so much so that she settled down and sunk shortly after the collision. The crew were taken off by the brig and landed at Norfolk. The *Charles Miller* lost her jib-boom, had her bowsprit knocked up, and was a good deal broken about the head.

DUEL.—THE PRINCIPAL DOES NOT APPEAR.—HIS FRIEND TAKES HIS PLACE.—A duel was to have come off this day, at Shasta, Cal., between C. R. Godfrey and William B. Stoddard. But Stoddard failed to appear, and his second, Marquis Levi, took his place. Levi was wounded.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 15.

OUTRAGE ON THE AMERICAN FLAG.—SEIZURE OF A TRADING-VESSEL AS A SLAVER.—This day the brig *George W. Jones*, of Salem, Captain Sparks, was seized at the entrance of the Rio Pongo, Africa, by the British frigate *Arrogant*, Commodore W. Edmonton, as a slaver, and taken possession of by the second lieutenant, who took the brig to the frigate, ten miles at sea. The brig was half loaded at the time with hides and groundnuts. The hatches were off and men at work in the hold. Her papers were shown to the lieutenant, who declared them to be fraudulent, and who, against the remonstrance of

the mate, (who had charge at the time, the captain being ashore,) got under way and beat her out to the frigate. The British commodore, when he saw her papers, sent her back to her berth in the river. Captain Sparks, who commanded the brig, is an old trader on the coast of Africa, and is well known and highly respected in Salem. His vessel was detained ten days in the river by the interference of the British. Captain Thompson further states that the British watched his vessel very closely while taking in palm-oil. A boat was sent alongside of her frequently, and the officer in charge kept a sharp look-out after the casks, apprehensive, no doubt, that they might contain negroes, or water for negroes. American vessels-of-war rarely or never visit the unhealthy places on the coast, and consequently cannot afford our honest traders protection. The British commodore appeared much annoyed by the proceedings of his subordinates, and proceeded to Fernando Po, to explain the circumstances to the American commodore, and to offer such compensation to the brig as might be required.

REMAINS OF A HUMAN BEING FOUND.—This day, at Scranton, Pa., a box, containing the leg and two feet of a human body, was found in a ravine near the railroad-depot.

YOUNG LADY BURNED TO DEATH IN ALABAMA.—The "West Alabamian" of this date says:—

We learn that a daughter of Mr. Henry F. Heritage, of this county, was burned to death a few days ago, under the following sad circumstances. The older members of the family were absent from home, and a little son set fire to a field of broom-sedge near the house; and the daughter, to prevent the fire from reaching the fence, attempted to extinguish it. In the effort her clothes caught fire, and, no one being near to assist her, she was unable to put them out until she was fatally burned. She at last reached the spring, put out the fire of her burning clothes, and succeeded in getting back to the house, but died soon after from the effects of the burn.

SUDDEN DEATH.—In Boston, this day, Mr. James Clark, an aged retired merchant, died suddenly in the House of Representatives, while listening to a debate in which he felt much interest.

DEATH OF A TROTTING-HORSE.—The celebrated trotting-horse *Whalebone*, owned by John Cutler, of Albany, N.Y., fell dead this day evening, while being driven down the Troy road. Mr. Cutler had quite recently refused \$2500 for him.

AUGUSTA (GA.) AUTHORIZING THE CITY

COUNCIL TO SUBSCRIBE TO A RAILROAD.—This day the citizens of Augusta, Ga., by 810 majority, directed the City Council to subscribe \$500,000 to the stock of the proposed railway to Macon.

THE GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND DENIES THE RIGHT OF BEING QUESTIONED BY THE HOUSE.—This day the Governor of Maryland sent the following message to the Maryland House of Delegates:—

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, February 15, 1860. }

To the House of Delegates.—GENTLEMEN:—I have been informed to-day by a committee of your House that you have adopted an order reciting that, "Whereas, it appears from the public press of the country that the Governor of Maryland has placed this State in a false position by presenting his congratulations to Mr. Pennington, of New Jersey,—a Black Republican,—upon his election to the distinguished position of Speaker of the House of Representatives, and directing a committee, appointed by the Speaker, to inquire of the Governor whether his congratulations were presented at all, and, if so, whether privately or officially."

I cannot admit the right of the House of Delegates to make such inquiry; and the respect which, in my opinion, ought to be observed by each department of the Government towards every other, precludes me from returning any answer to such a message, other than to acknowledge its receipt.

THOMAS H. HICKS.

ROBBING THE MAIL BY A BOY OF FIFTEEN.—TWO BUSHELS OF STOLEN LETTERS FOUND.—This day a boy, named Henry D. Kunkle, was arrested for robbing the mail. The "Sandusky Register," giving an account of the arrest, says:—

For some weeks past, W. S. V. Prentice, special agent of the U.S. Mail Department, has been conscious that letters have been extracted from the mails on the line of the C. & T. Railroad. He has been pursuing his researches for some time, to ascertain who the thief was, but was unsuccessful until yesterday. Letters were traced to Monroeville, the junction of the S. M. & N. and the southern division of the C. & T. Railroads, where they unaccountably disappeared. A thorough search was at once instituted, and on Sunday last about two bushels of letters were found in the vault of a privy near the depot. Suspicion attached to the telegraph-operator at that point, on the Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad,—a lad fifteen years of age, named Henry D. Kunkle; and yesterday he confessed to having carried on a system of robbing the mails for a period of nearly a year past. The mails were changed at Monroeville from the C. & T.

road to the S. M. & N. road, and *vice versa*; and the mail-bags frequently lay in the telegraph-office, where it was customary to leave them, for the space of twenty-four hours, and sometimes longer. He said he used to shake the letters down to the mouth of the bag, and get possession of the letters by inserting a thumb and finger between the staples through which the strap passes by which the bag is fastened. He acknowledged that he had got about \$150 out of the mails; but it is estimated that the sum of about \$400 is missing. To show how expeditious he was, a draft for \$450 was mailed at Oberlin for Mansfield, on Saturday last, at ten o'clock A.M., and at ten o'clock A.M. the following day the letter was found among the other letters in the privy.

COLONEL RUSH FLOYD, of Virginia, brother to the Secretary of War, died of heart-disease at Washington, this day.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16.

SUICIDE OF A LADY.—This day Miss Susan A. Cottle drowned herself in the Missouri, at Leavenworth. She was formerly from Massachusetts. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

WOMAN DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, about ten o'clock at night of this day, some men on the east side of the Schuylkill, near Chestnut Street, were startled by the cry of "Oh, save me!" made by a female, who had fallen overboard from the wharf on the other side, nearly opposite. After calling to her that they would come to her assistance, they hurried across the bridge, but not in time to save her, as she had sunk when they got over. On Friday morning the men grappled for the body and succeeded in recovering it, which proved to be that of a woman about thirty years old, respectably dressed, with dark-brown hair, and dressed in a black bombazine frock, chenille shawl, black crape bonnet, and kid boots. She had a medallion, fastened with a guard to her neck, and several breast-pins in one of her pockets. On a handkerchief about her was the name of Clara Dolze, No. 10. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidentally drowned was rendered. The deceased took passage in a West-Philadelphia car, at Third and Market Streets, to which she was accompanied by a man, who there left her. The conductor on the West Philadelphia car saw the body, and recognised it as that of a domestic employed at the Avenue Drive-Yard, in the Twenty-Fourth Ward.

EXEMPTION BILL PASSED.—The Maryland House of Delegates this day passed an exemption bill, securing against seizure furniture or other property to the amount of three

hundred dollars. An amendment was offered and adopted confining the immunity to white persons, and excluding free negroes, by a vote of 35 to 15.

LIEUTENANT MOORE ACQUITTED.—By a general court-martial, which convened at Carlisle Barracks this day, (and of which Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel T. Chandler, Captain 3d Infantry, was President,) was tried First Lieutenant Isaiah N. Moore, 1st Dragoons, who, after a full investigation of all the charges against him, was honorably acquitted, and directed to resume his sword.

BURNING OF A WOOLEN-FACTORY.—In Philadelphia, about six o'clock in the evening of this day, a fire occurred in the woollen-factory known as the "City Mills," on Lawrence Street, below Girard Avenue. The weaving, carding, spinning, and drying departments are carried on in three different buildings.

FORTY-NINE CHILDREN DROWNED.—A most terrible calamity occurred this day near the town of Harden, Ill., on the Illinois River, and about twenty-five miles above Alton. Fifty school-children, in attendance at a university at that place, went out upon the ice to play. The ice gave way, and, with one exception, all were lost. The village was a scene of universal mourning,—almost every family in it having lost one or more of its members.

DEATH.—This day died the Rev. George Chandler, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Kensington, Philadelphia, in the seventy-first year of his age. For nearly a half-century he had labored in the ministry. At the dedication of the new church-edifice recently erected by the people of his charge, Mr. Chandler, in his sermon, stated that during his ministry in that neighborhood, since 1814, he had performed funeral services at the burial of over five thousand persons, and united in marriage over three thousand six hundred couples.

STEPHEN WHITNEY, a celebrated New York merchant and millionaire, died, at his residence in that city, at noon this day. The "Tribune" says:—

Mr. Whitney was one of the merchant-princes of New York. He was born at Derby, Conn., in 1776, and came to this city when a mere boy. Obtaining a situation as clerk in a grocery-store, he gradually worked his way up to competency, and died the third richest man in New York. He has lived in the First Ward of this city ever since he landed here. For many years he dwelt in Pearl Street, hard by the Battery, till, thirty-five years ago, he built the residence on Bowling Green, on the corner of State Street. This was then the most fashionable part of

the city. Here he lived till death closed his career, sturdily refusing to follow the fashionable crowd, although his friends and equals, one by one, flew up-town-ward until he was left alone. Mr. Whitney married the daughter of Mr. Hendrick Suydam, of Long Island, by whom he had several children. Of these he leaves one son, William Whitney, and three daughters, Mrs. J. Phillips Phenix, (widow,) Mrs. John Dore, and Mrs. Ferdinand Suydam. He began life as a groceryman and shipping-merchant, in which he continued many years. He also dipped into the China trade when it was most profitable, and speculated in stocks at times. When he retired he was in the Liverpool trade, owning several ships in the Kermitt line. Being a man of great sagacity, his opinion was generally deferred to "in the street" and in the banking and other enterprises in which he took part. For many years he was a director in the Bank of America; and in the Bank of Commerce he held that position from its foundation, as well as in the New Jersey Railroad Company,—offices which he held up to the period of his death. Mr. Whitney retired from active mercantile life about thirty years ago, then quite wealthy, and has ever since, by prudent investments in real estate and sound paying stocks, been adding to his wealth, till it is estimated that his accumulations amount to hard upon eight millions of dollars. It was characteristic of him that he always minded his own business, kept his own books, and never had anybody to take charge of his affairs, but always conducted them himself. His illness—a dropsical affection, which rendered him lame—lasted for three years; but his last sickness was quite sudden, commencing on the 12th. He was attended by the family physician, Dr. Beales; but the case was beyond his skill. To the last he was methodical and business-like as ever, the very latest act he did being to take his check-book and lock it up in a drawer, taking the key and putting it in its proper place; after which he lay down, without any apparent exertion or suffering, and died. Mr. Whitney was entirely devoted to business, in the transaction of which, though rigid,—never accepting less than seven per cent.,—he was correct, honest, upright, and fair. In the great panic of 1837, having immense amounts of cash at his command, he speculated in paper and real estate down town. These, of course, he purchased at panic-prices, and, when things were restored to their original state, found himself a millionaire. In 1857 he was taxed for a million and a half. According to the assessments on Mr. Astor, Commodore Vanderbilt, and other wealthy men, they are in proportion of one dollar assessment to ten dollars of actual property. Estimating Mr. Whitney's wealth on this perfectly safe basis, he died worth from \$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.

SAMUEL D. PATTERSON, formerly well known as a politician of the Democratic school, died this day at Evansburg, Montgomery co., Pa. He was formerly Navy Agent for Philada., was at various times connected with the press, and contributed poems and other articles, of moderate merit, to several literary and religious journals.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW BEDFORD, MASS.—The night of this day, a fire broke out in New Bedford. Two wooden buildings, occupied for mechanics' shops and a grocery, together with dwellings adjoining, at the corner of Middle and Second Streets, were destroyed. Pollard & Myrick, coopers, H. H. Wood, and Gideon Allen, are among the sufferers.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF SAMUEL D. NORTHWAY.—This day, Samuel D. Northway, of South Norfolk, Conn., started to New York upon business connected with the tannery of which he is manager, intending to return home on Saturday, the 18th. On Monday the 20th, his wife, at South Norfolk, received a letter from him, written at the Metropolitan Hotel in New York on the previous Saturday, stating that he would be home on Monday. On the following day, a letter was received at South Norfolk from a gentleman in Brooklyn, inquiring why he had not kept his appointment and met him at Brooklyn, as he had engaged to do, on Sunday evening. This, with Mr. Northway's continued absence, excited the utmost anxiety on the part of his wife and friends, who have utterly failed in their endeavors to discover his whereabouts or any satisfactory reason for absence.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17.

SUICIDE.—At Baltimore, this day, Dan Stansburg, a man extensively known among railroad-men throughout the country, shot himself through the head, and died instantly. Deceased had been, in early life, a printer, but for many years he has been connected with railroads. He was at one time one of the most popular conductors on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. His habits became loose, and he was discharged. He then went to Illinois, and obtained a good position upon the road from Chicago; but his habits again caused his discharge. He then returned to Baltimore, and has remained here ever since, out of employ. He was a man of fine person and gentlemanly address, and had good business qualities; but, like too many of his kind, he had allowed himself to be drawn into the society of bad associates, among whom was a noted woman of the town, named Jenny Murphy. She was a splendid-looking woman, and

versed in all the arts of her calling, and soon won upon the affections of poor Dan, and so wound him up in her meshes as to render him her willing slave. He had a most amiable wife and several sweet children, all of whom were neglected through love for this vile prostitute. So long as his means were equal to her wants, he was retained in her favor; but when he became poor, and was unable further to furnish her money, she found another upon whom to bestow her favors. The weak mind of poor Dan could not brook a successful rival, and, goaded by his feelings of shame, as well from the neglect of his family as the coolness of his cruel mistress, he was determined to kill both her and himself. For this purpose, he armed himself, and went to her house, and called her from the side of a companion into an adjoining room to consummate the fearful deed; but when he looked upon her his heart failed him, and he withdrew the deadly weapon which he had aimed at her, and turned it upon himself, and in the next instant his brains were scattered about the room, and he lay a ghastly corpse.

DEATH FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—A man named Stephen Hamel, of Cincinnati, died from the bite of a cat this day. He had endeavored to drive some cats from a garret, and struck one of them several blows with a stick, when suddenly the cat leaped upon him with the ferocity of a tiger, and, before he could free himself from its grasp, scratched and bit him about the face in a terrible manner. The next day he grew delirious, and his head swelled up to twice its natural size. In this condition he lingered till death came to his relief.

A SCOTTISH EARL IN COURT.—This day, in New York, James, Earl of South Esk, a Scottish nobleman, appeared at the Mayor's office, accompanied by Mr. Cunard, of the Cunard line of steamships, and complained of Isaac Slover, the ticket swindler of Cedar Street. The complaint was, charging \$75 more than the ticket was worth. The story of the earl is the oft-repeated tale of victimized travellers. He says that on the 15th of February he arrived at Jersey City by the Erie Railroad, and inquired of a bystander (who happened to be a runner) if the steamship Asia had sailed, and was answered that she had. Another runner then stepped forward,—a very respectable-looking gentleman, and, above all, very accommodating,—and said that he would guide the earl to a place where he could find out any thing he wished to know in relation to vessels going to Europe. He was conducted to Slover's place in Cedar Street, where he was told that the Canada was about to sail, but she was about full, and was advised to

go by the Portland line. This he declined doing, and was about to leave, when he was called back, and a messenger was sent out to telegraph to the Canada to keep a cabin and two second-cabin berths for their customer. But the messenger, instead of telegraphing, went and bought three tickets, then re-sold the tickets to the earl, overcharging \$75. Slover was brought before the acting Mayor, Alderman Peck, and, rather than go to prison, he gave up the \$75.

UNROOFING THE CATHOLIC ORPHAN-ASYLUM OF NEW YORK.—This day the inmates of the Roman Catholic Male Orphan-Asylum, corner of Fifty-First Street and Fifth Avenue, were terrified by a fearful crash over their heads, and the children, thinking that the house was coming down about them, would brook no control, and rushed into the street. Their fears were to a certain extent realized, as the entire roof and the heavy cornices were raised from the building by the hurricane then blowing, and dashed into the yard at the back, carrying with it a part of the brickwork and rendering the left wing in a very unsafe condition. As the children rushed out, they scattered all over the place, and some of them found their way down town, where they were picked up by policemen and citizens, and either returned to the asylum or taken care of by those who had picked them up. The Sisters collected all they could, and conveyed them to the school-rooms under the chapel that is in the immediate vicinity,—when others were brought in by the policemen and neighbors. There were about four hundred and fifty children in the asylum at the time of the accident, and at half-past one o'clock there was supposed to be one-third of them missing. Many of them were taken care of by those in the neighborhood. Some of the poor little things were shivering in the cold when found; and one, not over six or seven years of age, drank eagerly three cups of hot coffee to try to take the cold out of his body. The building from the front presented no unusual appearance, but at the back, where the roof slid off, the place was covered with the large beams and the broken remains of the roof. The walls of the left wing were forced out of their position, and were in imminent danger of falling at any moment. The cupola was also in great danger of tumbling, as the fall of the roof started it from its original position and caused it to lean very much to one side. Had the accident occurred a few hours earlier, the consequences might have been very disastrous, as some of the heavier beams fell into the sleeping-rooms below, and the first floor was covered with broken laths and plaster.

It was almost a miracle that none of the children were killed; for, had they at-

tempted to run out at the back door, they must have been crushed to death instantly by the falling portions of the roof. As it was, they all, most providentially, escaped without a bruise. The damage was estimated at \$5000.

BURNED.—In Bement, Piatt county, Ill., this day, the Bement Flouring-Mills were burned down in the night. The loss, which is total, is from \$10,000 to \$15 000. Fully insured in Eastern offices.

DEATH OF MR. BURTON.—This day, in the morning, William E. Burton, the comedian, died at New York, after a distressing illness of many weeks, his disease being an affection of the heart. He was the son of William George Burton, an eminent Biblical scholar of London, where he was born in 1804. He was educated for the church, but early turned his attention to miscellaneous literature, editing a monthly magazine when he was but eighteen years old. He then engaged in amateur theatricals, and the idea of the church was wholly abandoned. Ultimately he became a professional actor, and, after a successful provincial career, appeared in London in 1832. Two years afterward he came to this country, and went to Philadelphia to reside. He became the most popular comedian of his time. He built the old National Theatre that stood on the site of the Continental Hotel, and managed it, with varying fortune, for some years. Then he leased the Arch Street Theatre, which did not prosper in his hands. He removed to New York in 1847, and, purchasing the little theatre on Chambers Street, known as Palmer's Opera-House, named it Burton's Theatre, and, in a few years of extraordinary success, obtained a handsome fortune. In 1856 he leased his theatre at a large rent, and took the Metropolitan Theatre, in Broadway. But his success did not follow him to the new establishment, and he soon abandoned the career of manager. He has appeared on the stage since 1856 only at intervals. He has passed his winters at his residence in Hudson Street, New York, and his summers at a beautiful country-seat at Glen Cove, L.I. Besides being the best low-comedian of the day, Mr. Burton had a decided turn for literature. His library is extensive, and particularly rich in its Shakspeareian department. He wrote several successful plays in his youth, edited the "Gentleman's Magazine" in Philadelphia, besides a couple of periodicals in England, wrote numerous articles for other magazines, and compiled a clever collection of humorous writings, called a "Cyclopædia of Wit and Humor," published in 1858.

A New York paper, speaking of his death, says:—

Burton's last appearance was the only occasion on which he objected to a full house. It seems he had requested his physician and executor to throw a sheet over him as soon as he was dead, and to allow no one to remove it. The family of the deceased obeyed his wishes, and the funeral was an unusually private one.

DEATH OF ELHANAN W. KEYSER.—Elhanan W. Keyser, an old and respected citizen of Philadelphia, died this day. He held, at the time of his death, the office of President of the Board of Guardians of the Poor. He was also one of the Port-Wardens, and a Director of the Bank of the Northern Liberties. Under the new city government, he was at one time a member of the Select Council; and he also acted a prominent part in the old American party in the former District of the Northern Liberties. He was an active and useful member of the Historical, the Horticultural, and other important local societies. He had accumulated, by his industry in early life, a handsome fortune, of which he made a liberal and judicious use. Few citizens possessed more of the regard and esteem of their acquaintances.

FIGHT ON THE FLOOR OF THE NEW YORK HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—This day, a fight occurred on the floor of the New York House of Representatives, between Mr. Milliken, a member, and Mr. Hugh Allen, a lobby-member. The "New York Herald" gives the following account of the affair:—

Mr. Milliken, in his speech against the Pro Rata Bill last evening, accused the Clinton League of being the most gigantic lobby concern that had ever undertaken to influence legislation, and especially assailed Hugh Allen, the Secretary, who has been here the entire winter, button-holing members and doing all that he could to influence votes. This, it seems, Mr. Allen took exceptions to, and came upon the floor of the House before the commencement of the morning session, and found that Mr. Milliken was in his seat. He asked Mr. Van Horn, of Niagara, to introduce him, who, I understand, refused. He then went and sat down two seats from Mr. Milliken, with Mr. Stilson, of Orleans, sitting between them.

After sitting there a few moments, Mr. Stilson, at the request of Mr. Allen, proposed to Mr. Milliken to introduce him. Mr. Milliken objected, stating that he had no desire to become acquainted with a common slanderer. Mr. Allen replied that he desired to explain. Mr. Milliken stated that he (Allen) had informed a friend of his (Milliken's) that he (Milliken) was the party to whom the writing of the letter referred to by the Speaker was imputed, and

remarked that any man who would repeat such a false charge was a scoundrel, unless he had positive proof of its truth, and he did not desire any communication with Allen until the imputation was withdrawn.

Mr. Allen then replied that he had never repeated it to but three persons, and never in the lobby to a stranger. Mr. Milliken said he would call Mr. J. Rodgers, a perfect stranger to Mr. Allen, to whom he (Allen) had made the remark, when Mr. Allen admitted that he might have frequently repeated it, and would again repeat it, and that it was true. Mr. Milliken then called him a base slanderer and a contemptible scoundrel, whereupon Mr. Allen struck him with his fist on his right eye. Mr. Milliken was reaching over to get something to defend himself with, when Mr. Stilson sprang to his feet and separated them. Several persons immediately gathered around, and the most intense excitement followed for a few minutes. The Sergeant-at-Arms promptly arrested Mr. Allen.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN TARRYTOWN, N.Y.—The morning of this day, about half-past one o'clock, fire was discovered issuing from the grocery and dry-goods store of Mr. William Evans, on the dock foot of Main Street, Tarrytown. The flames spread with great rapidity. They first caught the store to the dwelling of Mr. Evans, adjoining; from there to the large dwelling occupied by Mrs. Purdy and owned by Mr. Evans. It then communicated to the large two-story dwelling occupied by Mr. William Mannerly; thence to the large two-story house adjoining occupied by several families. The flames then caught and set fire to a one-story house on the opposite side of the street, and this, together with the sash and blind factory and the large two-story house owned by Mr. Jacob Storms, were soon a sheet of flame. No less than eight buildings were burning at the same time. In the upper portion of the village it looked as if two large fires were raging. The loss is variously estimated, but it will probably not exceed \$25,000. Mr. Evans's loss is from \$12,000 to \$14,000. There was a partial insurance upon the property. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE IN BRANFORD, CONN.—In Branford, Conn., the morning of this day, the manufactories of Squire & Parsons and Grilley & Perkins were destroyed by fire. Loss of Squire & Parsons, \$50,000, and of Grilley & Perkins, \$10,000. Insurance, \$24,000 and \$6500.

ARREST OF A BANK-DEFAULTER.—This day, Daniel C. Kenyon, the defaulting cashier of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, was arrested upon a charge of embezzlement, and

committed to the jail in Kent county, R. I., to await his trial before the Supreme Court.

In speaking of this man, the New York "Journal of Commerce" says:—

"Any bank officer or clerk who is in the frequent habit of buying and selling stocks on speculation should be watched; but we would say that he should be placed at once where watching would be unnecessary, that is, on the outside of the institution whose interests are thus brought into jeopardy. A melancholy instance of the haste with which men of high standing and established character pursue the downward track when this mania for gambling possesses them, is found in the defalcation of Daniel C. Kenyon, cashier of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, and Treasurer, at the same time, of the East Greenwich Institution for Savings. He made \$10,000 in his early speculations, and this proved his ruin. Had he lost at the commencement, he might have been cured of his folly; but, like the first prize in the lottery, this opening success lured him on to his ultimate fall. His defalcations amount, by his own confession, to \$108,000, completely swallowing up the capital of his own bank, (\$60,000,) and robbing the widows and orphans of their little deposits in the Savings-Institution to the amount of \$36,000. His bondsmen are his aged father and Mr. James B. Pierce, each \$10,000, half to the bank and half to the Savings-Institution. The capital of the bank is thus lost, but the bill-holders and depositors will be protected. Beyond the \$10,000, however, there is no redress for the depositors in the Savings-Institution, and there the loss and consequent suffering will be severely felt. Kenyon confesses to perjury, it is said, as well as robbery, his sworn returns to the Commissioners having been fictitious. Well may humanity weep over such a ruin; but the lesson should be heeded. Who in our midst are in places of trust while they are speculating in stocks?"

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met this day at Richmond. They adjourned until to-morrow, without transacting any important business.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18.

DREADFUL FIGHT IN ULSTER COUNTY, N. Y.—ONE MAN KILLED.—This day, a terrible fight occurred near Port Ewen, in Ulster county, N. Y., in which one man was killed and two others are supposed to be mortally wounded. The affray has caused considerable excitement up the Hudson. The following are the particulars of this tragedy:—

On this day morning, two brothers, Hiram and Jeremiah Relyea, together with a friend,

John Slater, while cruising down the river on the ice in an ice-boat, landed at Port Ewen, a small village, populated for the most part by Irishmen employed on the Delaware & Hudson Canal, which has its terminus at that point, and a community bearing no favorable reputation. It seems that Jeremiah Relyea and Slater proceeded some distance back of the village, while Hiram remained to take charge of the boat. While thus engaged, he was surrounded by a crowd of ruffians,—representatives of the village,—and Relyea was severely beaten and driven away. Thus matters stood until about five o'clock in the afternoon, when Jeremiah and Slater returned to take the boat, &c., when they were also attacked, and, being surrounded upon all sides, were obliged to fight for their lives. At this juncture, Relyea and Slater endeavored to take refuge between the canal-boats near by, but were still closer pursued, and Relyea was felled to the ground by a heavy blow from Martin Silk. Instantly springing to his feet, he discharged a pistol at Silk, which took effect, the ball passing through his heart, killing him instantly. Relyea immediately fled toward Rondout, about a mile distant, pursued by a crowd of over a hundred infuriated Irishmen, which place he, however, reached, covered with blood, and his clothes nearly torn from him by the mob. He instantly gave himself up to the authorities. A scene of the greatest excitement prevailed in the village, and for a time it was with difficulty that a serious riot between the Irishmen and the citizens was prevented. Both Hiram and Jeremiah Relyea now lie in a very critical condition, and doubts are entertained of the recovery of the latter. Coroner Dubois, on Saturday, proceeded to hold an inquest on the body of Silk, who, with the jury empanelled after much opposition by the friends of deceased, found a verdict in accordance with the facts as stated. The grand jury, at Kingston, on Tuesday, acquitted Hiram Relyea on the charge of killing Martin Silk, upon the ground of self-defence. It further found bills of indictment against Pat Kinney, Tobias Butler, Pat Moran, and some six others, on the charge of "assault with intent to kill."

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE ON A GERMAN WOMAN BY THREE MARINES.—On the afternoon of this day, one of the most diabolical outrages conceivable was perpetrated on a German woman in the streets of Washington. The "Washington Star" gives the following account of it. It says:—

It seems that the train from Baltimore that reached this city at five o'clock yesterday evening brought as a passenger a German woman, who came here, a stranger, to seek employment. At the railroad-depot

she met three marines, one of whom spoke German, and who entered into conversation with her. She made known her business here, and he informed her that he would conduct her to a pleasant boarding-house, where she could hear of a situation. She gratefully accepted the proposition, and the marine engaged the services of a hackman named Pat Keenan, with the understanding that the woman was to be conveyed to a house of ill-fame on the Island, kept by "Dutch Mary." The woman was placed in the hack, and the three marines with her, and the hack then started off, taking a circuitous route down New Jersey Avenue to K Street, and thence to the First Ward, making a large circuit, and finally reaching Pennsylvania Avenue by Fourteenth Street. The scenes that passed in the hack during this time, which occupied some hour and a half, are too loathsome and infamous to be more than hinted at. As the hack passed down Fourteenth Street, past Willard's Hotel, Police-Officer Ward heard some one in it scream murder, and, on looking more closely in the twilight, he observed a woman thrust her arm through the glass window of the carriage. The cries were repeated in a tone of direst suffering, and the hack was driven to the top of the speed of the horses. The officer gave instant chase, but the hack gained on him, and after continuing the chase some moments he met Captain Goddard, to whom he related his observations. The two then proceeded to the watch-house, and Captain Goddard immediately caused some of the police-force to start out on the trail of the hack. The driver, it seems, had at last recollected that he was bound to Dutch Mary's, and, as he drew near the house, the poor woman had succeeded in forcing open one of the doors, and had leaped out, filling the air with her screams for help, and rousing the citizens of the neighborhood. She fell bruised and bleeding to the ground, and the three marines instantly jumped out of the hack and ran off before the crowd collected.

A woman at Dutch Mary's ran to her assistance, and learned of the fiendish villainy that had been perpetrated upon her by all three of the wretched scoundrels who had been her companions in the carriage. The hackman was requested by the bystanders to take the woman to the watch-house; but the scoundrel replied "that they wouldn't catch him running himself into such a scrape." A man and one of Dutch Mary's girls then took the suffering woman to the watch-house, where the circumstances of the affair were related to Captain Goddard, through the means of an interpreter. Officer Ward was instantly detached to find the hackman who had thus outraged the community, and he was found at the hackstand. He was arrested and taken before

Captain Goddard, who examined him, and he coolly denied that he had been aware of any wrong-doing in the hack by the three marines, and that he had not heard a single outcry from the woman. He was instantly committed to a cell for the want of \$500 security, and warrants were at once issued against the three marines, and a policeman sent to the barracks for the purpose of ascertaining who had been out on leave yesterday.

The woman, who gives her name as Laura Zwingman, is apparently thirty-five or forty years of age, of plump proportions, has blue eyes, light hair, and, though her face is frightfully disfigured at present, has the appearance of considerable original comeliness. A patch of linen covered a terrible bruise upon her nose, and a bandage about her head covered a similar one upon her forehead. Indeed, every part of her face had been bruised and beaten by these villains, in the accomplishment of their devilish purpose, till the outline of her features could only be guessed at. The white bonnet she wore was crushed flat, and was discolored with blood.

The officers were sent to the marine barracks for the purpose of arresting the three men. They took Keenan along with them for the purpose of identifying the parties, and returned to the watch-house, bringing four marines. The examination was commenced by swearing the complainant, and Frederick Rupp was sworn as interpreter. She was asked to look at the men, and identify the three who had perpetrated the violence upon her person. She examined their features, and without hesitation pointed out two, named John Eberly and John Hickman, saying that the third one was not there. The tallest man (Eberly) she said spoke German to her. [Eberly here interposed, denying that he could speak German.] She reiterated that he was the man who first addressed her, and spoke in German. She then proceeded to state that she came on in the five o'clock train, and went to a house near by the depot, and met the three men. She tried to ascertain if she could get a place as servant; and Eberly spoke kindly to her, and told her he could find her a place at a lady's, and proposed to take her there. The three then went out with her, and Eberly and the other two proposed to carry her trunk to the house where Eberly's friend lived. They took the trunk a short distance and met a hackman, with whom they bargained to take her to some house. She took Eberly's conduct very kindly, and thought he only was going with her to the house; but when she had got in, the two other marines got in also. She became alarmed, and desired to get out; but Eberly told her that they were military men, and would do

her no harm, and that she need not be afraid. They then took her up some back streets and roads toward Georgetown; and when they had got to where there were very few houses, they commenced to abuse her, and each, beginning with Eberly, violated her person. Hickman was the second one who committed the outrage, and the third one followed, who is not here. She screamed for assistance, and Eberly threatened to kill her, and drew a knife from his pocket. In committing the act they abused her very much, and gagged her. They were committed to answer for the offence.

DEATH OF THE DAUGHTER OF STEPHENS, THE POISONER.—In New York, died, this morning, Isabella Jane Stephens, only child of James Stephens, who was lately executed for the murder of his wife by poison. She was about nine years of age. She was examined as a witness on her father's trial. The "Commercial Advertiser" has respectable authority for the following:—

"After the jury had rendered a verdict, she jumped up and said to her father, 'Come on, father; it's all over: now let's go home.' From that time the fate of her father has been concealed from her. A few weeks before the execution, the child woke up one night, screaming, 'They are hanging father!' and it was with great difficulty that she was pacified. From that time the child has pined away until this day, when she died."

WRECK OF THE BARK SEA-NYMPH.—This day, the bark *Cornelia L. Bevan*, Penderson, which arrived at Hong Kong from Kanagawa, brought down three of the crew of the late American bark *Sea-Nymph*, from whom it has been learned that she struck on a sand-bank, about four miles from the shore, and about a day's sail from Kanagawa. She was very soon surrounded by Japanese boats. They were of great service in discharging her cargo, which was fortunately nearly all saved, together with a large amount of treasure. Three of the crew, (Americans,) and one passenger, named Carl, were lost overboard from one of the junks. The captain and remaining crew stayed upon the island thirteen or fourteen days, where they were well treated; but the chief officer, Mr. Owen, had suffered so considerably that he had to be carried to the junk, on board of which he expired a few hours after. His remains, and also the bodies of the three men who were washed overboard, were buried on shore, and nothing particular occurred until their safe arrival at Kanagawa. On leaving the island the ship was breaking up fast, the sea making a clean breach over her. The wreck of the *Lady Inglis* took place, as near as could be judged, about forty miles from where the

Sea-Nymph struck, and when passed in the junk the hull appeared to be nearly level with the sea.

SLAVES RETURNING FROM FREEDOM TO SLAVERY.—This day, according to the Cincinnati "Commercial," the Tecumseh took down a family of six persons—mulattoes—on their way to Helena, Arkansas, to enter again the service of their old master. There was something remarkable and unusually attractive in the appearance of this group, who, despite the obvious tinge of the African in their complexion, were fine-looking men and women, with graceful, well-rounded forms and eyes sparkling with intelligence. They were manumitted about six years ago, since which time they have been living in New York, and now, strange as it may seem, having tasted of the sweets of liberty, voluntarily return to bondage.

DIED.—In Beaver, (Pa.,) John R. Shannon, Esq., for over fifty years a lawyer of eminence in that county. Mr. Shannon came to Beaver, from Washington county, in 1806, studied law with the late James Allison, Esq., and several times represented Beaver county in the Legislature.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN BOSTON.—This night, a fire broke out in the curled hair and leather establishment of Manning, Glover & Co., Nos. 49 North Market Street and 42 Merchants' Row, whose loss amounts to about \$20,000. Fully insured.

The lower portion of the main building, which was saved, was occupied by Francis E. Hathaway, boot and shoe dealer, whose stock was badly damaged by water. Richards & Lincoln, E. D. Eldridge, Hiram Colburn, and W. W. Ayers, all shoe-dealers in the immediate locality of the fire, suffered more or less damage by water. Total loss, estimated between \$40,000 and \$50,000.

At three o'clock Sunday morning, when the firemen had about closed their labors, a portion of the wall fell outward, instantly killing Charles Carter and Charles E. Danton, both highly-respected members of the fire department. In thirty minutes both bodies were dug from the ruins, shockingly mangled. Several others were injured, but not dangerously.

Carter and Danton each leaves a wife and three children.

DIED FROM TAKING POISON BY MISTAKE FOR LIQUOR.—This day, a man named Gantt, in Bedford county, (Miss.,) died under singular circumstances. He was a dissipated man, and had been on a spree for a couple of weeks. He was in the drug-store of Rome & Nance, and on passing out he saw a glass jar on the counter, filled with muriatic tincture of tin, which he

supposed to be whiskey. He seized the jar, and, before he could be prevented, swallowed a large quantity of the contents, and was dead instantly. He was a man of wealth, but had been a great drinker for a long time.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN PONTOTOC COUNTY, MISS.—A NEGRO KILLS HIS DAUGHTER.—This day a bloody tragedy occurred on the plantation of Mr. Henry Gilmer, near Tocopola, Pontotoc county. A negro man belonging to him made an assault upon one of his own (the negro's) daughters with a hatchet, —a full-grown woman. He struck her with it a heavy blow on the left angle of the back portion of the head, the hatchet being half buried in the skull. The desperate man then stabbed himself with a knife in two places, one wound being inflicted in the throat, and the other in the left side.

The woman was not dead at last accounts, but not the slightest hope was entertained for her recovery. The man failed to kill himself, as he unquestionably intended, the wounds not being fatal.

The cause alleged for this murderous fray was a suspicion on the part of the father that some of the neighborhood negroes had attempted to poison him and had used his daughter as an instrument to carry out the design.

He was taken to Pontotoc, and, after a preliminary examination, committed to jail to await the action of the criminal court.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE.—The Mississippi Legislature adjourned this day, after a session of sixty-six days. General Peter B. Starke, of Bolivar, was appointed a commissioner to proceed to Virginia, and, in the name of Mississippi, to communicate to her, through her organized authorities, the sympathy of Mississippi with Virginia in the recent invasion of her soil, to assure her of the readiness of Mississippi to aid her in case of future invasion, and to solicit her co-operation in the measures now pending for a conference of Southern States, in June, at Atlanta, Georgia.

THE VIRGINIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, in session from yesterday, after several exciting debates and much noise and confusion, adjourned without expressing a preference for any Presidential candidate, but adopted a resolution to support the nomination of the Charleston Convention.

The majority of the convention favored a Southern Conference.

After the adjournment a mass meeting was held, composed principally of members of the convention; and the following resolutions were adopted:—

Resolved, That every suggestion of patriotism and policy favor a concerted State action,

as a measure of security for constitutional State rights.

Resolved, That the General Assembly of Virginia should respond favorably to the invitation of the State of South Carolina, by the appointment of commissioners to the United Southern Conference.

After the mass meeting had adjourned, the crowd waited on Gen. Starke, the commissioner from Mississippi to Virginia, who arrived yesterday. In his speech he said that Mississippi wanted the conference for the Union, and not for disunion. The South would not go out of the Union, but, if not protected by the Federal authority, would seize upon the Federal property within her limits and defend herself. The speech was received with great cheering.

THE ALLEGHANY COUNTY (PA.) BOND CASE.—In the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, this day, the case of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against the Commissioners of Alleghany county was called up. The facts briefly set forth are, that the county of Alleghany, through its commissioners, subscribed six thousand shares to the capital stock of the Pittsburg & Steubenville Railroad Company; and the certificates of loan or bonds of said county, having coupons attached, in the gross amount of \$300,000, or in amounts respectively of \$1000, were issued in payment of such subscription, on which certificates of loan or bonds there is now, and has been for some time past, due and payable to the several holders of said bonds a large amount of interest.

Joseph F. Thomas, of Philada., one of the holders, is possessed in his own right of two of said certificates of loan, representing \$2000. He applied some months ago for a writ of mandamus to compel the commissioners to pay the interest due upon his two bonds. In giving a judgment, the court commanded the commissioners to make full and ample provision in their estimates for raising money to pay the interest on the certificates of loan or bonds (\$300,000) which should be at the time due and unpaid, and which should become due thereon, in the next year succeeding the next annual meeting.

To this the commissioners paid no heed, but in their return they set forth that it did not appear in the affidavit or alternative writ, or in any of the proceedings of the case, that any of the certificates of loan or bonds have ever been transferred by the Pittsburg & Steubenville Railroad Company except the two described certificates of \$1000 each, alleged to be in the possession of Mr. Thomas; and that in this and other material respects there is a manifest variance between the said writ and that upon which they have previously shown cause. For these reasons they have declined to lay a tax to pay the interest on *all* the certificates, as commanded, and

hence the present rule to show cause why they should not be attached.

After looking at the papers, the chief-justice inquired if the commissioners were present in court.

Mr. Williams, of Pittsburg, replied that they were not, but that he represented them.

Chief-Justice Lowrie thought they ought to be here in person.

Mr. Williams.—To compel them to appear in person would be to close the commissioners' office.

Chief-Justice Lowrie.—That makes no difference, if they choose to put themselves in such a position as renders it necessary.

Mr. Williams.—I can assure your honor that they mean no contempt by not appearing in person.

Chief-Justice Lowrie.—They appeared in court several times when they were not wanted, and yet, when there is a cause in which they are directly interested, they absent themselves.

Justice Woodward.—This is a criminal prosecution, in which it is alleged that they have been guilty of a public offence. It is a rule to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt; and I never heard that a man charged with a crime could appear in court by a substitute. And I do not intend to sit and hear any special pleading or argument to prove that such is not the fact.

Mr. Williams, in reply to this, said he did not intend to indulge in any special pleading. He came to court looking upon this case as a *civil* proceeding, and he protested against any issue between the Commonwealth and the commissioners. He took it as an issue between Mr. Thomas and the defendants.

Some private discussion then ensued among the judges, after which Mr. Williams continued his argument, urging that the proceedings were of a civil and not of a criminal nature. In the course of a somewhat desultory discussion which followed, Justice Lowrie remarked that it was a shame that large public bodies, like the commissioners of Alleghany county, did not perform their duty, instead of troubling the court, time after time, with technical objections, and compelling the judges to write opinion after opinion upon mere technicalities. Why did they not come up manfully to their duty?

It was finally agreed (Justice Woodward having left the bench) to proceed with the argument as though the commissioners were present. Nearly all the morning was occupied with the case. It was then submitted.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—The morning of this day, a fire occurred in the liquor-establishment of C. A. Berseng, No. 53 Broadway. The building was damaged to the amount of \$12,000.

DECLARATION FOR MAYOR OF CHICAGO.—

This day, the Republicans of Chicago (Ill.) nominated John Wentworth for Mayor.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 19.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT.—A LITTLE GIRL BURNED TO DEATH WHILE AT PRAYER.—The night of this day, a shocking camphene accident occurred at the residence of Mrs. Eckles, on Poplar Street, Cincinnati, by which an only child (a little girl about five years old) was fatally injured, and her mother badly burned. The child had just concluded its evening prayer, preparatory to retiring for the night, when the mother picked up a camphene lamp, which fell from her hand, and, breaking, the contents were thrown all over the clothing of the girl. She was almost immediately enveloped in a sheet of flame, and, before it could be extinguished, was so shockingly burned that she died soon after. The mother, in her efforts to save the child from the devouring element, was also badly burned about the body and arms.

CONVICTED OF FORGERY.—Lane, the Fulton Bank defaulter, (who fleeced the bank of that name of some \$50,000 or \$60,000, by forging checks upon his father, who was cashier of the institution,—all of which, with a confederate, he spent on fast horses, crack yachts, and fancy women, in the course of a single twelvemonth,) was this day convicted. His counsel gave notice of his intention of applying for a new trial.

MAJOR A. W. GAINES, paymaster U.S. Army, died at Fort Smith, Arkansas, where he was stationed, this day, and was buried there with all due military honors. The major was thrown from his buggy on Christmas-day by his horse running off, receiving some internal injury from which he never recovered. Major Gaines was a universal favorite in the army, and particularly on the frontier where he died. He was a man of indomitable energy and perseverance in his professional duties.

DEATH OF A BOSTON CITIZEN.—Simon Wilkinson, Esq., one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Boston, died at his residence, this day, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. Mr. Wilkinson was distinguished for his integrity and generous spirit. He had held a seat at the Board of Aldermen, been a member of the Legislature, of the City Board of Health, Director of the Tremont Insurance Company, &c.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN BALTIMORE.—The morning of this day, in Baltimore, the four-storied fancy and notion store of F. Horner & Brothers, in Baltimore Street, near Liberty,

Baltimore, Maryland, was damaged by fire to the amount of \$10,000, which is fully covered by insurance. In the evening, a three-story building, occupied by Patrick Roney as a grocery and liquor-store, and Messrs. Price & Taylor, oyster and fruit packers, was destroyed by fire, with its contents. The aggregate loss is about \$20,000. An adjoining lumber-yard was frequently on fire; but the flames were soon brought under by the steamers.

LOSS OF AN UNKNOWN VESSEL, WITH ALL HER CREW, ON MUSKEGET ROCKS, NEAR BOSTON.—The night of this day, an unknown brig went ashore on Muskeget Rocks, with the signal of distress flying. Her crew were seen clinging to the masts. No assistance could be rendered, on account of the ice.

LOSS OF THE BRIG ANN TYLER.—This day, the brig Ann Tyler, from Turk's Island for Portland, was abandoned at sea. The crew were taken off by a Dutch brig. The captain, second mate, and one man were taken to Norfolk; the rest of the crew to other places.

A MARRIED woman, named Elizabeth Barth, died, this day, at her residence in Treaty Avenue, Phila., from the effects of intemperance.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 20.

A HORRIBLE MURDER was committed in the town of Elba, near the village of Columbus, Wisconsin, this day. The Columbus "Journal" says:—

A woman, named Catherine Crook, was brutally murdered on the night of the 20th inst., about two miles from this place, on the Danville road, by her husband, Patrick Crook, an old man, being now in his seventieth year.

The murder was discovered by a boy, who gave the alarm; and those who visited the house, says that paper, found, upon entering, no person except Crook and his murdered wife, who was stretched upon the floor weltering in her own blood. Mr. Crook was in his bare feet, mopping up the blood and wringing it from the mop into a pail, apparently very unconcerned. They went to the body and found it lifeless, and began to interrogate him. He told them that he had laid down on the lounge about seven o'clock and went to sleep, and, when he awoke, found his wife, Catherine, as they now beheld her; that probably she had fallen from her chair against the stove or logs, and had died from the effects of the fall; and that he was not aware that any person had been in the house till little Michael Traynor came.

The head of the murdered woman was

mangled in the most shocking manner: the scalp was clove from the skull; the forehead was cut and bruised horribly. The hands and arms were wounded, as if she had raised them to prevent the blows from falling upon her head. Upon the *post-mortem* examination, it was found that there were seventeen blows struck,—thirteen on and about the head, and four on the hands and arms. Two or three blows upon the head were sufficient to produce almost immediate death. The skull was not fractured. From the appearance of blood in various parts of the house, it would indicate a severe struggle on the part of the deceased to escape the attack: pieces of flesh, locks of hair, and blood were upon the wall of the house, on the table, on the lounge, and on a pile of bags that were in the room. It was indeed a sickening scene.

DEATH OF DAVID E. HUBBARD.—This day, died David E. Hubbard, at Glastenbury, Conn. The "Hartford Times" says:—

We rarely have occasion to mention the death of a worthier man than David E. Hubbard, of Glastenbury, who died in that town at the ripe age of eighty-two. Judge Hubbard was known and esteemed by a large circle of friends. More than forty years ago, he took an active part in the public affairs of our State, having been in the memorable political revolution of 1818, and a member of the convention of that year which framed the "new Constitution." We believe that, with the exception of William Hungerford, Esq., of this city, he was the only surviving member of that body.

STEAMER SUNK.—The steamboat Portsmouth, which left St. Joseph's for Kansas City, struck a snag off Leavenworth, this day, and sunk in twelve feet water. No lives were lost.

THE WRECK ON MUSKEGET ROCKS, NEAR BOSTON.—The morning of this day, the masts of the unknown vessel on shore at Muskeget Rocks were gone. All hands had perished.

FATAL FALL.—In Philadelphia, Aaron Shinn, who was injured by falling from the mast of a brig, at Cooper's Point, on Tuesday afternoon, died, from the effects of said injuries, on this day.

HANGED.—Thomas, an Indian, was this day hanged at Los Angeles, California, for murder.

AN HEROIC WIFE ALTHOUGH A POETESS.—This day, according to a North Groton (New Hampshire) correspondent of the Concord "Patriot," Dr. Patterson, a dentist in that place, while engaged in splitting

wood before his door, was assaulted by two men, (father and son,) named Wheat. The elder Wheat rushed upon him with a shovel, which the doctor knocked from his hands with his axe, at the same time losing his hold of the axe. The elder assailant then attempted to get him by the throat; but the doctor knocked him down, when young Wheat, rushing upon the doctor with the axe and striking him upon the head, stunned and felled him to the ground. The father then seized him by the neck and called upon the son to strike. The son was about to comply with the murderous request, when the wife of Dr. Patterson, almost helpless with long disease, rushed from her bed to the rescue of her husband, and, throwing herself before their intended victim, seized, with unwonted strength, the son who held the axe, and prevented him from dealing the intended blow. Help soon came, the assailants fled, and the feeble but brave wife was carried back to her bed. She is the author of several popular poems,—such as “The Grave of Ringgold,” “Death of Col. Ransom,” “My Mother in Heaven;” but, for some years past, her physical sufferings have compelled her to lay aside her pen.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP HUNGARIAN, WITH ALL HER PASSENGERS AND CREW.—NOT A LIFE SAVED.—This day, the “Hungarian,” of the line of Atlantic steamers, which sailed from Liverpool to New York, via Halifax, was wrecked on a reef known as the “Horse-Race,” near Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, and every soul on board perished. The Yarmouth (Nova Scotia) “Tribune,” in giving an account of the affair, says:—

At three o'clock, a man named Barry Nickerson, residing on Cape Sable, descried, exactly in the direction of the reef known as the “Horse-Race,” what he took to be the lights of a steamer. These lights when first seen were stationary, and remained immovably in the same position for more than half an hour, when they appeared to move very swiftly in a northwesterly direction, and, in the course of ten or fifteen minutes, became once more stationary. Mr. Henry Nickerson, who resides on Fish Island, states that he first saw the light in the position which the wreck now occupies, at four o'clock, and, comprehending that some unknown vessel was in distress, aroused his son and a neighbor, crossed in a fishing-skiff the inlet which divides the island from Cape Sable, and, in the hope of attracting the attention of the crew, exhibited a lighted lantern from the highest point of land that could be found.

The light of the unknown vessel continued to be visible until daybreak, when it disappeared, probably in consequence of the fall of the mast to which it was attached. As

day dawned, the hull of a large ship was plainly discernible on the “Great Rip,” a dangerous ledge about two miles southwest of Cape Sable, the foremast gone, the mizzenmast and smoke-pipe only standing, and the sea making a constant breach over the ship. The rigging of the mainmast had the appearance, according to the statement of our informants, of being crowded with human beings to the number of between fifty and sixty,—a supposition we see no reason to discredit. About half an hour after sunrise the mainmast was seen to go overboard, the smoke-pipe disappeared soon afterward, and the mizzenmast followed about ten A.M. The spectacle is described by those who witnessed it as one of terrific grandeur,—the sea around white with breakers, the doomed ship rolling heavily as surge after surge broke against her iron sides, the spray dashing in volumes to the height of her mast-head, and the billows pouring in ceaseless cataracts over her decks. The violence of the sea during the morning and the early part of the day was so great that no attempt could be made to approach the ship. Not even a life-boat, it is affirmed, could have been got with safety through the breakers which environed the coast.

This unknown ship, from the materials of the wreck washed on shore, proved to be the “Hungarian.”

Only three bodies were found: one, that of a woman; one, that of a man, supposed to be a fireman; and one, that of a child two years old. The cargo and materials of the steamer are scattered along the shore, from Tasket, around Cape Sable, as far east as Ragged Island. There were six very superior life-boats on board the vessel, one of which was found complete, with the oars lashed to the thwarts, bottom up, at Fort Latour. Several pieces of the other boats have been picked up off Cape Sable.

The crew numbered seventy men. The passengers, it is supposed, numbered fifty-nine. The following is the best list that has been obtained, viz.:—

Rev. Mr. King, of Buxton,
Mrs. King, of Buxton,
Mr. W. H. Day, of Chatham,
Mr. James Richardson, of Chatham,
Mr. Bramah, of A. Robertson & Co.,
Mrs. Bramah.
Mr. Baillie, of James Baillie & Co.,
Mr. Morrison, of Morrison & Empey,
Mr. Roy, of Roy & Dufort.
Mr. Grant, Director of Grand Trunk Company,
Mr. Talbot, M.P.P.,
Mrs. Talbot,
Mr. Dawson, M.P.P.,
Mr. Wilson,
Capt. Harlow, of Duxbury, Mass.,
Mr. Charlesworth,
Mr. Henry Fowler,
Mr. Thompson,
Mr. Watson Taylor,
Hugh McCaffrey,
Richard Madden,
Wm. Kerby,
John Daly,

Martin Denners,
 Allen Sheehan,
 Wm. Voile,
 Geo. McDermott,
 Michael Lacy,
 John Delancy,
 F. Richardson,
 Patrick McGivnin,
 Mr. Wm. Boultenhouse, Sackville, N.B.,
 Dr. Barrett, of New York,
 Mr. J. E. Wilson, of Toronto,
 Margaret Robertson, of Montreal,
 Robert Martin, of Toronto,
 Mr Wm. R. Crocker, of Norwich, Conn.,
 Mr Jared F. Crocker, of Norwich, Conn.

The following is a list of the passengers booked per the "Hungarian" at the agency of the Grand Trunk Railway, in England:—

Mr. Kyatt, of Sherbrook, one adult, first class,
 Mr. Childs, of Bowmansville, two adults and infant, second class,
 Mr. Evans, of Montreal, two adults, first class,
 Mr. Cameron, of Montreal, one adult, first class,
 Mr. Stuart, of Montreal, one adult, first class,
 Mr. Balmer, of Montreal, two adults, first class,
 Mr. Wilson, of Toronto, one adult, first class,
 Mr. Richardson, of Toronto, two adults, second class,
 Mr. Morrison, of Toronto, one adult, first class,
 Mr. Martin, of Toronto, one adult, second class,
 Mr. Shank, of Toronto, one adult, second class,
 Mr. Woods, of Cornwall, one adult, first class,
 Mr. Bartlett, of Quebec, one adult, second class,
 Mr. Sarricuras, of Niagara Falls, two adults, second class,
 Mr. Sagg, of Milwaukee, one adult, second class.

Possibly some of these may not have been on board, having been prevented from joining the steamer by business or other causes. Numbers of others may have been on board, of whom no mention is made. Every soul being lost, it will be impossible ever to obtain a correct list. One passenger, a Mrs. Delano, was undoubtedly on board, of whom no mention is made in the list, in relation to whom the "Star of Goventz," a Welsh newspaper relates the following distressing incident. It says:—

Captain Delano, of the American ship Pocahontas, happened to enter the office of Messrs. Nash, at Cardiff, when one of the members of the firm mentioned to him the painful intelligence he had just read of the steamer, little imagining that the unfortunate captain had a wife and child on board. The consternation and anguish depicted upon the countenance of Captain Delano soon told the tale of sorrow to those who happened to be present. It appeared that the captain brought his wife and child from America to Liverpool, and, on leaving that port, he sent them back again by the above-named ill-fated steamer, rather than expose them to the hazards of a long voyage to Rio de Janeiro. The Pocahontas was expected to sail on Tuesday last. We understand that the mental anxiety of the unfortunate master will incapacitate him from taking charge of her until he can learn full details of the fate of those so near and dear to him. The mate will, it is stated, take charge of the vessel, as he is fully

qualified to do so, having recently been offered the charge of another American ship. It is a somewhat singular coincidence that Captain Beckford, of the Alleghanian, from Callao, who is now in this port, lost his wife a short time since under very similar circumstances. On touching off Queenstown, he accidentally received the melancholy tidings of his wife's demise.

LOSS OF THE BARK KEPLER.—This day, the bark Kepler, from Appalachicola for Providence, was becalmed on the bar while going out. The current set her ashore on Flag Island, where she thumped hard all night. She commenced leaking, and settled rapidly in the mud, until she was full of water, with only one rail out, and the sea breaking over her. The weather was very heavy, and lighters could not go alongside: the cabin and house are gone, and the vessel will be a total loss. The cotton was all damaged. The cargo of cotton was valued at about \$80,000, and was insured in Providence for \$48,000, as follows:—Commercial office, \$14,000, Merchants', \$10,000, American, \$10,000, Roger Williams, \$10,000, and Gaspee, \$4000,—with insurance in Boston and New York of about \$30,000 in addition to the above. The Kepler was an A 2 vessel of five hundred and fifteen tons, built of oak, at Medford, Mass., in 1847, and copper-fastened.

WRECK OF THE SHIP SEBASTOPOL.—This day, the ship Sebastopol, McGrath, from Newcastle, N.S.W., for San Francisco, (coals,) struck on a reef thirty miles N.W. of Glory Bay, (Chatham Islands,) during a fog. Every thing on deck and part of cargo were thrown over, but she remained on shore, and on the next day had parted in three places. The crew were saved.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A WOMAN BY THE USE OF WHISKEY.—The wife of Julius M. Smith, Esq., of Concord, Mass., came to her death this day under somewhat singular circumstances. Wishing to have a number of teeth extracted, she desired the surgeon to administer to her whiskey, in order to render her insensible during the operation. After some objection, which was overruled, a tumbler and a half was administered to her during an hour. The teeth were then extracted, and for ten or twelve hours the woman presented only the ordinary symptoms of intoxication, except that for a few minutes she appeared like a person in an apoplexy, but soon recovered. About an hour after drinking the whiskey, she vomited freely, without pain or unusual difficulty. Her pulse and breathing, says the "Boston Tra-

veller," were natural, and the family and friends who called in the course of the day and evening felt no apprehension till twelve o'clock this night, when the doctor—who, feeling some anxiety in consequence of the symptoms of apoplexy manifested, had remained with her during the greater part of the evening—requested that another physician be called for the purpose of holding a consultation. Nothing, however, could be done, and she expired without having shown any sign of returning consciousness or of suffering. An effort at the start was made to have her take ether or chloroform, which she appeared to think would injure her; whereas it is probable these substances, particularly ether, would have proved powerless. She was about thirty years old.

HEAVY BLOW AT NEW ORLEANS, LA.—This day, about noon, it blew a terrific gale at New Orleans, La., lasting about an hour. Several buildings in course of erection were prostrated, and signs and shutters blown away, to the imminent danger of pedestrians. On the river, several steamers lost their smoke-stacks, and vessels of every description were blown adrift, some of which suffered considerable damage by being driven against the wharves or each other. It was rumored that the engineer of the steamboat Relief was killed, and that three men were blown off the Eclipse and drowned; but there was no certainty about it.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Mr. Seward introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas in the Senate this day. Mr. Mason, of Virginia, reported a resolution instructing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Thaddeus Hyatt before the bar of the Senate for contempt, in refusing to testify before the Harper's Ferry Committee. After some discussion, the resolution was adopted by a vote of 43 to 13, Mr. Seward voting in the affirmative.

A DREADFUL MURDER in Crittenden county, Arkansas, was committed near Marion, about ten miles from Memphis, this day, in the dwelling of a man named Robinson, no one being in the dwelling but Robinson and his wife. Just as he was retiring for the night, a shot fired by some person outside came crashing through the window. It was well aimed, and the unfortunate man fell before his wife a corpse. Who could have done so hellish a deed was a mystery.

MURDERED.—James Whitfield murdered Edward Sheridan in San Francisco, California, this day.

BEAUTIFUL GIRL FROZEN TO DEATH FROM DRUNKENNESS.—This day, the body of a beautiful and accomplished young woman of Rockland, Maine, named Mary Cutler, was

found near that place, and, on an inquest being had, it transpired that she had become intoxicated, and had fallen and frozen to death on her way home.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.—The "Rome (Ga.) Courier" gives the following account of a dreadful murder committed in Sugar Valley, Georgia, this day. It says:—

We learn that a Mr. Robert Thompson and wife were brutally butchered on the night of Tuesday, the 21st ult. Mr. Thompson was a merchant and postmaster at Sugar Valley, and was a deformed man. On Wednesday morning his remains were found near his store, his face much bruised, and his skull split open. Near by was a bloody axe and an extinguished torch. His wife was found in bed, and, from all appearances, was killed with a sledge-hammer, or perhaps with the head of the axe. This couple occupied as a sleeping-apartment a room in the rear of the store, and there were no other persons in the house. A lady living in a house a short distance off heard persons talking in the night, but, her suspicious not being excited, she fell asleep again. There is an intense excitement in the neighborhood where this foul outrage was committed. The affair is all wrapped in mystery, and no clew discovered yet by which the murderers can be detected. Mr. Thompson was an industrious citizen, and highly respected. It is supposed the scoundrels stole about seventy dollars to compensate them for their villany.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 22.

A TREMENDOUS STORM IN CLEVELAND AND OTHER PARTS OF OHIO.—This day, about sundown, a tremendous storm of wind and rain broke over the city of Cleveland, Ohio, destroying chimneys, roofs, sheds, and fences by hundreds, and up-rooting trees in all directions. Churches, hotels, railroad-depots, stores, and dwellings were unroofed, as if by magic, and the air was filled with joists, shingles, tin, and zinc. A woman was lifted bodily up and dropped in the river, but was, fortunately, supported by the buoyancy of her dress until rescued by a Mr. Thomas Walters. Several persons were hurt; but no fatal injuries were reported. This tornado, which lasted about an hour, was also very violent in Norwalk, in Grafton, in Shelby, in Sandusky, and other towns in the Lake counties of Ohio, doing an immense amount of damage, but, so far as heard from, without any loss of life.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—This day, Mr. Thomas Wilmarth, aged one hundred and two years, died, at Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr.

Wilmarth emigrated to Cincinnati in the year 1805, from the District of Columbia, and settled at the Ludlow station. He has ever since lived in the county, engaged in agricultural pursuits, and was the father of eleven children, besides grandchildren and great-grandchildren too numerous to be easily reckoned up here.

THE INDIANA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met at Indianapolis this day, and organized by the choice of Pleasant A. Hackleman as President, and M. C. Garber and L. Q. Hoggat as Secretaries. They nominated the following State ticket:—

For Governor, Henry S. Lane, Montgomery county.

For Lieutenant-Governor, Oliver P. Morton, Wayne county.

For Secretary of State, Wm. A. Peelle, Randolph county.

For Treasurer, Jonathan S. Harvey, Clarke county.

For Auditor, Albert Loange, Vigo county.

For Attorney-General, James G. Jones, Vanderburg county.

For Supreme Court Reporter, Benjamin Harrison, Marion county.

For Supreme Court Clerk, John P. Jones, Lagrange county.

For School Superintendent, Miles J. Fletcher, Putnam county.

Delegates to the Chicago Convention were nominated.

An Electoral ticket was then selected, as follows:

At large—Will. Cumback, John L. Mansfield.

1. C. M. Allen; 2. John W. Ray; 3. Morton C. Hunter; 4. John H. Farquhar; 5. Nelson Trussler; 6. Reuben A. Riley; 7. John Hanna; 8. Judge S. H. Huff; 9. James N. Tyner; 10. Isaac Jenkinson; 11. D. O. Dailey.

A State Central Committee was then appointed, as follows:—

Alexander H. Conner, *Chairman*, [Indianapolis:] Robert B. Duncan, John A. Buchanan, Thomas Cottrell, George F. Meyer, Samuel Hall, Thomas H. Collins, D. C. Branham, S. S. Harding, John Schwartz, John S. Lyle, Robert N. Hudson, H. S. Hazlerigg, Thomas S. Stanfield, Benj. W. Oakley, and Thomas J. Harrison.

SINGULAR CASE.—On the 26th of last December, a little son of Thomas Crandall, of McKean township, Erie county, Pa., aged ten months, while playing on the floor, was suddenly attacked with symptoms of choking, and was supposed to have partly swallowed a piece of almond-husk. The little fellow, although temporarily relieved, continued to pine away until this day, when he died. A post-mortem examination was made, and in the windpipe, below the

breast-bone, was found a spiral coil of brass wire, seven-eighths of an inch long and five-twelfths in diameter, completely embedded in the membrane. It was the spring of a clothes-pin, and retained all its elasticity and power.

STRIKE OF THE SHOEMAKERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.—This day commenced one of the greatest strikes among the shoemakers of that State that has occurred in the annals of the country.

GREAT FIRE IN DANVILLE, KY.—This day, Danville, Kentucky, was the scene of a tremendous conflagration, which involves the loss of nearly \$300,000 in property, and has ruined many worthy persons. Upwards of eighty buildings were consumed, including the court-house, Bitterton Hotel, three or four churches, and the business houses of the place, together with their contents. Three squares, comprising the most valuable property in the place, are in ashes. The wind was blowing a perfect gale when the fire broke out, which swept every thing in its path.

ACCIDENT AT PITTSBURG, PA.—MAN'S ARM BLOWN OFF.—OTHERS INJURED.—While the Duquesne Grays were firing a national salute of thirty-three guns, at the foot of Pitt Street, a most lamentable accident happened. After they had fired the fourth round, and when preparing for the fifth, a premature discharge of their cannon took place, which resulted in injury to three members of the corps. Mr. Glaucus H. Bonnafon was ramming the charge home, Mr. John H. Stewart was acting as powder-monkey, supplying the charge and cartridge, Mr. Charles Porter was at the vent-hole, and Mr. Frederick Houck was officiating as match-holder. While Mr. Bonnafon was ramming home the charge, a premature discharge took place. Mr. Bonnafon's right hand was blown off by the ramrod, and the arm was so shattered that amputation, four inches below the elbow, was deemed necessary, and effected by Drs. Dixon. Mr. Stewart had his left hand bruised and cut, and Mr. Charles Porter had his right thumb rent in twain. Mr. Neeper had always acted as rammer until yesterday, but refused then on account of the solicitations of his family, and, there being none to take his place, Mr. Bonnafon determined to do the duty himself. The first four rounds were fired in forty-five seconds. The sad accident seemed to depress the spirits of the "Grays" to the lowest ebb, and, after attending with kindly care to the wounded, they marched directly to their armory and dispersed.

After Mr. Bonnafon was wounded, he was carried to Dr. Addison's office, and Drs. J.

and T. Dixon were sent for by Captain Campbell. Thence he was removed to Mercy Hospital, by direction of Drs. D., who considered it the place where he could receive the most reliable attention. Drs. Dixon there amputated his wrist, with the hope of saving the remainder of the arm; but, having subsequently ascertained that the bone was shattered within four inches of the elbow, they again amputated the arm at that point. Mr. Bonnafon bore the operation most manfully, and, after it was over, was declared to be doing well. He was not injured internally, and recognised all who called to see him.

HURRICANE AT NEW ORLEANS.—A hurricane occurred at New Orleans this day, which caused serious damage to the shipping and steamboats. Five persons were drowned.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH.—**FIFTEEN PERSONS INJURED.**—During the gale this day, the gable end of the Lutheran Church, West Brookfield, Ohio, was forced in and the roof carried off. At the time a service was being held, the congregation numbering between three and four hundred. Fifteen persons were injured four having fractured limbs.

THE WASHINGTON STATUE (of Clark Mills) was this day inaugurated at Washington, with imposing ceremonies. An eloquent oration was delivered by the Hon. Thomas S. Bocoek, of Va. There was a large civic and military display, including the Seventh Regiment from New York, and other companies from Baltimore, Washington, and Richmond.

A CONVENTION of the soldiers of the War of 1812 was held in the State-House in Philadelphia, this day.

THE PEOPLE'S PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONVENTION met at Harrisburg this day. The representatives from the various counties reported the following Electoral ticket:—1st district, Edward C. Knight; 2d, Robert P. King; 3d, Henry Bumm; 4th, Robert M. Foust; 5th, Nathan Hilles; 6th, John M. Broomall; 7th, James W. Fuller; 8th, Levi B. Smith; 9th, Francis W. Chaist; 10th, David Mumma, Jr.; 11th, David Taggart; 12th, Thomas R. Hall; 13th, Francis B. Penniman; 14th, Ulysses Mercur; 15th, George Bussier; 16th, A. B. Sharpe; 17th, Daniel O. Gehr; 18th, Samuel Calvin; 19th, Edgar Cowan; 20th, William McKernon; 21st, John M. Kirkpatrick; 22d, James Kerr; 23d, Richard P. Roberts; 24th, Henry Souther; 25th, John Grier. James Pollock and Thomas M. Howe were selected as Electors at large. The Convention then chose

eight delegates at large to the Chicago Convention, and adjourned to meet to-morrow.

THE MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION, for the election of delegates to Charleston, met this day at Detroit. After the election of delegates, resolutions were passed reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, acknowledging the binding force of the decisions of the Supreme Court, denouncing John Brown's raid, and charging it unequivocally upon the Republican party; presenting Stephen A. Douglas as the choice of Michigan and the Northwest, and expressing the belief that he can and will support the country, and denouncing the present and past State administrations. The convention was very full and harmonious. The delegates were elected by acclamation, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

THE WISCONSIN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met this day at Madison. Resolutions endorsing the course of Senator Douglas were adopted by 165 to 22.

The Convention elected delegates to Charleston.

THE NEW JERSEY STATE UNION CONVENTION met this day at Trenton and elected delegates to Baltimore. Alternates also were appointed. Strong resolutions were adopted in favor of the Union and against the Republicans; also in favor of a Union party in every State for separate and independent action. Hon. Mr. Harris, M.C., of Maryland, Hon. Jos. F. Randolph, and Col. Peter J. Clark addressed the Convention.

THE VIRGINIA OPPOSITION CONVENTION met this day at Richmond. Mr. Janny, of Loudon, was chosen President. The speeches were strongly Union, and in opposition to a Southern Conference.

Over one thousand delegates are registered, representing seventeen counties.

IN THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE, it was this day announced, a bill passed exempting all goods imported at Southern ports from taxation when sold in Alabama. Also, a bill to call a Convention for the reform of the State Constitution.

FRACAS BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA LAWYERS.—This day, during the hearing of a libel suit instituted by the editor of the "Pennsylvanian" against the "Sunday Atlas," a fracas occurred between Robert Tyler, representing the former, and James C. Van Dyke, counsel for the latter. The police interfered, preventing a serious collision.

LYNCHING OF THE MURDERER OF DR. J. W. KEITT.—This day, the slave Lewis, charged

with being accessory to the murder of his master, Dr. J. W. Keitt, brother of Congressman Keitt, was taken from jail by a mob and hung. The Osceola (Florida) "Companion" says:—

The most positive testimony of his guilt being adduced, he was immediately sentenced and hung. He confessed his guilt, but refused to make any statement implicating others,—though it was evident that he had not performed the diabolical act alone. He expressed no sorrow for having committed the awful crime, and viewed the preparations for his execution with stolid indifference. He was tried by a committee, consisting of twelve freeholders, appointed for that purpose by a large meeting of the citizens of this county, held on that day. The trial was conducted with great care, at the place where the murder was committed. Two others were committed to jail.

SAILOR LOST AT SEA.—This day, per schooner *Lightning*, Capt. Daniels, in lat. 41° 25' S., lon. 62° 05' W., off the coast of Patagonia, George J. Smith, the second officer, while reefing the mainsail, fell from the main-boom overboard and was lost: supposed to be a native of Norway.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER E. A. OGDEN.—This day, the steamer *E. A. Ogdén* was sunk in the Missouri River, above Jefferson City. She was a total loss; and the cargo, which was very valuable, is considerably damaged. The boat was valued at \$16,000, and insured in Pittsburg offices for \$10,000.

SAILOR KILLED BY FALLING FROM THE MAST-HEAD.—This day, as the ship *Helen R. Cooper*, of Boston, was making the harbor of New York, John Fick, a native of Waterford, Ireland, fell from the main-yard to the deck and died from the injuries received.

LOSS OF THE SHIP SEA-RANGER.—This day, the ship *Sea-Ranger* was wrecked on a small island near Ruggles, (one of the Falkland Islands.) The following is a report of the wreck:—

Ship Sea-Ranger, Burnham, from Liverpool for San Francisco, when off River Plate, about Jan. 25, lat. 35° 20' S., lon. 57° 10' W., experienced a heavy gale of wind, causing the ship to leak very badly, starting plankshear, &c. The leak increasing, the cut-water being started, and several chain-plates being broken, it was determined to keep her off for the nearest port. When up to the Falkland Islands, the crew being nearly exhausted and refusing to pump any longer, was obliged to run the ship ashore on a small island within a half-mile of Ruggles Island, one of the West Falkland group. She struck her bows on a rock, (Feb. 22,) with six feet of water in the hold at the

time, and shortly after bilged. There were six fathoms of water under her stern, which was under water, the ship hanging by her bows on the rock, which made it difficult to save much of her cargo. Whale-ship *Thos. Dickason*, which was lying at Port Stanley, went to her assistance, and succeeded in saving some of the articles, which were taken to Port Stanley and sold at auction. She was built in Richmond, Me., in 1853, was five hundred and fifty-nine tons register, rated A 2, and owned by James Butler, of Boston.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 23.

DIED, this day, at Hoboken, N.J., Edmund Charles, Esq., a well-known citizen, after a brief illness, in the sixty-second year of his age. Deceased had held several offices of public trust, such as Superintendent of Public Schools, President of the Board of Water Commissioners, and Associate Judge for Hudson County.

LOSS OF THE BARK DIRIGO.—This day, the bark *Dirigo*, from New York for New Orleans, with general cargo, was totally lost on Gingerbread Ground. Part of the cargo has been saved and taken to Nassau, N. P., in a damaged condition. The *Dirigo* was built at Portland in 1849, five hundred tons, rated A 2, and owned by Dunham & Dimon: valued at \$18,000, and partially insured.

THE PEOPLE'S PARTY PENNSYLVANIA STATE CONVENTION reassembled this morning in the State-House at Harrisburg, and proceeded to nominate a candidate for Governor.

Mr. Davis nominated Thomas M. Howe.
 Mr. T. J. Coffey nominated John Covode.
 Mr. Feller nominated Samuel Calvin.
 Mr. Booth nominated David Taggart.
 Mr. Palmer nominated Henry K. Strong.
 Mr. Haines nominated Lemuel Todd.
 Mr. Mann nominated A. G. Curtin.
 Mr. Fisher nominated Levi Kline.
 Mr. Fletcher nominated Geo. W. Scranton.
 Mr. Darlington nominated J. Haines.
 Mr. Irwin read a letter from Mr. Todd withdrawing his name.

The list of delegates was then called, and the ballot resulted as follows:—

Curtin.....	56
Taggart.....	16
Kline	12
Haines.....	5
Covode	22
Howe	13
Scranton	4
Calvin.....	5

Necessary to a choice, 67.

Mr. Scranton's name was then withdrawn, and a second ballot had, which resulted as follows:—

Curtin	74
Taggart.....	11
Kline.....	7
Covode.....	27
Howe.....	10
Haines.....	4
Calvin.....	1

When the ballot had been concluded, and before the result had been announced, it was ascertained that Mr. Curtin lacked but a single vote of the nomination; whenupon Messrs. Frailey, Mumma, Gwin, Swope, and several other gentlemen changed their votes to him.

Mr. Curtin was thereupon declared nominated, and on motion the nomination was made unanimous. A resolution was adopted instructing the delegates to the Chicago Convention to vote for Simon Cameron for the Presidential candidate as long as he remains a candidate before the Convention.

The resolution was adopted, by 128 yeas to 4 nays. The four voting against it were friends of Cameron, but did not consider the instructing resolution strong enough.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This day, Mrs. McCormick, mother of the coroner of Dauphin county, Pa., while engaged in devotion at the "mourners' bench," in the United Brethren Church, at Highspire, suddenly fell to the floor in a fit, and expired in five minutes' time.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 24.

RESPECTABLE CITIZEN MURDERED BY A LOOSE WOMAN.—A correspondent of the "Baltimore (Md.) Sun," writing from Metompkin, Accomac county, Va. says Thomas T. Budd, a "worthy and respected citizen," was murdered by Betsy Simpson, "a loose woman." The woman was arrested.

THE NORTH CAROLINA OPPOSITION CONVENTION has nominated, by acclamation, John Poole, of Pasquotank, for Governor, and adjourned *sine die*.

SHIP LOST.—The ship Jane Welsh, from Sunderland for Havana, foundered at sea. Her crew were saved.

AT CHARLESTON, S.C., a Democratic meeting was held, at which it was unanimously resolved that, in their opinion, it was right and proper that South Carolina should be represented in the Charleston Convention.

VETOED THE BILL ABOLISHING SLAVERY.—Governor Medary has vetoed the bill abolishing slavery in the Territory of Kansas.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, (VA.)—On the afternoon of this day, John Stewart Walker's tobacco-factory was burned. The loss amounted to \$25,000.

THE VIRGINIA OPPOSITION CONVENTION, which continued its session at Richmond from the 22d, passed resolutions deprecating all party organization and measures tending to interfere with the powers conferred on the General Government by the Constitution; holding it to be the duty of the Federal Government to promote the interest and prosperity of all the States, and asserting that the General Government has no right to interfere with slavery in the States; reiterating the Compromise Measures of 1850, relative to slavery in the Territories; condemning the reopening of the slave-trade; expressing immovable attachment to the Union; condemning the recommendation of the President in 1858 that Congress invest him with war-making and treaty-making power, &c.; advising retrenchment and reform in the Government expenditures; denouncing the Black Republican party; recognising the duty and obligations of this country in its intercourse with foreign Governments; and approving of the address of the National Central Union Committee only so far as it recommends sending delegates to the National Convention at Baltimore.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—Mrs. Robinson was this day arrested, charged with being privy to the murder of her husband, in Crittenden county, Arkansas, on the 21st inst. The wretched woman, overcome with horror and fear, sought to save herself by denouncing others, and made a full confession. She stated that she had formed an intimacy with a man and wished to marry him, and for one hundred dollars she hired his brother to do the deed of death, by which she might be set free from her husband. He performed his task only too well.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.—In the night of this day, John and Wm. O'Neale, brothers, while crossing the West Branch, on the Minehill Road, near Coalcastle, Pa., fell through the open work of the bridge and were both drowned.

MELANCHOLY CATASTROPHE.—A stable belonging to Ezra Sayers, in Waynesburg, Pa., was destroyed by fire, and two sons of Mr. Sayers, aged respectively two and four years, were burned to death in the building.

BURNED TO DEATH.—The daughter of Mr. James Matthewson, of Providence, R.I., was burned to death, through igniting her clothes while playing with matches.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—Two sons of Rev. J. S. Weize, at Lithopolis, Fairfield county, Ohio, this day, were playing in a room of their father's house, when one of them, eleven years old, took up a gun which was standing in the corner, and playfully re-

marked to his brother, six years old, that he would shoot him, and, levelling the gun, fired, blowing half of the little fellow's head off, and killing him instantly. The older brother did not dream of there being a load in the gun, only raising and levelling it in sport; but it was heavily charged with shot, and the aim was too true. Mr. Weize was in Columbus at the time of the accidental fratricide. Mrs. Weize was nearly frantic with her great grief, and the surviving brother will not be consoled. The gun was kept loaded to shoot pigeons.

AN OLD LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—In Washington, D.C., this day, Mrs. Knott was burned to death whilst warming some medicine for a sick grandchild.

FAMILY DESOLATION.—Four of the children of Mr. Mercer, of Waterloo, Seneca county, N.Y., died of putrid sore throat this day.

SUICIDE.—A lady named Lilien Stehn quarrelled with her husband, and immediately committed suicide, on this day.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE SLAVE-BARK VIRGINIA.—This day, a mutiny took place on board the slave-bark Virginia, which was suppressed as follows. A man named Maguire, who belonged to the crew of the United States ship Portsmouth, got into a quarrel with the mate of the captured vessel, talked loudly to him, and called him abusive names. Being directed to discontinue by the officer of the deck, he refused; and the officer thereupon called for assistance to put him in irons. It was not, however, until all the officers appeared with their revolvers, &c., and showed a determination to use them in case of resistance, that Maguire was made a secure prisoner. In the mean time, three of the men who formed the crew of the slaver came to where the struggle took place on the deck, and roughly demanded what Maguire was to be ironed for. Maguire also struck the officer from the United States steamer Sumter a severe blow with the manacles which were bound upon his hands. Finally, all the men who participated in the mutiny, to the number of four, were bound in irons and subsequently gagged to suppress their language, which was abusive to the officers; and they were then put below, where they were confined to the end of the voyage to Norfolk.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—This day, a poor forlorn young girl engaged in service with Mrs. Briggs, of Winfield, N.Y., who proved to be the daughter of a Canadian gentleman of great wealth, who was a member of Parliament, magistrate, and postmaster. She left home, about two years since, in an angry pet, and strayed away to Buffalo, where she

found employment to do housework, and remained there until the spring of 1859. The "West Winfield Standard-Bearer," in giving an account of the affair, says:—

She formed the acquaintance of a canal-boat captain's wife, who solicited her to go with her the first trip in the spring, to assist in taking care of a sick child. She came as far as Little Falls; but, not liking life on the canal, she left the boat and went into a factory, and worked several weeks. Not satisfied with that, she left and started on foot for Utica, having heard of the mills near there. She appears to have found a place in a family named Clark, where she remained until a lady from Winfield met her and obtained a place for her with a farmer in the northern part of that town. This was in August last; and she remained with the farmer until the 24th of February, when she went to live with a Mrs. Briggs, to whom she gave the name of Harriet Ladona Greybell. Mrs. Briggs noticed that she was absent-minded and sad at times; so much so as to render her heedless in the performance of her duties. Reproof did no good, and, with woman's intuitive perception, her confidence was won, and her real name, the residence of her parents, and a history of her wanderings, were revealed for the first time in eighteen months. The parents were written to, and the letter was immediately answered by them with hearts full of joy and gratitude that their child was alive and well, whom they had spent large sums of money in search of without success. Sufficient money accompanied the letter to take the daughter home.

She was put under Mr. Gates' charge *en route* for Ilion, where he procured her tickets, and saw her start in safety for home, there to meet father, mother, brothers, and sisters, who were anxiously awaiting the prodigal's return.

WICKED ATTEMPT TO MURDER.—This day, William W. Fletcher Rogers, an intelligent and influential citizen of Enon, Ala., was badly wounded by a pistol-shot inflicted by his overseer, John Johnson. The "Columbus Times" says:—

The circumstances, we are informed, were about these. Mr. Rogers had discharged his overseer about a week since, and employed another in his place, whereupon his overseer of the plantation, determining to revenge himself, called at the residence of Mr. Rogers with a friend on the evening of the 24th inst. His purpose was made known to Mr. Rogers, that he had come to give him a "whipping," when an altercation ensued, in which the overseer, Mr. Johnson, fired several shots at Mr. Rogers, neither of which took effect. In the melee, Mr. Rogers ran into his room for a gun, to defend himself, and, while closing the door upon his antagonist, the latter shot at him, the ball of the pistol penetrating the head of Mrs. Rogers, who

was assisting her husband to drive away the intruder. Mr. Rogers seized a rifle, which discharged its load in the ceiling while he was endeavoring to use it. Mr. Rogers then met the overseer with a knife, inflicting upon him, it is thought, a slight wound. Returning to his room after the contest was over, Johnson, the overseer, appeared, and with his pistol near the side of Mr. Rogers, shot what is supposed to be the fatal wound. The ball entered the left side of Mr. Rogers, ranging through the body. Mrs. Rogers is suffering much from the wound she received. The whole affair is considered a brutal attempt to take the life of an honorable man for a slight offence.—Johnson having no cause to be aggrieved, and having been very properly discharged.

RENCONTRE AND MURDER IN FARMERSVILLE, MISS.—This day, a man named Isaac Newton was killed at Farmersville, Lowndes county, Miss. The "Dallas Gazette" gives the following account of the affray. It says:—

Newton was a blacksmith, and had in his employ another blacksmith, named Hendrick. On the day of the killing, Hendrick stopped work, and was walking about, but, Newton objecting, the former replied that he was taking a little exercise. Newton retorted that he had hired him to work, and not to idle about. From this a quarrel arose. Hendrick left the shop and went to a grocery in the place. Newton went to the house where both men boarded and got his bowie-knife, telling Hendrick's wife, who was there, that he intended to kill her husband. Hendrick was shut up in the grocery. Newton broke open the door, and was in the act of passing the threshold when Hendrick fired upon him with a shot-gun, inflicting a mortal wound. Newton lived long enough, however, to cut Hendrick badly with his knife; and it is doubtful whether the latter will live.

The deceased is the same person who was charged with negro-stealing a year or two since, and was in our jail for a long time.

A MOST TERRIFIC HURRICANE this day passed through Demopolis, Marengo county, Ala. Its course was very nearly from west to east, passing through the town of Jefferson. The residence of Mr. John Ivey Westbrook, in which were himself and family, consisting of his wife and two children, was completely demolished; and so resistless was the force of the wind, that articles of furniture, such as bureaus, &c., were blown away, and fragments of them picked up at the distance of half a mile from the house. His smoke-house was demolished, and a portion of the meat it contained found at the distance of a quarter of a mile. Mr. Westbrook lost all the money he had in the

house, and every article of clothing, bed-clothing, &c., except the articles he had on. The Primitive Baptist Church, at Jefferson, was completely demolished, and other buildings seriously injured. The hurricane passed on through the cane-brake, blowing off the top of the gin-house of Hon. F. S. Lyon, and also blowing down the stables on the plantation of Hon. A. P. Calhoun and killing five of his mules. Several of his negroes' houses were also blown down. Fortunately, neither the family of Mr. Westbrook, nor any one else, received any personal injuries.

FIRE AT WEST TROY, N.Y.—In Troy, this day, a quantity of lumber in the yard of Messrs. Smith & Craig was consumed by fire. The loss amounted to \$8000.

KILLED BY A BRIDGE.—Arthur Root, a brakeman on the New York Central Railroad, was struck by a bridge near Palmyra, N.Y., and instantly killed, on the evening of this day.

WRECK OF THE FRANKLIN TREAT.—This day, the schooner Franklin Treat, from Lewes, for Franklin, Me., went ashore on Block Island. She became a total loss.

WRECK OF THE BARK HELPER.—This day, it was announced that the bark Helper went ashore below Appalachiecola. The vessel was a total loss, and her cargo of cotton badly damaged. The cargo had an insurance of \$50,000.

WRECKED SCHOONER FOUND FLOATING AT SEA.—This day, the bark Frank, from Boston, reports having passed, thirty miles east-northeast of Cape Henry, the wreck of a schooner about one hundred tons burden, hailing from New York. The carved work on her stern was painted white, with a gilt eagle in the centre.

LAST RAIL OF THE ATCHISON & ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD LAID.—It was this day announced that the last rail of the Atchison & St. Joseph (Mo.) Railroad had been laid. This event brings Atchison in direct railroad-communication with all the principal cities of the Union. The running-time to St. Louis is placed at seventeen hours.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25.

AFFRAY IN THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—This day, Mr. Gordon, a member of the lower House from the mountain county of Alleghany, approached Mr. Freaner, who hails from the county of Washington, after the House had adjourned, and, whilst the latter gentleman was conversing with some friends in the hall, Mr. Gordon remarked, in

rather an abrupt way, that his (Mr. Freaner's) course with regard to a certain measure then pending before the committee having the case of Judge Stump in hand, had been rather discourteous towards himself. Mr. Freaner replied that the present manner of Mr. Gordon was ungentle. To which Mr. Gordon hastily and angrily rejoined that he (Mr. Freaner) was a "blackguard." Mr. Freaner instantly pronounced him a "liar," and threw himself into a fighting-position. Mr. Gordon then struck Mr. Freaner, who immediately struck back, knocking down Mr. Gordon, who fell, striking his head against one of the members' desks, inflicting a severe gash in his skull. They were immediately separated by those present.

FORGER AND MURDERER SENTENCED.—In New York, this day, Judge Ingraham sentenced Wm. J. Lane, Jr., convicted of forgery on the Fulton Bank, to imprisonment, with hard labor, at Sing Sing, for three years and three months. Mortimer Shay, convicted of the murder of John Leary in October last, was then brought up and sentenced to be hung on the 20th of April next.

DEATH OF PROF. GOODRICH, OF YALE COLLEGE.—The Rev. Chauncey Allen Goodrich, D.D., Professor of Pastoral Theology at Yale College, died, at his residence in New Haven, on this day, of paralysis. His age was about seventy. He was at one time settled as pastor over a Congregational church in Middletown, Connecticut. In 1817 he was elected Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory at Yale. This position he held until 1839, when he was transferred to the Professorship of Pastoral Theology, which he retained until his decease. In 1820 he declined the offered Presidency of Williams College. During the last thirty years he has been extensively known as the compiler of a Greek grammar, "Latin Lessons," and "Greek Lessons," and as the editor of the "Quarterly Christian Spectator." Of late years he has devoted himself chiefly to the editorship of the Dictionary of his father-in-law, Dr. Webster.

MARRIED AND DIED THE SAME DAY.—A Dayton (Ohio) paper publishes the marriage of Mr. Stephen H. Dogget to Miss Emma L. Harris, both of that city. The ceremony took place this day at nine o'clock A.M. In the same paper appears the notice of Mr. Dogget's death on the day of his nuptials, at half-past twelve o'clock P.M. The deceased was in his twenty-first year.

SALE OF THE MARIETTA RAILROAD.—The Marietta & Cincinnati Railroad, with its effects, was sold at Chillicothe this day, in accordance with the decree of court, and

was purchased by Noah Wilson, David Gibson, and others, as trustees under the agreement for the capitalization. It was sold for \$200,000.

TERRIFIC GALE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO.—This day, in the evening, Cleveland was visited with a terrific storm. Men were lifted from their feet and carried several rods; chimneys were torn off, and buildings unroofed and moved from their foundations; carriages were turned quickly over; hats sailed through the air like kites; windows were smashed; people who were out when the gale commenced rushed wildly hither and thither, having apparently lost their senses. Old citizens say there has never been such a gale as this since Cleveland was founded. The damage was great, although it is believed but one death occurred from it.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—FEARFUL LEAP.—In New York, some burglars entered the store of Dexter & Lambert's silk and fringe warehouse, No. 540 Pearl Street; but it so happened that a clerk slept in the store, and thus the designs of the burglars were frustrated. He had been out in the evening to see some friends, and, returning about half-past ten, he observed that the store had been broken into. Without entering the premises or causing any alarm, he went in search of a policeman, and soon found Officer Huggins, of the Sixth Precinct. Two other officers of the same ward also soon came to the ground. Two of the officers entered the store, while one kept watch outside. On the second floor they saw two men, one of whom attempted to raise and leap from a window to the sidewalk, but Officer Huggins called to him to desist, or he would shoot him. At the same time the officer discharged one barrel of his revolver, whereupon the fellow fled to the top story, opened the scuttle and reached the roof of the store, which is a five-story building. The three policemen and also the prisoner called to the man on the roof, demanding him to stop and submit to arrest; but, disregarding their demands, the desperado instantly resolved to make a fearful plunge, in hopes of regaining his liberty. Thereupon he jumped to the roof of a building some twenty feet beneath where he stood, from which he rolled and fell between the buildings to the pavement.

The officers, who were near when the reckless plunge was taken, hurried down, and there found the burglar in the most horrible condition. In the fall he sustained a compound fracture of the right thigh, the bones of the leg having been driven through the flesh at right angles; the left leg was broken below the knee, and his head and face were terribly cut and bruised. This

victim to his own recklessness, who preferred death to captivity, and whose prospects were the serving of a term of years in Sing Sing should he fall into the clutches of the officers, was taken and conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he still remains in a very precarious condition. The attending surgeon, who has decided that the fractured thigh must be amputated, has very little hopes of his patient's recovery.

The name of this man is said to be Charles Murphy. That of his associate, who submitted quietly to the officers, is Louis Bernowski, a Polish Jew, who has served a term in the State prison. The burglary was committed in the old-fashioned way: padlocks were torn off, doors were driven in, a hole was made through the ceiling of the roof, through which they entered, and packed up about \$4000 worth of goods, which they were ready to depart with when disturbed by the clerk, Mr. Wagner.

WOMAN ROASTED TO DEATH.—This day, a most horrible affair took place in Pittsburg, Pa. A woman named Mary Watson was literally roasted alive at her residence on Saw Mill Run, in Chartiers township, in the evening. It appeared from the testimony that about eight o'clock in the evening one of her neighbors smelt something burning in the house, and, on entering, to ascertain what it was, found the deceased lying on the floor, her body burned to a crisp. The fire was extinguished; but the deceased was then past human aid, and all efforts to restore animation proved useless. The husband was absent at the time, and, as there was no one but the woman in the house, it is impossible to say positively how the accident occurred. It is probable, however, that her clothes caught fire, and that, unable to help herself, she in this way perished. The deceased was nearly seventy years of age, and well known in the neighborhood where she resided.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—In Cincinnati, this day, died Mrs. McCabe, a resident of the Thirteenth Ward, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and six years. She was a native of Ireland, and the mother of Alexander McCabe, a well-known leather-dealer in that city.

A TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN HENRY COUNTY, VIRGINIA.—THREE BROTHERS KILLED.—The subjoined account of one of the most desperate affrays that ever occurred (which took place this day) appears in the "Petersburg (Va.) Express." It says:—

It appears that some years since, a granddaughter of the venerable and talented Vincent Witcher, Esq., of Pittsylvania county, married a gentleman from the adjoining county of Henry, whose name was Clemmens.

His Christian name we have been unable to ascertain. The maiden name of Mr. Witcher's grand-daughter was Smith. The parties lived happily together until about eighteen months since, when, upon the most unfounded suspicions, as we have been informed, Mr. Clemmens desired a separation from his wife, and immediately instituted proceedings for a divorce, at the same time impeaching her honor as the grounds for his course.

Last Saturday was set apart for the taking of depositions, and the parties met at a magisterial precinct in Henry county. Mr. Witcher appeared to defend the suit and protect the honor of his grand-daughter. The taking of the depositions progressed, and, after the plaintiff had finished with a witness, Mr. Witcher asked a question, which greatly exasperated the husband, Mr. Clemmens. He immediately arose, drawing a pistol at the same time, and fired at Mr. Witcher. Mr. Witcher, it seems, also quickly rose, and drew a pistol from his pocket, and as the ball of his antagonist grazed around the abdomen, he fired, striking Clemmens in the forehead and killing him instantly.

A nephew of Mr. Witcher, and a Mr. Smith, brother of Mrs. Clemmens, hearing the firing, rushed into the room. A brother of Mr. Clemmens, who had also been attracted by the pistol-reports, fired at a nephew of Mr. Witcher, the ball taking effect, and producing, it is feared, a fatal wound. Upon seeing his nephew shot, Mr. Vincent Witcher again fired, striking Clemmens No. 2, and killing him instantly.

At this stage of the sanguinary affair, Mr. Smith, a brother of Mrs. Clemmens, drew a bowie-knife, but had scarcely unsheathed the blade when he was fired upon by a second brother of Clemmens, the ball taking effect in the shoulder, and producing a painful wound. Infuriated by his wound, Mr. Smith rushed upon his antagonist, and with one powerful thrust of the knife completely disembowelled Clemmens No. 3, the unfortunate man falling dead on the spot.

Three of the parties dead, and the other three all wounded, the horrible tragedy here ended.

Vincent Witcher, Esq., the chief actor in this truly terrible affair, is widely known throughout Virginia. He served for many years in the lower House of the Legislature, and subsequently represented his district in the State Senate with signal ability. He is a prominent member of the Whig party, and his name has been repeatedly mentioned in connection with the office of Governor of the Commonwealth. He succeeded Whitmell P. Tunstall, upon the death of that gentleman, as President of the Richmond & Danville Railroad. After two years' service, he resigned the presidency of the road, and has since been engaged in the practice of his profession,—that of a lawyer.

Our informant states that throughout this painful suit, which Mr. Witcher believes to have been instituted against an innocent grand-daughter, he has acted with great forbearance, and the part he has been compelled finally to act will be with none a source of deeper regret than himself.

The same paper, of a later date, contains some further particulars in relation to this dreadful tragedy. It says:—

As we anticipated, the hurried account we gave yesterday of the killing of the three brothers Clement—and not Clemmens, as stated by us—contained a few errors, regarding locality and names, which we hasten to correct. This we are enabled to do through the kindness of a gentleman now residing in our midst, who once lived in the section of our country where the horrible tragedy was enacted, and is intimately acquainted with all the parties who participated in this most deplorable and truly bloody affair.

The feud existing between the Witcher and the Clement families is of long duration,—some twelve months or more,—and grew out of the marriage of Mr. James Clement, who is the youngest of five brothers, with Miss Victoria Smith, a daughter of the late Dr. Albert Smith, and a grand-daughter of Vincent Witcher, Esq. The parties are all wealthy, and occupy a high social position in the respective counties which they represent, the Clements belonging to Franklin and the Witchers to Pittsylvania county.

The marriage between Mr. James Clement and Miss Victoria Smith was solemnized about two years ago last fall, and the nuptials were celebrated with great *éclat*, a brilliant party being given in honor of the event, which was attended by the *élite* of the two counties, who flocked in large numbers, by invitation, from all parts of that section, to do honor to the joyous occasion. For several months the wedded pair lived together with naught but the most unalloyed happiness shining on the rosy pathway of their early matrimonial career. At length the “green-eyed” monster, jealousy, reared his horrid front in the household of the happy couple, and ultimately placed such restrictions upon the young and confiding wife as to render her very existence a burden too intolerable to be borne.

She finally resolved to leave the roof of her husband, and removed to the residence of her mother, Mrs. Dr. Albert Smith, in the county of Pittsylvania, where she now resides, and, by the advice of her friends, during the fall of 1859, instituted suit against her husband for divorce. Soon after the institution of the suit, the parties met at Sandy Level, Pittsylvania county, for the purpose of taking depositions. Here a charge was made by the husband, Mr. James Clement, which involved alike the honor of his wife and that of Mr. William P. Gilbert, a young gentle-

man present, which was resented by Mr. Gilbert on the spot. Pistols were drawn, and nine shots exchanged, five of which took effect, injuring Mr. Gilbert and his brother, as well as two of the Messrs. Clement, but none of them seriously.

This serious affray, of course, greatly increased the ill feeling which had been engendered between the parties; and the matter finally became so much talked of that most of the citizens of the two counties were involved in the difficulty, each party having its warm and zealous adherents.

Added to other causes which had so estranged the two families, some time since Mr. James Clement, the husband, by some means obtained possession of a sprightly child, the only issue of the marriage, and placed it with his own relatives. The grandfather, Captain Witcher, and a large party of friends, deeming this act an outrage, and believing that the mother was the proper custodian of the offspring, by due process of law recovered the infant and restored it to its maternal parent.

Last Saturday, the 25th instant, as stated yesterday, the parties all met at a locality in Franklin county, (some say Brooks's and others Dickinson's store,) to take further depositions to be used in the suit now pending for divorce. A question propounded by Captain Witcher so exasperated Mr. James Clement, the defendant in the suit, that he resorted to the use of his pistol for an answer, but fired too quickly to make sure of his aim. Captain Witcher returned the fire, and killed the husband of his grand-daughter on the spot, the ball striking in the forehead. Ralph Clement, rushing to his brother's aid, shared the same fate, from the discharge of a pistol in the same hands which had sped the messenger of death with such unerring certainty to the brain of his brother James. Johnson Clement, another brother, fired at Mr. John Archer Smith, a grandson of Mr. Witcher, who was present, and brother to Mrs. Victoria Clement, severely wounding him in the shoulder. The wounded man then rushed upon Johnson Clement with a bowie-knife, and made a fatal thrust into his bowels, the unfortunate victim falling dead on the spot. The other party to the affray, engaged on the Witcher side, was a Mr. Samuel Swanson, Jr., also a devoted grandson of Mr. Witcher. Mr. Swanson was wounded, but will recover. Mr. Smith, the brother of Mrs. Clement, it is thought, will die of the severe wound received in the shoulder.

Mr. James Clement was about twenty-eight years of age, and the youngest of five brothers. He was a farmer by occupation. His brother Ralph was a lawyer, and Johnson, the other brother killed, was, like James, also a farmer. Two other brothers emigrated West several years ago. The fa-

ther of the unfortunate young men who have thus met such violent deaths is Dr. George Clement, a very wealthy and prosperous farmer. He formerly resided in Franklin county, but has recently removed to Pittsylvania.

Mrs. Victoria Clement (formerly Miss Victoria Smith) is said to be a lady of about twenty-one years of age, possesses extraordinary personal beauty, and is highly accomplished. She is a daughter of the late Dr. Albert Smith, who died leaving a large estate and five children, two sons and three daughters. His widow still survives, with whom Mrs. Victoria Clement has resided since she left the home of her husband.

Captain Vincent Witcher is, perhaps, as widely known in Virginia as any man within the limits of the Commonwealth. For twenty-one consecutive years, in the popular branch as well as in the Senate of our State Legislature he has played no unimportant part. His speeches in the Legislature always commanded the undivided attention of that body, and were characterized by a force of logic and power of reasoning that rendered them wellnigh irresistible.

We understand that up to the time of the difficulties growing out of the unfortunate marriage between the two families, Dr. Clement and Vincent Witcher, Esq., were what may be termed bosom-friends. They frequently visited one another, counselled together, and interchanged opinions concerning all the ordinary transactions of life.

FATAL AFFRAY BETWEEN STUDENTS AT EMORY AND HENRY COLLEGE, VIRGINIA.—This day, a fatal affray occurred between two students of Emory and Henry College, Virginia,—one named Reese, whose father resides near Columbus, Ga., the other, John B. Brownlow, the son of Rev. W. G. Brownlow, of Knoxville, Tenn. The young men had had an altercation in consequence of opprobrious language used by young Brownlow. After they had been parted by the bystanders, Brownlow unexpectedly struck Reese a blow above the right temple with a very large club, from which he died in the course of the next day.

The Rev. W. G. Brownlow, in the last number of his paper, the "Knoxville Whig," gives the following particulars of the affray. It appears that his son was a much smaller boy than his antagonist, and had been knocked down and cruelly kicked in the face before he gave the fatal blow, which was inflicted with a stick that lay within his reach. He adds:—

He did not leave until after the physicians pronounced the deceased in no serious danger, and until my son was arraigned before the Faculty and acquitted and ordered to go to his studies. He will return to Abingdon at the proper time, and surrender himself up to the proper authorities, and await his trial

under the laws of Virginia. As he is not and never was a quarrelsome young man, and in morals will compare favorably with the better class of young men at college, I respectfully suggest to newspaper editors and their correspondents the great injustice of visiting upon him the political or personal sins of his FATHER, over whom he has never exercised any control.

MORTIMER SHAY SENTENCED FOR MURDER.—In New York, this day, sentence was passed upon Mortimer Shay, convicted of the murder of John Leary. The judge spoke as follows:—

"Mortimer Shay, you have been convicted of the murder of John Leary, in October last, at the liquor-store known as Crown's grocery, at the Five Points. Of your agency in taking the life of the deceased there can be no doubt. Although a quarrel existed between him and Smith, you had no right to interfere except for preserving the peace. Instead of doing so, you became a principal in the affray; and, when the deceased ran from you, you pursued him with an open knife, and struck a blow with such force as to drive the blade of the knife so firmly in the temple that you were unable to pull it out, and you then fled, leaving the knife in the wound. The consequences that follow from these acts are only chargeable to yourself. You frequented the place where this happened for the purposes of drink, associating with the vilest portion of the community, in a den of vice which should be suppressed by the public authorities, if they have the power, and there your passions became aroused and you perpetrated the act for which you are now to suffer. The frequency with which such affrays are originated, and the disposition of so many to engage in them without regard to the consequences, call for punishment. If young men like yourself and in your class of life would devote themselves to honest industry in this country, they may always rise to respectability and independence; but if, instead of so doing, they resort to houses of drinking and prostitution, spending their days in vice, degradation, misery, and ruin must be their portion. During the present term of this court, three persons have been before me for murders committed on these premises. In all the cases of murder tried at this court, the prisoners have been young men whose crimes are to be traced to their habits and associations; and, in fourteen cases of homicide which have been before me, the crimes may all be traced to the use of liquor and the frequenting of places for its sale. Do not place too much reliance upon the efforts that may be made in your behalf, but rather endeavor to prepare yourself for that death to which the law condemns you, that, when your life here is

terminated, you may find forgiveness beyond the grave. The sentence of the court is that you, Mortimer Shay, for the murder of which you have been convicted, be taken hence to the prison from which you came, and there, on the 20th day of April next, between the hours of nine o'clock in the morning and two in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you be dead. And may God have mercy on you."

There was no apparent emotion in the prisoner's manner.

ARREST OF A MAN CHARGED WITH COMMITTING AN UNMENTIONABLE CRIME.—In Louisville, Kentucky, this day, a man, calling himself John Haskell and hailing from Massachusetts, but who is said to be an Englishman and a sailor, recently from New Orleans, was arrested for committing an outrage on three boys. A crowd gathered about the court-house, increasing in numbers till two o'clock, when the mayor ordered a steam fire-engine to the spot to drive them away. This was temporarily successful; but, toward dark, the crowd swelled till it numbered several thousand, and an attack upon the jail and application of lynch law to the prisoner was apprehended.

The military were ordered to hold themselves in readiness. Two pieces of cannon were placed inside the jail and the police marshalled. The latter kept the square in front of the jail clear, and arrested several intoxicated and turbulent persons.

THE CATHOLIC BISHOP OF TENNESSEE DEAD.—This day, Bishop Miles, of Tennessee, died at Nashville. He was seventy years of age, and had performed the duties of bishop twenty-five years.

SENATORIAL DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.—This day, a caucus of the Democratic United States Senators was held at Washington; and, among other resolutions bearing on the subject of slavery, were the following:—

"Resolved, That neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature, whether by direct legislation or legislation of an indirect and unfriendly nature, possesses the power to annul or impair the constitutional right of any citizen of the United States to take his slave-property into the common Territories; but it is the duty of the Federal Government there to afford for that as for other species of property the needful protection; and, if experience should at any time prove that the Judiciary does not possess power to insure adequate protection, it will then become the duty of Congress to supply such deficiency.

"Resolved, That the inhabitants of an organized Territory of the United States, when they rightfully form a Constitution to

be admitted as a State into the Union, may then, for the first time,—like the people of a State when forming a new Constitution,—decide for themselves whether slavery, as a domestic institution, shall be maintained or prohibited within their jurisdiction; and if Congress shall admit them as a State, 'they shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission.'"

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 26.

FIGHT WITH CUTLASSES ON A UNITED STATES VESSEL.—This day, a quarrel occurred between Lieuts. Meade and Field, on the quarterdeck of the Saranac, in which cutlasses were drawn and a fight ensued; but, those present interfering, an end was put to the strife. It is said the quarrel was of old standing.

DESPERATE AFFRAY IN BALTIMORE.—In Baltimore, this day, a desperate affray took place at Hewell's restaurant, in South Paca Street, in which pistols were used, and Nicholas Manly (a brother of the Deputy Police-Marshal, Stephen Manly, and also of Captain John Manly, Captain of the Southern District Station) was shot through the breast, and is supposed to be fatally wounded. It appears that Manly and a man named John Bangs (formerly a police-officer) went into the house of Hewell, and, both being in liquor, they became noisy and quarrelsome, and got to breaking things, and at length forced their way into an upper room, where a party were playing cards. They were ordered out by Hewell and his son-in-law, Charles Hews, who is his bar-keeper. A fight was the result; when Hewell discharged two barrels of a revolver at Bangs and Manly,—the last of whom was shot, as above stated. Bangs narrowly escaped,—the bullet taking effect in his coat-skirt.

INHUMAN BUTCHERY OF TWO HUNDRED INDIANS.—In California, this day, a most cowardly and brutal butchery was enacted on the islands in Humboldt Bay, in the rancherias along Eel River and on the shore to the south and west of Eureka. The victims were Indians, including men, women, and children, and the perpetrators a body of white men who inhabit the surrounding country. It seems that the farmers and stock-owners, having failed to obtain the sanction of Governor Downey to war against the miserable savages, (who have been for a long time in a starving condition in consequence of having been driven from their hunting-grounds into the mountains by the white settlers,) organized, secretly, a vigilance-committee and divided their forces into several gangs, who, at a given hour, were to attack the various Indian villages and spare neither

age, sex, nor condition. The design was carried out in a fearful manner, as the following particulars disclose:—

At Indian Island, (opposite the town of Eureka, and distant but a few hundred yards,) more than forty Indians were killed, three-fourths of the number being women and children. On the beach, south of the entrance to the bay, forty or fifty Indians were also killed. Report says all that were there—every one—were killed. A simultaneous attack was made upon the villages on Eel River. From what was known in Eureka, not less than two hundred Indians—men, women, and children—were killed on the Sabbath morning.

Mr. Van Ness, the sheriff of Humboldt county, says that the butchery on Humboldt Bay was committed by some forty men who had come from Eel River on horseback. They hitched their animals at the south end of the bay, and seized a boat belonging to Captain Buhne, the pilot, with which they crossed to the opposite shore and entered upon their hell-work. Before daylight, they had slaughtered every man, woman, and child they could find. They then proceeded to Indian Island, up the bay, and re-enacted the bloody tragedy which they had performed on the mainland, and returned to where they had hitched their horses, and rode off. The sheriff estimated the number of Indians slaughtered along the bay at eighty, including women and children. It is probable that the butcheries committed in these places constitute but a portion of the horrid slaughter of that morning. These forty men were evidently detailed for bay-duty, while other divisions of the gang prosecuted their fiendish part of the work in the interior.

The citizens of Eureka and around the bay were bitter in their feelings toward those engaged in this slaughter, and were anxious to bring them to punishment.

DEATH OF A YOUNG GIRL IN CINCINNATI FROM ATTEMPTING TO PROCURE AN ABORTION.—In Cincinnati, this day, a young and handsome woman, named Cornelia A. Cawkins, met her death at No. 26 Fifth Street, by taking medicines to procure an abortion. The deceased was eighteen years of age at the time of her death. She went there some few months ago, with a younger sister, where they engaged themselves to one of the theatres as "ballet-girls." She became acquainted with Charles Young, whose mother kept a boarding-house, and through him she became a boarder, where she had been for some time. An intimacy sprang up between them, and for some weeks it was known about the house that she was in a state of pregnancy. Charles Young sent his brother William, some days ago, to get some oil of tansy, which he

gave to Charles, not knowing what it was wanted for. Cornelia acknowledged to her sister and others that she had taken oil of tansy, and that Charles Young had made an effort to produce an abortion. About a week ago she was taken very sick and was in great agony. She continued to get worse, and Dr. Fowler was called in, when he administered ginger-tea and white hazel, as the only means of saving her. The result was a speedy death.

The jury brought in a verdict that she came to her death by using medicines given her by Charles Young for the purpose of producing premature parturition.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER PORTSMOUTH.—This day, the steamer Portsmouth, for Kansas City, with a cargo of lumber and other stuff, struck a snag and sunk, when near Leavenworth, in twelve feet of water. The boat is a total loss, and is insured. Most of her cargo will be recovered.

BURNING OF A TOBACCO-FACTORY.—This day, the tobacco-factory of George Walker, near Glasgow, Missouri, was destroyed by fire. The loss amounted to \$5000 in tobacco, and \$5000 in bank-notes which were in the safe.

BOY KILLED.—In Hudson, Michigan, this day, three boys were engaged in playing upon a pile of logs on the roadside, in front of Ocobock & Foster's spoke-factory, when one of them—a son of George Bate, aged about twelve years—lost his knife between the logs. In order to get the knife, the attempt was made to pry the logs apart. Two of the boys pryed from the top of the pile, while young Bate stood at the bottom or on the side of the pile, assisting, when the log which they were prying suddenly gave way, and was precipitated down the pile with great velocity, knocking the unfortunate lad down and rolling over his entire body, resting upon his head. His skull was crushed, and he died almost instantly.

A RAILROAD-ACCIDENT occurred on the Marietta road, about eleven miles from Cincinnati, at Vincent's Station, of which a correspondent of the "Cincinnati Gazette" gives the following account. He says:—

"The train was the eastward-bound express, and was going at the rate of (say) fifteen miles an hour, when all at once a sharp 'toot' of the engineer's whistle warned us of our danger. The brakemen instantly put down brakes; a second more, and we were witnesses of a dreadful accident. The passengers thought, from the hissing of steam, that another train was approaching with fearful rapidity, and that in an instant more we would all be in eternity, but were joyfully disappointed. A tremendous crash,

and our train stopped, which we thought was only to give us warning of a fearful death.

"The cars did not move: the passengers, as calmly as could be expected, commenced leaving the car, when a sight sickening to the very heart was before us. The train was approaching a high trestle, when our engineer saw that a rail had been removed; but his warning was not in time; for the locomotive and tender had gone down about thirty feet, and was as total a wreck as man ever saw. The tender was on the ground, broken to atoms; the locomotive was on the back end, a perfectly indescribable mass. It was as if by magic that the bystanders removed the timbers from off the men; when the engineer, Alfred Riddlow, said, 'Boys, be not alarmed: I am still alive, with only an arm, leg, side, and head broken.' We soon disentangled him, and then helped the fireman out, who, though terribly bruised, was able to stand, and even walk to the cars, where he was made as comfortable as possible."

The engineer makes this statement:—"Some three miles from where the accident occurred, the train passed over two fence-rails that had been placed across the track, no doubt with the intention of throwing the train off the track; but the engine was so heavy that it cut them in two, and the train passed in safety. This was on a very high trestle, and was a sort of warning not to proceed too fast." He further says that when he was about fifty yards from what is known as the Hartshorne Trestle, which is very high, he discovered that a rail had been removed, or, rather, misplaced, about a foot. It was too late to stop the train; but he did his duty; and though it was in his power to leap from the danger and land safely, he did not do it, and went down at his post.

A few days since, the Legislature passed a bill for the sale of the road; and yesterday the act was put into effect by the road being sold to an English company, who, it is understood, will at once go to work to make it a No. 1 road. When the result of the sale was despatched along the route, it is supposed that some ignorant person, thinking that they would lose some claim that they had against the old company, removed the rail as a sort of retaliation.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN CHARLESTON.—The morning of this day, a little before four o'clock, the citizens of Charleston, South Carolina, were aroused by an alarm of fire, which was found to proceed from the building known as the Cannonsboro Rice-Mill, situated at the foot of Mill Street, in the northwestern part of the city. This was one of the first rice-mills ever put up in Charleston, and its engine and machinery

were built in England. In latter years it had become the property of a joint stock company, and was in excellent order, turning out some of the finest rice brought to market. The watchman on the premises, at the hour above mentioned, seeing smoke issuing from the eastern side of the mill, immediately awoke the superintendent, who slept upon the premises, when they both entered the mill and found the inside enveloped in flames. After burning for some hours, (a considerable portion of it being wood,) the whole building became a blackened mass of ruins. With it were consumed about five thousand bushels of rice.

The fine residence of Mr. Edward S. Lucas, some distance to the south, also took fire from the sparks which blew over from the mill, and the entire roof and upper story were destroyed, while the balance was much injured by water, &c. The elegant furniture, books, and paintings were removed, but much of it considerably injured and bruised; and about seventy dozen of fine old wine, belonging to the estate of T. B. Lucas, was destroyed or plundered. Some of the smaller buildings in the yard were injured. The building may possibly be repaired for \$2000.

The mill was insured in the Firemen's Insurance Company for \$10,000, as also Mr. Lucas's house in the same, for \$10,000; but there was no insurance on the furniture, library, or pictures.

As there was no fire in the engine-room, and as the superintendent saw many things disarranged and in different positions when he entered the mill from what they were when he closed it at half-past eleven o'clock, the impression is that it was the act of an incendiary.

DEATH OF C. M. JACKSON.—Gen. C. M. Jackson, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives of Georgia, died, this day, at Augusta.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 27.

REMOVAL OF GENERAL JACKSON'S REMAINS.—This day, Gov. Harris, of Tennessee, sent a special message to the House of Representatives, enclosing the following letter from Major Andrew Jackson, remonstrating against removing the remains of General Jackson from the Hermitage. The Senate had already passed a bill for that purpose:—

SEA-SONG, BAY OF ST. LOUIS. }
SHIELDSBOROUGH, Feb. 22, 1860. }

His Excellency Governor Harris:—I was called from my old home, the Hermitage, a few weeks since, to the South, my present residence, on some business, and expected to return before the adjournment of the pre-

sent Legislature, which perhaps I cannot do. I now write you, sir, for the purpose of expressing the dying sentiments of my venerated father, to me and Mrs. Jackson, just before his decease, as I perceive a movement has been made in the Legislature to have his and Mrs. Jackson's remains removed to the State Capitol grounds at Nashville. He called me and my wife up to his bedside and said, "My son and daughter, it may become necessary for you to sell or dispose of the Hermitage grounds hereafter; but I beg of you to let my remains and those of my dear wife remain together at the Hermitage,—a sacred spot to me,—there to rest in peace and quiet until the final day of judgment, when our Lord and Master will call for us." &c. &c.

I have written you rather hastily, Governor, upon the subject; and will you do me the favor to present the expression I have here used of the dying request of my father, to the members of the Legislature generally? Perhaps they may, under the circumstances, reconsider the matter. I trust so. I, nor any member of my family, have been consulted in the matter. Therefore, we all earnestly and respectfully protest against it. Oh, let his bones and ashes repose at his own chosen and loved Hermitage! Do plead with the members about it, and oblige your distressed friend,

ANDREW JACKSON.

VIOLATING A CHILD.—In New York, this day, Patrick Loughlin, a bricklayer, was tried in the Sessions, charged with having committed an outrage on the person of a little girl, seven years of age. The offence was committed on the 3d of January last, at No. 304 Mott Street. The mother of the girl left the child with the prisoner for about half an hour, and when she returned she found her daughter and the prisoner in a room together, with the door locked. When the door was opened, she met her little girl partially intoxicated, and crying. Upon asking the cause, the child said she had been abused. An examination of the child showed an outrage had been committed, and that she was probably maimed for life. The child was taken to a physician, who examined her, and who was of the same opinion as the mother. The defende^d introduced character to show improbability, and one witness swore that he offered money to the child's mother—a hard-working woman—if she would abandon the case. The bribe—of twenty-five dollars—was not accepted. The jury, after an absence of about a quarter of an hour, returned with a verdict of guilty. The Recorder sentenced the prisoner to eleven years and six months' imprisonment. During the trial there were forty ladies in the court, who seemed to gloat over the proceedings; and one woman, after sentence

was pronounced, got up in her seat and waved her handkerchief.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE met this day, in obedience to the proclamation of the Governor, who called them together in extra session,—the cause of which was the neglect to provide for the railroads at the last session.

SMOKE-HOUSE BURNED DOWN.—This day, the smoke-house of Roe & Co., in St. Louis, with a large quantity of bacon, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,600.

SUPPOSED MURDER.—The body of an unknown white man was found floating in the Delaware, above Philadelphia, near Tacony, this day. As the jaw was broken in two places, and the head otherwise much cut and bruised, there was no doubt that death was the result of design. A post-mortem examination was made on the body by Dr. S. P. Brown, who testified to the nature of the injuries, and to his conviction that they were purposely inflicted with a design to take life. Deceased appeared to have been in the water but a few hours. He was five feet four inches high, stout and muscular, with black hair and heavy sandy whiskers. His dress was heavy black overcoat with blue lining, dark pants, white woollen drawers, with white woollen and red and black striped under-shirt.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—**WOMAN BURNED.**—About six o'clock in the evening of this day a fire occurred in the drug-manufactory of Charles Ellis & Co., No. 724 Market Street, in the following manner:—Mrs. Rebecca Haslam, employed in the finishing-department, was directed to prepare a small phial of "cantharidal collodion," and went into a room adjoining, and obtained a large bottle of collodion, which is very inflammable and explosive. In returning, she struck the bottle against a table and broke it, and the contents were spilled over her dress and apron. Unthinkingly, she raised her apron and shook it into a gas jet, setting it on fire. The room contained a large quantity of straw, which was set on fire, and the flames spread rapidly. All the operatives made their escape uninjured, except Mrs. Haslam, who was shockingly burned about the head and body; so much so that her recovery is doubtful. She was taken to the hospital. The fire in the manufactory of Messrs. Ellis & Co. was confined to two of the stories. It did not extend to the front building, and will not interfere with the business of the firm. Their loss is from \$5000 to \$10,000, and is covered by insurance. The stock of Dr. Armstrong, botanic physician, occupying the adjoining building, was damaged by water. Also that of

E. P. Moyer & Bro., saddlers and harness-makers, in the rear. The building in which the fire originated is owned by Joseph Harrison, Jr., whose loss is covered by insurance.

LAWYER CONVICTED OF FORGERY.—This day, Benjamin Kimball, member of the Penobscot bar, Maine, was convicted of forging a deposition by which he obtained a divorce from his wife.

MURDERERS OF MR. WARREN.—In Mississippi, this day, David and Lewis Castleman were arrested on suspicion of having committed the atrocious murder on the store-boat near Diamond Island. The "Vicksburg Whig" says:—

Their examination was held before Rob't Burney, Esq., justice of the peace in Madison parish, and was concluded the following day. The accused were bound over in the sum of \$2500 to appear before the circuit court of Madison parish. The evidence against the young men is stated to have been exceedingly meagre, while the defence offered evidence proving that they were twelve miles distant on the night the murder was committed. The magistrate concluded, however, to send them to the circuit court.

TWO WIVES CLAIMING THE AMERICAN PUGILIST—Mrs. Adah I. Menken, who has heretofore been supposed to be the wife of Heenan, has her claims disputed. His real wife publishes the following, addressed to the husband of Mrs. Menken, who, it appears, is yet alive:—

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 27.

Mr. A. J. Menken.—*Dear Sir:*—I trust you will pardon the liberty I take in writing you, an entire stranger to me save by reputation. On looking over "Wilkes' Spirit of the Times," I saw your letter denying Adah I. Menken's marriage with John C. Heenan, and claiming her as your wife, which statements are perfectly correct, unless (as you say) it is lawful for a man to have two wives. I think it my duty as a wife, in my husband's absence, to make known to you facts which you should have learned long since. By doing so, I hope to convince you of my husband's innocence in this matter. First, allow me to state that I was married to John C. Heenan, November 14, 1859, in Christ Church, Boston, Mass., and have lived with him since that time until his departure for Europe, January 6, 1860; and, as the Atlantic Cable did not succeed, I don't think either party can be charged with the crime of bigamy. He never made Mrs. Menken's acquaintance until last fall, although she had been writing him for the past year. To quote her own words, "a loving sister might write a

beloved brother." She telegraphed him from this city, last July, I think, that she would leave here on the 15th. She wrote him from Alexandria, Va., and several times from Cincinnati. At the latter place she named a yacht for him, and says the Club presented her with a large picture of him. She also sent to the "Clipper" office a set of American colors, with the request that he would wear them in his next fight, which request was not complied with, as they are seen hanging in Rock Cottage, Bloomingdale Road. She wished him to direct his letters to Edwin F. S. Price, M.D., thus using a physician's name now practising in Shreveport. Poetry has appeared in the "Clipper" at different times with this name, but containing too much sentimental nonsense to emanate from a gentleman's pen. She tells him in one of her epistles that she is unhappily married, and wishes their correspondence kept secret, giving as a reason that she had applied for a divorce, and that you, her husband, were endeavoring to obtain property belonging to her. Of these family matters I wish to know nothing, and only mention them as items from her letters. My husband, as soon as he learns of this woman's audacity, will, through the medium of the press, refute her lies, and make known his marriage with myself. It has marred my happiness not a little to hear his name spoken of in connection with this woman, and had I not unbounded faith in his honor I should indeed be wretched.

Hoping you will not deem me bold for writing you, I remain

Yours respectfully,

JOSEPHINE HEENAN.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE ALABAMA LEGISLATURE.—This day, the Alabama Legislature adjourned. The Governor failed to approve of the Convention bill.

THE MASSACHUSETTS STRIKE.—This day, six hundred shoemakers (about two-thirds of the number employed) at Haverhill organized for a strike for higher wages.

MURDER OF MR. BOSHE WOODS, IN CALIFORNIA.—This day, a Mr. Boshe Woods, living on Richland Creek, San Saba county, was killed by Indians, having been shot through five times.

HEROIC INSTANCE OF FEMALE PRESENCE OF MIND.—This day, a little daughter of Mr. E. D. Reese, residing near Starksville, Miss., fell into a cistern sixteen feet deep to the water. Her eldest sister Ann, being at a short distance and seeing the accident, immediately ran to the spot, and, wrapping the rope tightly round her waist, descended, caught the child in her arms, and was safely drawn to the surface by a negro woman

whom she called before she went down. Neither was injured.

SALE OF THE STEAMSHIPS MOSES TAYLOR AND ILLINOIS.—This day, in New York, the steamships Moses Taylor and Illinois were resold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange. Commodore Vanderbilt was the purchaser. Twenty-five thousand dollars each was paid for the vessels.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—This day, the extra session of the Missouri Legislature, called by the Governor to take action on the railroad bills, met at Jefferson City. The organization was effected by the election of Christopher Kribben, of St. Louis, as Speaker of the House.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

LOSS OF THE BARK EXCELSIOR.—This day, the bark Excelsior, of New Haven, was lost while on her passage from New York to Barbadoes. The ship Hartford, Captain Davis, from Liverpool, bound to Charleston, S.C., took off Captain Willard and crew, as also a passenger, named George Petit. The Hartford has also experienced heavy gales, during one of which—on the 30th of January, when in latitude 49° 10', longitude 13° 12'—Albert Steady, a seaman, fell from the fore-top-yard and was drowned.

BURNING OF THE SHIP PHOENIX.—This day, the ship Phoenix, of New York, bound to London, was totally destroyed by fire in Melbourne Bay. The Phoenix was built at Cape Elizabeth, in 1854: twelve hundred and seventy-six tons, rated A 1½, and owned by C. Carey & Co., of that city. The "Melbourne Age" gives the following particulars of the burning of the ship:—

About one o'clock yesterday morning, the master (Captain Hoxie) was aroused by the second officer informing him that the ship was on fire. He immediately went on deck, and, seeing flames issuing from the fore-hatchway, ordered the bell to be rung as an alarm. Captains Thorndike, Creevy, and Dunbar arrived in their boats very shortly afterward, as also officers and crews of the ships Southampton and Oithona. Every effort was made by them to extinguish the flames, but by this time they had gained so great an ascendancy that the force-pump was completely enveloped by them. Orders were then issued to scuttle the vessel; but she rose so fast out of the water that the holes put in were of no avail. At half-past one, Mr. Fullerton, the deputy harbor-master, got alongside; shortly after which the foremast, mainmast, and mizzen-topmast went overboard together with one crash. This lightened the vessel considerably, and brought

her full fifteen inches above the scuttle-holes. Mr. Fullerton then got the volunteers to make fresh attempts at scuttling, but it proved again unsuccessful. At half-past two the foreman and carpenters of the marine-yard arrived, and, under the direction of Mr. Fullerton, had in fifteen minutes two scuttle-holes, eighteen inches square, cut into her side below the water-line. These holes they continued cutting larger as the vessel filled, until she took the ground, at four o'clock, in twenty-five feet of water. The steamer Hercules was kept in readiness; for, in case of the scuttle-holes not being effective, Mr. Fullerton intended to have the chains cut and the vessel towed clear of the harbor. She now lies sunk in four fathoms of water at low tide, the main-deck being awash. If immediate steps are taken, she will be got afloat, and the remainder of the cargo recovered with but little difficulty. The whole of the fire on the upper part of the vessel was extinguished by the engines of the Southampton and Hercules. The Phoenix was to have sailed on the following day for London, having on board a valuable cargo, consisting of upwards of two thousand bales of wool, three hundred tons of hides, and a quantity of tallow. Fortunately, the gold, amounting to fourteen thousand ounces, ten thousand of which bills of lading had been signed for, was not on board, yesterday afternoon being the time fixed for shipping it. No idea as to the origin of the fire can be formed; but, let it have occurred how it may, a strict investigation ought to be held on it. It is the general opinion that very little of the cargo or the lower part of the ship will be found to be damaged by fire, as it seemed to be entirely confined to the upper part. Mrs. Hoxie, with her infant and servant, were rescued by the boats of the Southampton, taking with them only a very small quantity of clothes. Captain Norman, officers, and crew of her Majesty's steam-sloop Victoria were on board shortly after the fire first showed itself.

WRECK OF THE BRIG VICTORIA.—This day, the brig Victoria, from Cardenas to Baltimore, went to pieces off Wiconico. She had previously run ashore.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER CHALLENGE.—The night of this day, the steamer Challenge, from St. Louis for the Illinois River, was sunk near St. Louis. Her cargo has been saved, but the boat, which was valued at \$8000, is a total loss.

FIRE AT GIRARD, PA.—This day, four stores were destroyed by fire in the town of Girard, involving a loss of \$10,000. The tenants were S. H. Bepey, C. F. Rockwell, Hinds & Battles, L. Loveridge, S. Kepell, J. Berker, and W. Platt.

THE EXCITEMENT IN LOUISVILLE.—This day, John Haskell, whose arraignment for examination yesterday on the charge of having committed a heinous crime caused such an excitement, was held in bail for the sum of \$6000, which, failing to procure, he was re-committed.

KILLED BY A FALLING TREE.—This day, Dr. A. G. Howard, of Graniteville, S.C., was found dead, having been killed by a falling tree. His horse was near by, alive, but badly crippled. The doctor had been missing for several days. He was highly esteemed for his many good qualities.

DEATH OF A POET.—This day, Howard H. Caldwell, many of whose poems give evidence of uncommon powers, died at his birthplace, Newberry, S.C., aged twenty-eight years and five months. He was a son of Chancellor James J. Caldwell, and studied law, but soon abandoned it for literary pursuits. His first volume, "Oliatta, and other Poems," was published in 1855, and was much admired, but equally condemned for its many faults. His second effort, the collection issued by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, three years later, was more successful, and was commended by the leading Reviews,—rather, however, for the promise that it afforded for the future, than for its excellence as a whole. The "Newberry Conservatist," in its obituary, says, "Few persons possessed a more engaging address than did Howard Caldwell. He was quick to make friends, but too often lost them by indiscretion."

REPLY OF SECRETARY FLOYD IN RELATION TO INDIAN OUTRAGES IN TEXAS.—This day, Secretary Floyd replied to a letter from Governor Houston in relation to Indian outrages in Texas. He says "that immediate action will be taken by the Government, and able officers despatched to take command of the Department of Texas. A strong reinforcement will also be sent as soon as the season allows."

THE KANSAS LEGISLATURE.—It was this day announced that the bill abolishing slavery in Kansas had been passed by the Legislature of that Territory over the veto of Governor Medary.

TRIAL OF A CELEBRATED FORGER.—This day, in Philadelphia, a celebrated forger, named J. Buchanan Cross, was placed on trial, charged with forgery. Cross sustained in the dock the character he has borne all through the period he has been before the public. His dress was in the latest style, and his hands were encased in nicely-fitting kid gloves. He was on trial on two bills. It is charged in one bill that he was the principal in the commission of the forgery of a

check on the Consolidation Bank for \$770.50. The check is signed Gaul & Austin. In the other bill he is charged as an accessory in another forgery.

William H Webb, the paying-teller at the Consolidation Bank, te-tified that he paid the check for \$770.50 on the 28th of September, 1859.

Mr. Gaul testified that the \$770.50 check was a forgery. He also testified that a check for \$11.50, which was produced, was genuine; that check was given to one Adolph Bishop, who was convicted some time since of passing a forged check upon the same parties. Adolph Bishop came to the witness's store as Charles Miller, and ordered a barrel of ale, which was to be sent to Burlington. He paid in gold, and requested the change to be given in a check, (\$11.50,) to be transmitted through the mail. The ale was sent to Charles Miller, at Burlington.

Officer Bartholomew testified that he went to Burlington to search for Charles Miller; found no Charles Miller, but did find the ale, which nobody claimed.

John Hass, a clerk in the store of J. Garrison, recognised Bishop; he came to the store under the name of Henry Meyer; Bishop bought ten gallons of gin, and asked for a check in change,—a check for \$13.50; the liquor was to be sent to Burlington.

Officer Bartholomew found the gin at Burlington, but no claimant.

Adolph Bishop was next placed on the stand. [He is now awaiting sentence.] He testified as follows: I lived in New York; came to this city; recollect going to Gaul & Austin's and Garrison's; when I went to Gaul & Austin I was living in Market Street, alone; had no friends here; I was sent to Gaul & Austin by Mr. Beech, [who is now in New York under a charge of forgery;] I gave him the check I got in change; Beech was alone when I gave him the check; Beech was always alone when I gave him checks; I know Mr. Cross; saw him in Philadelphia first; I believe he was here when I got the checks; I saw him with Mr. Beech; he was not with Mr. Beech when I gave him the check; I got \$500 from Beech as my share; never got any money from Cross; I did not draw the forged checks; Cross never spoke to me about these forgeries; Cross had nothing to do with the \$500 transaction; I was arrested in Boston; Cross was arrested at the same place; I was arrested before he was.

Officer Buckley testified that he knew nothing of Cross's agency in these forgeries.

Officer Schlem testified that he arrested Cross; they were all arrested in Boston; Cross was discharged; Beech was held by the New York authorities to answer a charge of forgery of \$4000 upon Mr. Bonner, of the "New York Ledger." Cross was afterward arrested in Pittsburg; he denied having any thing to do with these forgeries.

Mr. Powell, a hotel-keeper, testified that Cross stopped at his house on November 18; that was the only time he was there; his servant was there afterward; don't know any thing of his whereabouts in September last.

Henry Allen testified that he knew Cross; witness was here in September; Cross was not here then; no knowledge of his whereabouts in September.

This closed the case for the Commonwealth, without a word of cross-examination of any of the witnesses; and the counsel for the defendant (Messrs. F. C. Brewster and Cassidy) submitted the case to the judge, who then said that there was no evidence upon which he could enter a judgment in case of a conviction.

The jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Cross's counsel then applied for information as to the other bills against their client. After some discussion, Judge Ludlow said that he did not feel warranted in discharging the defendant now, or requesting the District Attorney to submit the other bills (three in number.) There might be other testimony obtained; and for the present he would require him to find bail in the sum of \$2500.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 29.

TWO MEN HUNG BY LYNCH LAW.—The two men implicated by Mrs. Robinson, of Crittenden county, Arkansas, in the murder of her husband, were arrested and conveyed to jail. The jail was afterward broken open by an exasperated mob, who dragged the criminals from the jail to the woods, and there hung them up until they were dead. The woman was reserved; but it was the intention of the citizens to hang her on the 2d of March.

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.—This day, the Wisconsin Republican State Convention, which met at Madison, instructed their delegates to the Chicago Convention to vote for the nomination of Mr. Seward for the Presidency.

A STATE CONVENTION was held at Jefferson, Missouri, to forward the claims of Mr. Edward Bates to the Presidency.

CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This day, the Democratic State Convention met at Sacramento. On the preliminary organization, Philip Moore was chosen chairman, when the Convention adjourned till evening. On reassembling, a desperate struggle took place over the election of a permanent President. Mr. Kirkpatrick, a Latham man, and Mr. Merritt, a Gwin and Weller man, were the candidates. Neither could be elected; when both finally withdrew their names, and Philip Moore was unani-

mously elected, he being satisfactory to both parties. A committee of forty was appointed to draft resolutions, Senator Sharp, of San Francisco, a sympathizer with Douglas, being the chairman, when the Convention adjourned to March 1.

ASSAULTING A HOUSE.—ONE OF THE ASSAULTERS KILLED.—In California, this day, a Mr. Connor, of Poverty Hill, was killed at Yorktown, under the following circumstances. There has long existed among the people of Poverty Hill a feeling of hostility against Chinamen, which has manifested itself on several occasions, in attempts to drive the Celestials from their homes, by destroying their cabins and mining-implements. In all of these acts of aggression Judge Brunton has always taken the part of the Chinamen, several of whom were living in cabins belonging to the judge and situated within his enclosures. At two o'clock in the morning a crowd of men surrounded his house and commenced firing pistols. Judge Brunton was from home. The family consisted of Mrs. B., who was sick abed, her daughter, and two boys, aged about seventeen and nineteen years respectively. On the first alarm they held a consultation, and resolved to defend their position; got out an old rifle and commenced firing, which soon aroused the neighbors, two of whom shortly arrived at the scene, and saw the marauders retreating, carrying one of their comrades, who died in a few hours.

ELOPEMENT FRUSTRATED.—This day, in Boston, an intended elopement by a musician of that city, who has a wife and child, with a young lady, was prevented, in consequence of a timely discovery by the injured wife. During the temporary absence of the wife from home, he packed up his clothes and drew from a savings-bank what money he had, and, it is believed, was intending to leave the country with the girl, with whom he has been suspiciously intimate for some months. A friend of the wife watched his proceedings, and, giving her notice of what was going on, he was compelled to abandon his designs.

ELOPEMENT.—James Owens, of Vincennes, Indiana, was this day arrested by the police of New Orleans, charged with eloping with Mrs. Smith, his brother-in-law's wife. The "New Orleans Bee" gives the following account of the arrest:—

In January last, James Owens, of Vincennes, Indiana, sold out and went to St. Louis, from whence the report shortly came that he was drowned. He "left" six children to the care of James Smith, whose sister he had married. On the 28th ult., Mrs. Smith left her husband and joined the late drowned Owens in a flight to New

Or ans. The disconsolate husband telegraphed to all points for her, including that city.

Meanwhile the guilty pair were on board the Cora Anderson, enjoying a fancied security, and passing the time in singing psalms. To such an annoying extent did they carry this devotional singing, that the other passengers were obliged to complain of them to the officers of the boat, and Captain Bofinger had to prohibit the exercise, except in a subdued tone of voice.

Their intention was to take passage on the first Red River boat, to leave after their arrival at New Orleans, and locate somewhere in Northern Louisiana or Texas. The Cora Anderson came to her landing on Wednesday night, and the police, finding the party on board, took them into custody, and gave them, with Mrs. Smith's children, apartments in the First District Police-Station. Owens, who has been travelling under the name of Patton, indignantly denied the charge brought against them, and protested it was all a cruel mistake; but they were detained, nevertheless. The same night Smith arrived in the city by the Jackson Railroad, and went to see his wife and children in the lock-up.

The scene that followed, as can well be imagined, was a touching one, although the predominant emotion in the breast of Mrs. Smith appeared to be that her husband would injure Owens, as, indeed, he declared outside that he would shoot him on sight. The guilty woman has determined to return home with her husband, whose love for her appears to be inextinguishable,—though her only motive for so doing seems to be the fear of having her children taken from her otherwise. Mrs. Smith is twenty-six years of age, and an exceedingly plain-looking woman. Owens will be left to his own conscience and memory, which will be sufficient retribution, perhaps.

FIRE IN ST. LOUIS.—This day, a fire occurred in the mill of Messrs. Babros & Ellis, on Cherry Street, which, with the Pike's Peak Saloon, was entirely destroyed. The boiler-manufactory of Edward Boyle was considerably damaged. Loss, \$6000: partially insured.

LYNCH LAW AT PIKE'S PEAK.—This day, Mr. W. W. Watkins, who was wounded by Sheriff Rehler, a short time since, in attempting to escape from being arrested, was hung by a party of regulators.

LYNCH LAW.—HANGING OF PENNSYLTUCK AT PIKE'S PEAK.—The night of this day, a notorious desperado, named Pennsylvuck, was hung by the Vigilance Committee at Missouri City, in the Pike's Peak gold-region. A correspondent of the "Western

Mountaineer" thus describes the execution. He says:—

About three hundred men went to the residence of Pennsylvuck. Gaining admittance, they pushed aside the doctor and went to Tuck's bed and dragged him out. Another person in the house begged them not to hang him. Entreaty was unavailing: fate, with firm grasp, held its victim above the power of mercy. The miserable man sought to speak with Kehler, and his last words were, "O Lord!" He was then gagged, and taken to a tree and hung. In the morning some workmen beheld the poor wretch still hanging where the Vigilants had left him, a warning and example to all who violate the rights and privileges of others.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION continued its session this day from yesterday. A vote was taken for chairman. George B. Smith received 68 votes, and William P. Schell 58. D. V. Derriekson, from Erie and Crawford counties, was accepted as a delegate, and Wilson Laird rejected. From the First Congressional District Charles M. Leisenring was accepted and Thomas Jones rejected.

THE MOUNTAIN MEADOW MASSACRE.—HORRIBLE CONFESSION.—The "Salt Lake Valley Tan," of this date, contains a statement from William H. Rogers in regard to the massacre at Mountain Meadows in September, 1857, when one hundred and twenty men, women, and children, emigrants from Arkansas, were murdered by Mormons. In company with Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, Mr. Rogers, about a year since, traversed the district of country where the massacre occurred. The scene of the tragedy is thus described:—

When we arrived here in April, 1859, more than a year and a half after the massacre occurred, the ground, for a distance of more than a hundred yards around a central point, was covered with the skeletons and bones of human beings, interspersed in places with rolls or bunches of tangled or matted hair, which, from its length, evidently belonged to females. In places the bones of small children were lying side by side with those of grown persons, as if parent and child had met death at the same instant and with the same stroke. Small bonnets and dresses, and scraps of female apparel, were also to be seen in places on the ground there, like the bones of those who wore them, bleached from long exposure, but their shape was in many instances entire. In a gulch or hole in the ravine by the side of the road, a large number of leg and arm bones, and also of skulls, could be seen sticking above the surface, as if they had been buried there, but the action of the

water and digging of the wolves had again exposed them to sight. The entire scene was one too horrible and sickening for language adequately to describe.

On the authority of information communicated in his presence to Judge Cradlebaugh by a participant in the massacre, Mr. Rogers describes the attack on the emigrants, the protracted siege which they endured, and, finally, the treacherous artifice by which they were induced to surrender, when all were brutally murdered. He says:—

As soon as it became known that Judge C. intended holding a court and investigating the circumstances of the massacre, and that he would have troops to insure protection, and enforce his writs, if necessary, several persons visited him at his rooms at late hours of the night, and informed him of different facts connected with the massacre. All those that called thus stated that it would be at the risk of their lives if it became known that they had communicated any thing to him; and they requested Judge Cradlebaugh, if he met them in public in the daytime, not to recognise them as persons that he had before seen.

One of the men who called thus on Judge Cradlebaugh confessed that he participated in the massacre, and gave the following account of it. Previous to the massacre there was a council held at Cedar City, which President Haight and Bishops Higby and Lee attended. At this council they designated or appointed a large number of men residing in Cedar City, and in other settlements around, to perform the work of despatching these emigrants. The men appointed for this purpose were instructed to resort, well armed, at a given time, to a spring or small stream lying a short distance to the left of the road leading into the Meadows, and not very far from Hamblin's ranch, but concealed from it by intervening hills. This was the place of rendezvous; and here the men, when they arrived, painted and otherwise disguised themselves so as to resemble Indians. From thence they proceeded, early on Monday morning, by a path or trail which leads from the spring directly into the Meadows and enters the road some distance beyond Hamblin's ranch. By taking this route they could not be seen by any one at the ranch.

On arriving at the corral of the emigrants, a number of the men were standing on the outside by the camp-fires, which, from appearances, they had just been building. These were first fired upon, and, at the first discharge, several of them fell dead or wounded. The remainder immediately ran to the inside of the corral, and began fortifying themselves, and preparing for defence as well as they could, by shoving their wagons closer together and digging holes into which to lower them, so as to keep the shots

from going under and striking them. The attack continued, in a desultory and irregular manner, four or five days. The corral was closely watched, and if any of the emigrants showed themselves they were instantly fired at from without. If they attempted to go to the spring, which was only a few yards distant, they were sure to fall by the rifles of their assailants. In consequence of the almost certain death that resulted from any attempt to procure water, the emigrants, before the siege discontinued, suffered intensely from thirst. The assailants, believing at length that the emigrants could not be subdued by the means adopted, resorted to treachery and stratagem to accomplish what they had been unable to do by force. They returned to the spring where they had painted and disguised themselves previous to commencing the attack, and there removed their disguises and again assumed their ordinary dress.

After this, Bishop Lee, with a party of men, returned to the camp of the emigrants, bearing a white flag as a signal of truce. From the position of the corral, the emigrants were able to see them some time before they reached it. As soon as they discerned it, they dressed a little girl in white, and placed her at the entrance of the corral, to indicate their friendly feelings to the persons bearing the flag. Lee and his party, on arriving, were invited into the corral, where they stayed about an hour, talking with them about the attack that had been made upon them. Lee told the emigrants that the Indians had gone off over the hills, and that if they would lay down their arms and give up their property, he and his party would conduct them back to Cedar City; but if they went out with their arms, the Indians would look upon it as an unfriendly act, and would again attack them. The emigrants, trusting to Lee's honor and to the sincerity of his statement, consented to the terms which he proposed, and left their property and all their arms at the corral, and, under the escort of Lee and his party, started toward the north in the direction of Cedar City. After they had proceeded about a mile on their way, on a signal given by Bishop Higby, who was one of the party that went to the corral with Lee, the slaughter began.

The men were mostly killed or shot down at the first fire, and the women and children, who immediately fled in different directions, were quickly pursued and despatched.

Such was the substance, if not the exact words, of a statement made by a man to Judge Cradlebaugh, in my presence, who, at the same time, confessed that he participated in the horrible events which he related. He also gave Judge C. the names of twenty-five or thirty other men living in the region, who assisted in the massacre. He

offered also to make the same statement in court and under oath, if protection was guaranteed to him. He gave as a reason for divulging these facts that they had tormented his mind and conscience since they occurred, and he expressed a willingness to stand a trial for his crime.

INCENDIARISM AND LOSS OF LIFE IN CINCINNATI.—In Cincinnati, the night of this day, the feed-mill of George N. Ellis & Boarder, at the corner of Second and Cherry Streets, was burned to the ground, as well as the adjoining buildings belonging to Mr. Boyle. Michael Rittman's "Pike's Peak Saloon" was also destroyed. Mr. Wm. Rose, a river-engineer, lodging at the Pike's Peak Saloon, was burned to death. His remains were collected and buried by the Pilots' Association. Mr. Rose leaves a wife and two children living in Illinois. Captain Cousins, the Chief Fire-Warden of the city, arrested Mr. Ellis, charging him with having set fire to his mill in order to secure an insurance of \$5000, while it is claimed that his stock did not amount to half the sum.

EVENTS OCCURRING IN FEBRUARY, THE EXACT DATE OF WHICH COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.

FROZEN TO DEATH.—The dead body of a little girl, about ten years old, was found on the ice in Muskegan Lake, Michigan. She had been across the lake to church, and on her return had lost her way, and eventually her life, on the frozen lake.

IN OLMSTEAD, OHIO, a child of three or four years was strangled by his cloak catching on the limb of an apple-tree, into which his father had lifted him to look at the operation of killing and dressing hogs. Among the number busily engaged, no one noticed his suspension until too late.

LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—A young lady, daughter of Mr. H. F. Heritage, of Mobile, Ala., was burned to death while endeavoring to extinguish some brushwood close by the house, which had been set on fire by her little brother. She extinguished her flaming clothes at the spring, which she managed to reach, and crawled home, but only to die.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF AN ALLEGED SWINDLER.—John Proskaner, of Philadelphia, convicted, in the Hudson County Court, of swindling J. Deegan & Co. out of about \$1000 worth of goods, attempted to destroy his life by swallowing poison. He was taken to a drug-store and forced to swallow an antidote, which saved his life.

place in Georgetown, Ky. The victim was Mr. Thomas Lucas.

SUICIDE BY A BOY.—Henry Blaisdell, aged eighteen, was committed to jail in Woodstock, Vt., for some trifling offence, and was found dead in his cell the following morning, having committed suicide by hanging himself to the bar of his cell-window.

SUICIDE BY AN INSANE LADY.—A lady, by the name of Phoebe Williams, aged about forty years, committed suicide by hanging, at Portage, N.Y. For some years she had been partially deranged. While breakfast was being prepared, she ascended to the garret, and, attaching a cord to one of the rafters, made a slipping-noose at the other end, in which she placed her neck and in this way hung herself. When found, her feet rested partially on the floor; but she was dead, and in her hand was clasped her knitting-work.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN CHURCH.—At Sumner, Ill., while in church, a young man named William Barlow, seated in the congregation, attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a pocket-knife. He first cut the principal artery in each arm, and then inflicted a horrible gash in the throat, aiming, no doubt, to cut the jugular vein, but, not knowing its precise location, missed it. The unfortunate man assigned no reason for his rash act; but the general impression is that he was laboring under a fit of insanity, or, more probably, religious excitement. Mr. Barlow is about twenty-two years of age, a strictly temperate man, and much respected by those who know him.

SUICIDE OF A SHOE-MANUFACTURER.—Mr. Edmund D. Wiley, an extensive shoe-manufacturer of South Reading, Mass., committed suicide by hanging himself. He had been for some years engaged in the business, and had a salesroom at No. 100 Pearl Street, in this city. A short time since he had a large and costly manufactory erected at South Reading, near the Boston & Maine Depot, and made a general enlargement of his business, at considerable outlay; and it is supposed that he had either suffered, or that he had anticipated, heavy losses, as he has been for some days deranged. His residence was at Montrose; and he committed the deed in a barn near his house.—*Boston Traveller.*

A WOMAN in Louise county, Iowa, committed suicide because her husband was involved in a law-suit.

AT LEBANON, Ohio, a man named Eli

A SUICIDE from unrequited love took

Stout was arrested for the murder of his wife, a few months since. The silly tattle of his child about "burning its mother" caused the arrest on suspicion and imprisonment. The lady, however, "turned up," having been on a visit to friends in Kentucky.

SENTENCED.—Lewis Lane, indicted at Washington, Pa., for an attempt to poison his wife, was convicted and sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

KILLED IN A FOUL WELL.—A man named John Lore, at Mount Vernon, Ohio, went down a well by means of a rope, to recover his hat, which had fallen into it. The noxious gases overpowered him, and he lost his hold and fell to the bottom. His rescue was attempted by a neighbor, but he was drawn up insensible. The unfortunate Lore was afterward drawn up, quite dead.

AN AFRICAN TRAVELLER KILLED.—Mr. Herman, Consul at Tripoli, has just informed the family of Dr. Vogel that the unfortunate traveller was assassinated immediately after his entrance into the Wady. He had his information from the Sultan of Bornou.

KILLED BY A BLOW.—At Oconomowoc, Wis., a small party of men were playing cards, when one of them, Joseph Mills, accused another, named Eagen, of cheating. Eagen struck him a powerful blow under the jaw-bone with his fist, and Mills fell dead on the floor.

A DREADFUL ATTEMPT to commit murder was made in Greenfield, Mass. A man named Merriam awoke his wife by his drawing something across her throat. She sprang from the bed and rushed to another room, when she found she was bleeding from two wounds in her throat. She immediately roused some neighbors, who returned with her to her husband's room, when they discovered, to their horror, his dead body, frightfully gashed across his throat, lying on his bed. He had been subject to fits of insanity, and this, no doubt, was the result of the same disease.

"**MURDER WILL OUT,**" says the proverb. This is confirmed by a case in Rocky Hill, Conn., of a woman who was buried last September, and whose body, on being disinterred after three months and a half, is found marked with proofs of violence. Joel T. Green, in whose family she lived at the date of her death, has been arrested on suspicion of being the guilty man.

MURDER OF MR. KEITT'S BROTHER.—Mr.

Keitt received a despatch announcing that his elder brother, a physician, residing at Pilatka, had been murdered in his bed by some of his negroes, who almost severed his head from his body. He was at the time confined to his bed by illness.

LYNCHING IN MARYLAND.—The "Alexandria (Va.) Gazette" says that a son of Dr. Boyle, of Upper Marlborough, Md., was recently stabbed by a free negro man, from the effects of which he died in a few moments. The negro was arrested and committed to jail, but the indignant citizens broke open the jail, took out the negro and hung him.

SUIT FOR THE DESTRUCTION OF AN ABOLITION PAPER.—William S. Bailey, proprietor and publisher of the "Free South," at Newport, has commenced suit against the parties engaged in the destruction of his newspaper-press and printing-apparatus on the 20th of October last, laying his damages at \$15,000.

SENTENCED FOR NEGRO-STEALING.—Oliver Dennison, a young man and a native of Essex, Conn., has been sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Alabama State Prison, for stealing a negro woman in New Orleans and trying to sell her in Mobile.

PARDONED WHEN SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR ASSISTING A SLAVE TO ESCAPE.—The Governor of South Carolina has pardoned Francis Mitchell, porter of the steamer Marion, who was sentenced to be hung for aiding in the escape of a slave.

EXPELLED FROM THE GRAND JURY.—Mr. Franklin Davis, residing near Charlotte, says the "Bulletin" of that place, has been expelled from his seat as a grand-juryman, "for having expressed sentiments in opposition to the institution of slavery. He was immediately bound over in the penal sum of \$1000 for his appearance at the next sitting of the Superior Court," which meets in May.

NEGROES INCITED TO KILL THEIR OVERSEER.—Jasper Murray, overseer of Samuel M. Carter, of Georgia, who has recently settled a plantation in Arkansas, was killed by the negroes on the place a few days since. Inquiries instituted developed the fact that the crime was committed at the instigation of a man named Sneed, who promised the negroes that if they would kill the overseer and get his money he would carry them to a free State. Five of the negroes and the white man were arrested and placed in jail at Hamburg, Ashley county.

MURDER OF A WIFE, AND SUICIDE.—A

man in Jonesville, Pa., who had separated from his wife a few days since, went to the house where she lived, stabbed her all over the body, and cut his throat.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.—In Somerset County (Pa.) Court, Henry Pritts, indicted for the murder of Eli Weimer, was tried last week and found guilty of murder in the first degree,—being the second case of the kind that ever occurred in the county. Pritts is sixty-four years old, and has resided in the county all his life. The two went out hunting for deer together. When deep in the woods, Pritts got the gun and shot his neighbor, and returned to his house. The body was subsequently found and Pritts arrested.

MURDER IN ILLINOIS.—At Honey Point, Ill., (near St. Louis,) Charles Honelz and George Stockton engaged in a drunken fracas, during which Stockton drew a pistol and fired at Honelz, inflicting a wound which produced death in a short time. Stockton then fled.

SCHOOLBOY KILLED.—A boy named Wadsworth was kicked to death recently at Oxford, Maine, by a schoolmate named Ridlon. The latter was committed for trial.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A CITIZEN OF CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—The "Clearfield (Pa.) Republican" says:—"We have been informed that William Housler, a citizen of this county, residing generally in Karthaus township, lost his life in Lock Haven, in a somewhat mysterious manner, one night last week, giving rise to suspicions that he had been murdered and robbed. The circumstances, as we have heard them, are that Mr. Housler had been to Philadelphia, where he had received a sum of money amounting to about \$250; that he had been followed by two men from that place on his return; that they had been in company with him in Lock Haven, and on the night in question he was found in one of the hotels in a dying condition, with evident marks of violence upon him. One of the men had disappeared, and the other attempted to explain that the injuries to Mr. Housler had been caused by his falling down-stairs,—a statement which the dying man had only breath to contradict, but not to give the real facts."

MURDER FOR MONEY.—A shocking murder was perpetrated recently at Jackson, Ohio. The victim was Daniel Winchell, an old resident of Jackson township, and the assassins were one of his sons, a son-in-law, and a nephew. As he was about entering his door, one of the above party knocked him down, when the accomplices seized him and

carried him a short distance from the house, cut his throat with a knife, and then held him over a hole already dug in the ground for the reception of his blood. His body was then tied up in a sheet and thrown into a neighboring creek, where it was found by some of the neighbors. A little son of the deceased gave the information which led to the discovery of the above facts. The murderers are now in jail. Their object was to obtain possession of the old man's property, of which they were heirs.

HEROIC BOY.—A boy named Hershman, living near Chicago, in the absence of his father and mother, saved his brothers and sisters from burning up, the other night. The house took fire while they were asleep. He afterward broke open a window and rescued the family Bible, that lay on a stand near the window,—the only thing saved from the burning house, except their lives,—and, finding nothing more could be done, took the babe in his arms, and, by coaxing and leading the others, succeeded in getting them to the nearest neighbor's, some half a mile or more, travelling over the frozen ground of a cold January night in their night-clothes. Here the brave little fellow could hardly be persuaded to stay and have his wounds cared for, but insisted on going for his father, showing an unconquerable spirit and perseverance hard to be excelled in one so young. The young hero had all the hair burned off his head.

A SMART BOY.—A few days ago, a boy, ten years of age, returning from school, near Conemaugh, Pa., saw a large rock on the railroad-track, when, taking a little red cap that his sister wore, he raised it, and ran waving it up the road, along which a train was then thundering. The train was fortunately arrested in time, or the consequences must have been fearful.

DIED.—Mr. John W. Schlosser, an old and respected citizen of York, Pa., died. The York "Press" says:—He was a native of this place, and, having been engaged in Baltimore as a journeyman mechanic at the time of the breaking out of the late war with Great Britain, he enlisted as a privateer on board of the Highflyer, under the American flag. He was taken prisoner by the British and conveyed to the Bermudian Islands, where he was retained until released by an exchange of prisoners.

A CENTENARIAN.—A servant-woman, the property of Mr. E. B. Powers, of Wythe county, Va., died at the advanced age of one hundred and five years.

DEATH OF ADNAH SACKETT.—The Providence "Post" announces the death of Mr.

Adnah Sackett, a resident of that city and a man greatly esteemed. The "Post" says:—Mr. Sackett was a native of Westfield, Mass., but came to this city when a lad, and, without money or friends, apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a jeweller. A few years following his majority, he established himself in that business on his own account, in which he continued, with various partners and under different firms, to the time of his death. By his industry, punctuality, perseverance, and integrity, he early established for himself a reputation that secured for him the fullest confidence of the community, and complete business success. In 1848 and 1849 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor of Rhode Island. For some ten years past he has been one of the State Prison Inspectors, and the great success which has attended the management of that institution of late years is largely attributed to him by those with whom he has been associated. He has been President of the Bank of America from the date of its organization.

NEARLY LOST.—Mr. A. J. De Witt, of Otta-
via City, had his attention attracted by cries which appeared to come from a long distance out on Lake Erie. Procuring assistance, he got a boat, and, following the direction of the sound, found, on a cake of ice, about a mile from the shore, Captain Henry Fox. While walking on the ice, the portion on which Captain Fox chanced to be broke from the main body and carried him out on the lake.

KILLED.—Mr. William Renner, of Altoona, Pa., was killed last week by a railroad-truck falling on him.

LIFE OF SUFFERING.—Theodore Rougeot recently died in Bangor, Me., after a life of singular suffering. When thirteen years of age, he was taken with inflammatory rheumatism, and was almost helpless for two years; he then recovered, but in two years thereafter he was attacked again, and continued entirely helpless and confined to his bed for eighteen years! There was but one joint (that of one thumb) that he could move. He was obliged to be bolstered up in bed in one position, partly in a sitting posture, for the eighteen years; he could talk and read well, but could not otherwise stir or move; his food was made very fine, and sucked up or mumbled over in his mouth, as his jaws were immovable. He was nothing but skin and bone: yet his appetite and general health were good. His mind was clear, his memory good, and he was a person of considerable intelligence and quite a reader. He lived with his parents a couple of miles from Bangor, and was kindly cared for by

a patient and attentive mother and other relatives during his long and tedious illness.

DEATH OF A GIRL FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A daughter of Mr. John Carhart, of Hickory Grove township, Iowa, aged twelve years, was bitten on the arm in November last. The dog, it was supposed, was rabid; but the wound soon healed, and, until recently, created no uneasiness. Within a few weeks, however, the disease broke out, and she died in convulsions.

A WILD CAT KILLED.—The Lewisburg (Union co., Pa.) "Chronicle" says:—A wild cat was recently killed in East Buffalo township, after having been heard howling for several nights, being cornered in an ore-drift.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM THE MILK OF A COW.—The Milwaukie "News" says the members of a family residing near that city have lately evinced unmistakable signs of hydrophobia, caused by the use of milk from a cow which was bitten some time since by a mad dog. One of the children, a boy, began to show symptoms of hydrophobia, and, during one of his fits, succeeded in inflicting several wounds on the father. Physicians give it as their opinion that, if the boy's madness was caused by the use of milk, the whole family must suffer a horrible death sooner or later.

NEARLY KILLED BY A BOA CONSTRICTOR.—Mr. Bemis, the keeper of the boa constrictor on exhibition in Boston, came near losing his life a few days ago. Mr. Bemis was engaged in giving the serpent one of his customary warm baths preparatory to an exhibition of feeding him, when the venomous animal seized him by the wrist and inserted his deadly fangs. The attendants fled in horror, but were soon recalled by the outcries of the struggling man, the reptile having also commenced to coil around him. All other means to disengage him proving unavailing, the snake was pounded upon the head with a hammer until he was forced to release his victim. Mr. Bemis was severely bitten, but, by the immediate medical attention given him, it is hoped no fatal consequences will ensue.

A MAN WOOES HIS OWN DAUGHTER, AND NEARLY MARRIES HER.—The Cleveland "Herald" records the following romance in real life, which for startling interest and incident almost surpasses the daring conception of the novelist:—

About seventeen or eighteen years since, a young man, an American, resided in the city of Rochester, N.Y. There he wooed and won a young and blooming German maiden. Shortly after his marriage he became acquainted with some other young

men, who "lived fast," and thus was thrown sometimes among doubtful company. Some months after marriage a forgery was committed, and, suspicions pointing strongly at him, a warrant was issued for his arrest. He escaped, and for years nothing more was heard of him. Some time afterward his innocence of the crime was discovered by the confession of the guilty person.

Three months after the disappearance of her husband, the young wife gave birth to a girl. By her own efforts, and the assistance of kind friends, the mother was enabled to support herself and her child for three years, when she died, and the little girl was left an orphan. A German family living in the neighborhood took the child to their home and adopted it as their own. About ten years since they moved to this city with the intention of settling here, but, soon after their arrival, received letters that led to their return to the old country. The girl, now, about seven years of age, was left in this city with a German family named Kiengenhiefer, the foster-parents hoping that the father would appear some day to claim her. With this family she has lived to the present time, and has grown to a handsome young lady of some sixteen or seventeen summers.

The father, on leaving Rochester, had left for South America, and led a roving life among the different countries of the Southern continent. Eventually he turned up in Sonora, having been attracted thither by the reported richness of its mines. Being naturally of a restless disposition, he took part in the domestic troubles of the State, and was engaged on the Liberal side in several revolutionary movements. When the regular Governor, Gavalandó, obtained the mastery, our American adventurer was compelled to fly for his life and take refuge in United States territory. After all his wanderings and adventures, he became anxious to see his wife once more, if still alive, and to learn something of what had transpired after his flight. He was still ignorant of the fact that his innocence had been established, and knew nothing of the existence of a daughter. Travelling under an assumed name, and trusting to the effect of years and hardships to conceal his identity, he set out for New York State.

About six weeks ago he came to this city, on his way to Rochester, intending to remain two or three days. He fell in with Mr. Kiengenhiefer; and, as the latter had a brother in Sonora, an acquaintance sprang up between them, which led to Mr. K. inviting his new acquaintance to his house on Kinsman Street. Here he met with the young lady, who bore the name of her foster-parents, and became at once deeply interested in her. Instead of proceeding at once to Rochester, he remained in Cleve-

land, fascinated by the charms of the young lady. Having met some Rochester people, who did not recognise him, and learned that his wife had died years since, he abandoned his idea of visiting Rochester, and paid assiduous attention to the young lady who had so smitten him. The result was, that he offered her his hand—still under the assumed name he had borne for years—and was accepted.

The marriage was fixed for Monday evening last.

On Sunday evening the intended bridegroom was talking with the intended bride, when his attention was attracted to a locket which she wore. His curiosity was gratified by the locket being opened, and a miniature portrait of a lady was revealed. He turned pale at seeing it, and could scarcely speak. It was the portrait of his wife, taken about a year before her death. Further inquiries disclosed the fact that it was the portrait of the young lady's mother, and that the man had been almost miraculously saved from the horrible crime of marrying his own daughter.

We suppress the names of the parties in this extraordinary transaction, out of respect to the feelings of the young lady. The father and daughter, unable to remain in a place containing such cruel recollections, left for a Western State.

BORN WITH WHISKERS.—A male child was born in Standisfield, Mass., healthy and well formed, with "a well-defined pair of soft, silky whiskers stretching from ear to ear."

A QUEER LOVE-TRANCE.—A young lady in Springfield, Ill., recently became "engaged," and spent a good time at home with her lover. Said lover resided in Cincinnati, and, at last, had to say "good-bye." The second day after his departure, the girl, to the great surprise of her parents, suddenly disappeared, and all efforts to ascertain whither she had gone were unavailing. After spending a day without learning any thing of her whereabouts, they telegraphed the fact to her lover, who immediately returned to assist in unravelling the mystery. To his great joy, he found her once more among her friends, and learned the particulars of her mysterious disappearance and recovery, which are substantially as follows:—

After their separation a few days before, she felt an unaccountable inclination to follow her lover; but, knowing how imprudent such an act would be, she battled against it with all her will till the next day, when some irresistible power impelled her to this course. Hastily collecting a few articles of clothing, she made her way, unobserved, to the railroad-depot, and took the cars for La-

fayette, Ind., where she knew her betrothed would remain two or three days on his way home. From this time until her arrival in Lafayette, she seems to have been in a state of partial unconsciousness, and has no distinct recollection of any thing that transpired. After walking about the streets of that town for some hours, the proprietor of the Bramble House, who had more than once observed her singular manner, kindly took her in, and after partaking of some refreshments, and a few hours' sleep, she returned to consciousness, and was at first not a little surprised to find herself among strangers so far from home. Suddenly, she remembered what she had done, and informing Mr. Dale, her protector, of the facts of the case, he placed her in the first train for Springfield, and notified her friends by telegraph that she was on her way home. Their joy on meeting her again was indescribable.

FOUR BOYS AT A BIRTH IN NEWBERN, N.J.—A Newbern paper says that Mrs. Alice Day, of that city, was lately delivered of four sturdy boys.

CLAIMED INSURANCE.—The owners of the Pemberton Mills have made claim upon the insurance-companies for the entire amount of the insurance, nearly \$420,000.

GROSS INJUSTICE TO LADIES.—DAMAGES RECOVERED.—The "New York Herald" gives the following account of an act of gross injustice done to ladies in Hudson county, N.J., and the recovery of damages for it before the court:—

A suit was tried in the Hudson County Court, before Judge Ogden, in which two sisters, Caroline and Louisa Bates, residing at Bull's Ferry, brought action to recover damages against David C. Dyer and John J. Earle—the latter named a justice of the peace—for an alleged false imprisonment. It appears that Mr. Dyer held a promissory note against the plaintiffs for the sum of \$100, and, under some pretence, early last spring, he went before Justice Earle, at Union Hill, and procured a warrant for their arrest. Mr. Dyer, accompanied by a constable, proceeded to the house of the ladies and endeavored to induce them to secure the debt by a bill of sale of some household effects. The constable, becoming impatient, stated that he had a warrant to take the ladies before a justice of the peace, and intimated that he must use force, if necessary. The plaintiffs were accordingly taken in an open wagon, some three or four miles, to the justice's court, which was held in the upper part of a lager-beer saloon. Here, after being detained some four or five hours, it was ascertained that the note was not yet due by some two months. The prisoners were

then discharged, and taken home during a rain-storm, in the open wagon. It was alleged that the excitement and exposure resulted in sickness: for this, as well as the illegality and the disgrace attendant upon the arrest, a suit was brought to recover damages. Judge Ogden, in his charge to the jury, called their attention to the law which expressly forbids the arrest and imprisonment of females in cases similar to the above. The jury, after being out nearly two hours, rendered a verdict against the defendants, and awarded \$400 damages.

VAST QUANTITIES OF FISH IN MINNESOTA. The Albert (Minnesota) "Sea-Eagle" says:—Incredible as it may appear to many of our readers, the water-wheel connected with Ruble's grist-mill, in this place, has actually been stopped several times during the past two weeks by the fish crowding on it in great numbers. Hundreds and hundreds of dead pickerel can be seen almost every morning in the race below the mill.

HOG-CHOLERA.—This disease raged extensively among the swine of Chambers and Autauga counties, Alabama, and large numbers died of it.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN PRINCESS.—The New Haven "Register" says that Eunice Manwee, an Indian princess of the Pish-gachtigok tribe, died last week in Kent, Litchfield county, Conn., at the age of one hundred and three years. Gideon Manwee-semum, her father, is said to have been a good ruler, compelling the Indians to work, and prohibiting drinking, a habit which is fatally fascinating to the Indian. They are said to have greatly prospered under his reign. On the death of Gideon, the office of chief became vacant, though Eunice inherited the blood and distinction of royalty. During the Revolution the tribe was quite numerous, furnishing a hundred warriors; now only nine families of half-breeds (about fifty in all) remain.

A SHERIFF REMOVED FOR TAKING A PRISONER TO VOTE.—The sheriff of Tioga county, N.Y., recently took a prisoner he held, from the prison to the election-polls to vote, and then returned him to prison. Governor Morgan at once removed the sheriff from office.

HORRIBLE ATTEMPT AT WIFE-MURDER.—In the morning, between two and three o'clock, Edward Vineau, a locksmith by trade, living on Circus Street, between Perdido and Gravier Streets, made a horrible cold-blooded attempt to destroy his wife, who was *enccinte* at the time; and, unfortunately, his attempt will undoubtedly prove successful. The woman, it seems, has been permitting a dis-

graceful intimacy on the part of a free mulatto boy, the knowledge of which roused Vineau to a perfectly incarnate frenzy. He first fired a shot at his wife with a single-barrelled pistol, but the ball missed her, though the weapon was fired so close that her face and hair were burned by the powder. He then took a dirk-knife and thrust it into her abdomen, inflicting a fatal wound.

The woman's shrieks and the cries of her two little children aroused the neighbors, and a man and woman living close by got up and ran into the house. As they were going in they saw a man coming out whom they supposed to be a policeman. They asked him what was the matter; but he brushed past them and went off. This was undoubtedly Vineau, who has made his escape. He passed by a gentleman, who knew him, a few squares off, and the gentleman asked, "Where are you going in such a hurry, Vineau?" The man replied, in an unconcerned manner, "There is nothing the matter," and kept on at the same quick pace. This is the last time he has been seen.

On entering the house, a shocking sight met the eyes of the alarmed neighbors. Mrs. Vineau, *enceinte*, with a fearful gash in her abdomen, was lying on the floor, with pools of blood around her, while her two little children were screaming with terror and grief. The wounded woman was at once conveyed to the Charity Hospital, where it was considered that she had not long to live. The children were taken in charge by some of the neighbors. It is said that Vineau has been in the habit of cruelly treating his wife for several months; though if her intimacy with the colored boy, which was notorious in the neighborhood, be the truth, it can be easily understood how her husband became wrought up to such a desperate pitch of mind.—*New Orleans Bee*.

A FATAL BLOW.—P. F. Shesken and Henry McAuley had a quarrel about a lady, in a saloon in Chicago, Illinois, in the course of which Shesken struck McAuley in the face with his fist, from the effects of which Mr. McAuley died the next evening. Shesken was arrested.

DANGEROUS FUN.—Some boys in a school at Trenton, Ky., a few days since, persuaded one of their number that a lad, named Sebree, had been threatening to kill him; whereupon the lad procured a pistol, and, walking deliberately up to young Sebree in the school-house, shot him dead. The murdered lad was a son of Col. Elijah Sebree, of Todd county.

WICKED MURDER OF A WIFE.—Two men, named McClellan, were arrested at Milton, Florida, on a charge of having murdered the wife of one of them. She was much older

than her husband, and possessed considerable property. They enticed her into a boat, and, having tied her under the seats, drowned her, and left her to float out to sea; but, unfortunately for their plans, the tide carried her ashore and revealed every thing.

SENTENCED.—Richard Jones, recently convicted of the manslaughter of his wife, at Pittsburg, Pa., was sentenced to six years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

MURDERER CONVICTED.—Henry Pritts, aged sixty-four, indicted for the murder of Eli Weimer, in Somerset county, Pa., was, last week, convicted of murder in the first degree.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER IN CALIFORNIA.—Thomas McKinney, tried at Marysville for the murder of a man named Rice, was found guilty of manslaughter.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—James Wells, aged fifty-five, fell from a grain-stack, in Sandiston township, Sussex county, N.J., and, striking a fence, a broken rail penetrated his abdomen, causing death soon afterward.

FATAL RESULTS FROM THE USE OF CHLOROFORM.—Nicholas Collins, a laborer, fell into the hold of the ship *Illinois*, and fractured his right thigh. He was carried to the Charity Hospital and placed in Ward 7. About nine o'clock the next morning the physician of the ward proceeded to administer chloroform to the man, for the purpose of operating upon the fracture. Collins obstinately resisted succumbing to the influence of the anæsthetic agent, and while it was being applied to his nostrils on a sponge his head fell back and he suddenly became rigid in death. Every means was instantly used to reanimate him, including the action of a powerful galvanic battery; but it was too late.—*New Orleans Bee*.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—\$30,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS STOLEN.—About \$30,000 worth of diamonds were seized on board one of the Cunard steamers at Jersey City, by the United States Marshal, as they were being smuggled ashore by two Spaniards, who claimed to be the owners of the jewelry. By order of the Marshal, the property was stored in the bonded warehouse, No. 12 Broad Street, New York, kept by Messrs. McIntyre, Bixby & Co. A few days since, on examining the cases containing the jewels, it was found that they had been opened and that their contents were missing. Suspicion fell on the foreman of the establishment, one Michael Murphy, who has been missing since last Friday, when, as has since been ascertained, he took the train for Boston, from which city, in all probability, he sailed

for England. Murphy is said to have been possessed of a considerable amount of property, which, before leaving New York, he disposed of, and thus realized quite a large sum of money. Very little doubt is entertained that the jewels are in Murphy's possession.

PROMPT JUSTICE.—Before the Court of Common Pleas and General Sessions, for Charleston, S.C., Hon. Thomas J. Withers presiding, one Mier was put upon trial for selling liquor to slaves. While the case was pending, two of the jurors, named Culleton and Dyer, were seen in conversation with two of the witnesses for the defence, and subsequently with the defendant himself, in his own store, when one of the jurors said he would starve before he would convict, and another offered to bet that Mier would not be convicted.

These facts being submitted to the court, Judge Withers, after a long, able, and scathing address to the jurymen, fined them both one hundred dollars and ordered them to be imprisoned for one month.

HEAVY DAMAGES FOR MISTAKES IN TELEGRAPHING.—The long-pending suit of John C. Hobson against the Washington & New Orleans Telegraph Company, which was caused by a mistake of the operator in ordering more cotton at Mobile than Mr. Hobson desired, has been finally decided by the Virginia Court of Appeals. The amount of damages awarded to Mr. Hobson under the decision of the court is \$6864 13, with interest from the 1st of April, 1854.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT CONVEYANCES IN ALBANY, N.Y.—The "Albany Statesman" says that statements were published some weeks since in regard to a deed obtained by Mr. Rutger B. Miller from Mrs. Blandina Dudley, by which deed she conveyed a large portion of her estate to Rutger Bleecker Miller, Jr. Mrs. Dudley has commenced proceedings in the Supreme Court to have this deed set aside. In her sworn complaint she sets forth that, although the deed bears her signature, it was not her act nor deed. She states that her name was procured thereto by imposition and by fraudulent concealment, devices, and representation by the said Rutger B. Miller, he alleging that the paper to which he procured her signature was merely a power of attorney authorizing him—said Miller—to transact certain business for her with Thomas W. Olcott, Esq.

GREAT SKATING.—A fifteen-mile skating-match came off at Portsmouth, N.H. James Ayers made the distance in forty-seven minutes; George W. Marston, in forty-seven minutes and six seconds; and Jacob Had-dock, in fifty minutes. Ayers and Martin

each skated one mile in two minutes and twenty seconds,—which is within one-fourth of a second of Flora Temple's best time.

JUMPING ON SKATES.—TALL SKATING.—The Auburn "Union" boasts of a skater in that city, by the name of Henry Carr, who jumped twenty feet on skates, and skated a mile in two minutes.

Mr. Fred. S. Lyon, formerly of New Jersey, jumped on skates, on the ice at Cayuga Bridge, nineteen feet and four inches by actual measurement.

CHURCH REFUSED.—The Young Men's Association were refused the use of the Hudson Street Methodist Episcopal Church, the trustees not desiring to have Wendell Phillips speak therein.

DISCOVERY OF A CAVE IN VIRGINIA.—A cave has been discovered on the farm of Mrs. Otterback, near the mouth of Quantico Creek, in Prince William county. Some bottles, bones, &c. were found in it, and dates so far back as 1718 marked on the sides of the cave.

DISAPPEARING OF A LAKE.—"Silver Lake," a pretty little sheet of water in the heart of the town of Albany, Ga., has commenced to disappear through one of those curious subterranean passages which seem to penetrate the earth in the low country and connect with the streams leading to the Gulf.

QUICKSILVER-MINES.—Advices from California say that the rage for discovering new mines continues. Three silver-mines have been discovered in Calaveras county within a week, which are represented as being very rich.

In Napa county, what was at first regarded as a silver-mine, producing such an excitement that one thousand people congregated there, turns out to be a very extensive quicksilver-mine. About four hundred people have taken possession of it, and are continuing their examinations.

THE ALMADEN QUICKSILVER-MINE.—Judge McAllister had refused to dissolve the injunction in the Almaden Quicksilver-Mine case, thus making it necessary to keep the works closed until the United States Supreme Court shall pass upon the matter.

POST-OFFICE SOLD.—The New Haven Post-Office building has been sold to the Elm City Bank for \$28,000.

THE MARYLAND & DELAWARE RAILROAD.—At a meeting held in Smyrna, Del., it was stated that a contract had been entered into by the Maryland & Delaware Railroad Company with Messrs. Mitchell & Maffit, of

Pennsylvania, to build the road from Smyrna station to Oxford for less than \$10,000 per mile, of which over sixty per cent. is taken by the contractors in the bonds and stock of the company, leaving less than forty per cent. to be paid in cash. Mr. Powell also showed that the company have now the means, with an additional stock subscription of about \$30,000, to complete the road to Greensborough, Maryland, which sum is asked of the citizens of Delaware and Maryland along the line of the road to that point.

MAINE RAILROAD.—The citizens of Bath have unanimously voted to loan the credit of the city to the amount of \$200,000, in aid of the construction of the extension of the Androscoggin Road from Leeds Junction to Brunswick. The vote stood—yeas, 325; nays, none!

ECONOMY IN RAILROAD-SPEED.—On the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad the speed of heavy freight-trains was reduced nearly forty per cent., or to eight and nine miles an hour, and that of passenger-trains to twenty and twenty-five miles per hour. Though the decrease in gross revenue was \$272,903.50, the decrease in working-expenses was \$927,958.95; making an increase in the net earnings of \$659,054.55.

ARKANSAS COAL-MINES.—The valuable coal-mines of that State are now being worked, and measures are in progress to transport large quantities of the coal to the New Orleans market.

AN IMMENSE IRON-CONTRACT.—James Bogardus, Esq., the iron-architect in New York, has obtained from a warehousing-company in Havana, Cuba, a contract for an immense iron structure, to be erected as soon as practicable, for the storage of sugar, in that city. The building will be eight hundred feet long, fronting on the bay, seven hundred deep, and thirty high. Three years will be required for its construction. It will, it is stated, cost at least twelve hundred thousand dollars.

THE GOLD DEPOSITS AT THE MINT AT PHILADELPHIA for this month amounted to \$1,838,578. Silver deposits and purchases, \$23,459. Spanish and Mexican fractions of a dollar to the amount of \$12,112 were received in exchange for new cents, and \$2875 of old copper cents were received in like exchange; making the issue of new cents for the month nearly *one million and a half!* The gold coinage for the month was \$1,632,160, all in double-eagles. The silver coinage was \$21,600, in quarters, dimes, and half-dimes. The whole number of pieces coined during the month is 2,661,608, of the value of \$1,677,760.

CALIFORNIA SILVER-MINES.—Advices from Carson Valley continue to speak favorably of the Washoe gold and silver mines, a claim having been sold in a silver-lead for \$42,000.

THE CAMEL-EXPERIMENT.—The introduction of camels into the Southern States has been attended with great success. At a recent ploughing-match in Montgomery, Ala., the strength of the camel, compared with that of the mule, was tested. The result in this particular case was decidedly in favor of the camel.

DISCOVERY OF AN UNSAFE ROOF.—A Detroit paper says the opportune discovery that the roof of St. Paul's Church, in Detroit, was unsafe, has probably prevented a great catastrophe. The timbers were found to be so decayed that the wood could be reduced to powder by the simple compression of the hand.

FIVE THOUSAND VOLUMES OF SHAKSPEARE.—The library of the late Wm. E. Burton, comedian, contained over 15,000 volumes, whereof fully one-third consists of the various editions of Shakspeare, and commentaries on his works, published for the last two centuries.

CONDITION OF UTAH.—An officer of the United States army gives the following picture of the state of things in Utah:—

I have not mentioned the fact that "The Church" requires, by its creed, revelations, and teachings, polygamy, and incest. I have not mentioned the fact that uncle and niece are married, cohabit, and breed children; nor that half brother and sister, step father and daughter do the same; neither the fact that a widow, with all her daughters, by a deceased man, are married to the same man, and breed children by him. I have omitted to detail the extent and character of this incest and brutality, first, for want of time, and, lastly, because you would throw down my letter and say, "Oh, my friend is imposing on my credulity." I say, my dear sir, that you would not believe the truth were I to tell it to you; and therefore I say unto thee, come hither and see, and then examine thine own eyes and understandings. Our wives and children in the East do not believe us when we tell them the truth, and why should a friend? The Government don't want to believe the whole truth; the American people don't believe it. So mote it be! Nevertheless, the day will come when the United States will blush as a nation at the festering *full-grown ulcer* that Utah is destined to become in the body politic, in the social family and domestic circle.

ARRESTED.—CHARGED WITH ADULTERATING ACIDS.—Dr. Robert P. Chase, formerly

of St. Louis, was arrested on the charge of adulterating the acids used for refining gold at the San Francisco Mint, thereby rendering a considerable quantity valueless. It is alleged that his object was to injure the manufacturers of the acids, and that he proposed to establish an acid-manufactory, and hoped to secure the patronage of the mint through the depreciation of the acids made by his rivals.

ACQUITTED OF KILLING.—In New Orleans, a man named Phillips, according to the correspondence of the New York "Police Gazette," was put upon his trial at the Criminal Court for the shooting and killing of Jim Hersey, at the corner of Second and Apollo Streets, some five weeks ago. Hersey was proved to be the aggressor: both himself and his brother made an attack upon Phillips, who protected himself, and in so doing killed Hersey. Phillips proved a good character, while the whole community knew that Jim Hersey was a notorious, trifling fellow.

THREE WIDOWS CLAIMING BURTON'S (THE ACTOR) ESTATE.—The New York "Tribune" says:—

It is understood that the claim of Mrs. Elizabeth Burton will be strongly contested. The case now stands in this position. By his will Mr. Burton left \$1000 to Jane Livingston Burton, but it is stated that he never was married to her. Since then, Mrs. Elizabeth Burton, of England, has appeared as a contestant, on the ground that she is the widow of the deceased. It now appears that there is another widow in Philadelphia. While Mr. Burton was in that city, his wife in England went there and commenced legal proceedings against him, in the course of which a collateral question was raised as to the validity of his marriage with her, (the English wife,) which was declared to be void. Subsequently, the marriage with the Philadelphia lady was annulled. Thus, as it now stands, there are three apparent widows, while it would seem that there is not one in reality.

MARINE DISASTERS IN FEBRUARY.—The number of American vessels (not including river or lake craft) reported during the month as totally lost or missing was 38; namely:—1 steamer, 5 ships, 6 barks, 8 brigs, 17 schooners, and 1 sloop. Of these, 25 were wrecked, 3 foundered, 2 burned, 2 abandoned, 3 missing, 2 sunk by collision, and 1 capsized. Of foreign vessels bound to or from United States ports, 8 were reported during the same period; 6 of which were wrecked and 2 abandoned.

The total value of the American vessels enumerated above is estimated at \$518,000.

The loss of life by the above disasters was very great, numbering about two hundred souls. Thirty-eight persons were lost with

the steamer *Northerner*; five with the schooners *Frank Day* and *Eliza Jane*; about twenty-five were on board the missing vessels *Dirigo*, *North Wind*, and *Elzira*; and the balance (calculating the passengers at about eighty) were lost with the steamship *Hungarian*.

MISSING VESSEL.—Brig *Elzira*, Captain Malcolm, sailed from Cienfuegos on the 24th of September last for New York, since which time she has not been heard from. The *Elzira* was built at Belfast, Maine, in 1849; was 195 tons burden; rated A 2½; and is owned by Mora Bros., Navarro & Co., of this city.

THREE VESSELS arrived at San Francisco from Japan, being the first vessels that have arrived in the United States from that country. One of the vessels was loaded with a full cargo of fancy-ware, toys, &c., while the two others brought cargoes of rapeseed-oil, tobacco, isinglass, copper-ware, peas, pears, &c. The oil is said to be of very superior quality, and a large portion of tobacco equal to the best Havana. There was also a great variety of manufactured articles, many of them of exquisite workmanship.

WIRE BRIDGE IN CALIFORNIA.—A wire suspension-bridge, one hundred and eighty feet long, has been completed over Molonula River, at Poverty Bar.

EXPULSION OF FREE NEGROES.—The bill for the expulsion of free negroes from Mississippi, which passed the House of Representatives, was defeated in the Senate, and the Legislature has adjourned *sine die*.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—The House of Representatives of Ohio passed a bill which provides that no man shall own, keep, or harbor a dog of any description over six months old, except by a license from the town-clerk, to be taken out annually before the 1st of May. The license is to cost fifty cents a head. Each dog is to wear a metal collar, with the word "licensed" and his owner's name engraved thereon. Any dog without a collar may be killed by anybody, and it is the duty of certain officers to kill him; and any dog that worries sheep is to be killed, and his owner fined five dollars.

IN THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE, the House has passed a bill appropriating two millions and a half of dollars to the Covington & Ohio Railroad.

KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—A bill was lately defeated—69 to 17—in the Legislature, providing for the erection of an Executive mansion. It is believed that this indicates an intention of removing the seat

of Government from Frankfort to some more central spot.

The Legislature has fixed \$150 as the sum to be charged as license for the first billiard-table, and \$100 for each other. One party was in favor of taxing each \$500, and another of not taxing the game at all.

MAINE LEGISLATURE.—In the Maine Legislature there was an interesting exhibition, by a procession through the Senate-Chamber and Representatives' Hall of eight giant men, viz.: Gen. Henry P. Cotton, Sheriff of Lincoln County, two hundred and ninety-one pounds; N. A. Farwell, of Rockland, two hundred and thirty-five pounds; Sumner Whitney, of Presque Isle, of the Senate, two hundred and sixty-two pounds; Samuel C. Hamilton, of Biddeford, of the House, two hundred and thirty-five pounds; Raymond S. Rich, of Thorndike, of the House, two hundred and fifty-four pounds; Enos Phinney, of Jay, of the House, two hundred and fifty-four pounds; Mr. Morrison, of Farmington, two hundred and fifty pounds; and J. W. Davis, of East New Portland, two hundred and forty-five pounds.

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF NEBRASKA a bill authorizing a Convention to frame a State Constitution passed both Houses, and received the signature of the Governor.

THE COUNCIL OF THE CHEROKEE NATION, at their recent session, concluded to dispose of their "Neutral Land." A committee for that purpose was appointed to proceed to Washington. At the same council a law prohibiting the residence of free negroes in the Nation was passed, and vetoed by the chief.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE consists of sixty Senators and two hundred and forty Representatives. Of this aggregate, twenty-four are lawyers, fifty-six are farmers, thirty-one are merchants, about fifty are manufacturers, eight are physicians, three are clergymen, and five are editors.

THE MEN IN CONGRESS.—A correspondent of the New York "Tribune" says three-fourths of the members of the House of Congress are lawyers; the other fourth is composed of manufacturers, merchants, and business men. Nearly all the great business interests of Massachusetts are represented.

THE MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE passed a usury-law. The bill fixes the legal rate of interest at seven per cent., but permits special contracts to be made as high as twelve per cent.

COL. MEMINGER'S HOTEL-BILL while stopping at Richmond amounted to above nine

hundred dollars, which was paid by the Virginia Legislature.

DAMAGES FOR PERSONS KILLED.—A bill has passed the Legislature of Texas, giving the heirs and legal representatives of persons killed by negligence of common carriers a civil remedy for damages. The provisions of the bill also give the remedy against any person who wantonly, and without cause, kills another; the like remedy is for damages.

ATTACHÉ TO VIENNA EMBASSY.—Our Minister to Austria appointed Albert G. Lawrence, son of Governor Lawrence, of Rhode Island, an *attaché* to the Vienna Legation.

KILLED.—The son of the Hon. L. D. Campbell, baggage-master on the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, was instantly killed at Hamilton, Ohio, by being run over by a heavy freight-train. Mr. Campbell was passing through the train, which was a large one, there being two locomotives attached, when he slipped and fell from the cars upon the track. One locomotive and six ears passed over his body, cutting him literally in two.

IMPRISONING AN INNOCENT MAN.—Judge Russell, of New York, has been the means of releasing from prison a young man who was wrongfully convicted in Boston last August. It appears that Mr. Evans went to England last year to bring over his mother. On their arrival in Boston he was accused of robbing a passenger, and was convicted on the mate's evidence. From a revelation made by the cook of the vessel, there was no question that the mate had committed the robbery himself. An investigation convinced Judge Russell that this was the case, when he immediately wrote to Governor Banks and procured for the innocent man a full pardon.

PHYSICIAN CONVICTED OF BURGLARY.—Harvey M. B. Prentiss and Dr. Moore were tried in Lorain county, Ohio, for burglary, and convicted. The jury were absent a little over an hour, and returned with a verdict of guilty. Prentiss and Moore were indicted for breaking into the shoe-shop of A. S. Hovey, in Camden, in October last, and stealing therefrom sundry articles of leather, shoes, &c. He had resided in Camden from his boyhood, and previous to this occurrence his character was above reproach. About four years ago he left home, and has visited various parts of the Western country, where, it is feared, he formed the acquaintance of evil men and was led into the commission of crime. His friends and neighbors testified to his upright character; but the testimony pointed to him as one of the per-

petrators of the crime, and his former good character availed him nothing.

NO RIGHT TO KEEP SAMPLES.—The Supreme Court of Appeals in Virginia has affirmed the judgment of the Circuit Court of Richmond, which decided that inspectors of flour, spirits, cotton, and other articles of freight have no right to retain samples as perquisites of office. The decision was called out by a suit against a flour-inspector, who, it appears, had in the course of a few years accumulated, from drafts of flour taken from barrels, a quantity valued at \$25,000, including interest.

PARDONED.—Governor Packer has pardoned John S. Jackson, Esq., editor of the "Sunday Transcript," who was convicted of a libel, and sentenced, a fortnight ago, to four months' imprisonment and a fine of one hundred dollars.

LIBEL-SUIT.—A deacon of Mount Carmel, Connecticut, named Dickerman, has just recovered one cent damages in an action of libel against his pastor. Three weeks were consumed in the trial, and the jury took one week to agree upon a verdict.

REMEMBERING HER HIRELINGS.—Mrs. Mary Dale, of Philadelphia, lately deceased, in her will bequeaths fourteen thousand dollars to James Baxter, a colored servant, who had been in the service of herself and husband for twenty-three years, the sum of one thousand five hundred to her waiting-maid, and provides a trust fund to pay the board of her "old horse Sam," and the further sum of fifteen dollars per month for taking care of the said horse.

DIED FROM BAD VACCINE MATTER.—A great many persons in Westport, Mass., have been seriously affected after being inoculated with matter obtained from a Boston physician. One gentleman, Mr. Fletcher, died, his arm swelling badly and mortification ensuing.

SUCCESSFUL BANKER.—Daniel Ball, Esq., a banker at Grand Rapids, Michigan, has bought the controlling interest in the Peninsula Bank (\$157,000) at Detroit. It is estimated by his neighbors that he is worth from \$300,000 to \$500,000; and it is said that about fourteen years since his stock in trade amounted to a jack-knife, a clay pipe, and a plug of tobacco, at the time he entered the Grand River Valley, in Michigan, where he superintended a gang of hands in opening up the plaster-beds at Grand Rapids, leading off with the spade himself.

DARING ESCAPE OF A GIRL.—A girl, named Mary Fuller, made her escape from the fifth story of the Columbus (Ohio, State

Prison, by passing out of her window and along the side of the building upon a cornice, or water-table, about eighteen inches broad. Passing along the front of the building at the immense height of fifty or sixty feet from the ground, with nothing to hold to, and upon the projection scarcely visible from the ground, she reached, at a distance of about forty feet from her room-window, a place where it was necessary for her to jump about twelve feet to the roof of the west wing. The leap was taken, proved a safe one, and the dauntless woman next fastened to the corner of the roof a rope, which she manufactured of her bedding, grasped it in her hands, and, swinging from the roof, passed down on the outside of the wall to the ground, a distance of forty-five feet.

CURIOUS CASE OF POISONING.—A remarkable case of wholesale poisoning, says the "St. Louis Bulletin," occurred, by which one person, it is feared, will lose his life, and three others were brought near to death's door. A party of four Frenchmen lately purchased a piece of ground out on the Bellefontaine road, four or five miles from the city, where they went to work as gardeners. One of them, named Champelle, who acted as cook for the party, bought a quantity of fish, which he proceeded to fry for dinner, first rolling them in what he took to be flour, contained in a paper in a cigar-box. The party ate heartily, and none more so than Champelle. Soon they were all taken deadly sick, and discovered that what had been used for flour was really arsenic. Dr. Folger, of this city, was sent for, who administered antidotes, and, by emptying the stomachs of the men, barely saved the lives of three. The cook is thought to be in a very dangerous condition: probably he will not recover.

CINCINNATI WHISKEY.—Dr. Hiram Cox, the official inspector of whiskey, says an article he saw sold at a tavern, for whiskey, was analyzed by him, and he found it had seventeen per cent. alcoholic spirits by weight, when it should have had forty per cent. to be proof, and the difference in percentage was made up by sulphuric acid, red pepper, politory, caustic, potassa, and brucine, one of the salts of *nucis vomice*, commonly called *nux vomica*. One pint of such liquor would kill the strongest man.

PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—Cornelius C. Felton, just elected President of Harvard College, is the twentieth gentleman who has filled the office during the two hundred and twenty years that have elapsed since the university was founded. Four of the ex-Presidents survive; namely, Josiah Quincy, Edward Everett, Jared Sparks, and James Walker.

TESTIMONIALS FOR SAVING LIFE.—The Life-Saving Benevolent Association of New York have presented medals to Edward R. Dusenberry, Alexander Shaw, and David M. Dusenberry, in testimony of their courage and humanity. These three young men saved, at great risk, the lives of two young ladies who, while bathing at Ravenswood, L.I., were carried by the tide far out of their depth.

MAMMOTH ELK.—In Fond du Lac county, Wisconsin, a mammoth elk was killed lately, whose antlers measured over five feet and had six prongs.

ELOPEMENT OF A YOUTH WITH A WIDOW.—The Sag Harbor "Corrector" reports the elopement from that village of a youth of eighteen, named J. Keves, with a widow of twenty-eight, one Margaret Martin, "having an advanced pledge of affection, in the shape of a daughter."

SHOT FOR BEING TOO ATTENTIVE TO A GENTLEMAN'S WIFE.—In New Orleans, Monsieur Roubiens, a wealthy coast-planter, met Dr. Jaubert in the street, and shot two balls into him from a revolver. Mr. Roubiens charged the doctor with being too intimate with his wife. He immediately afterward walked to the watch-house and gave himself up, and was liberated on bail.

INFAMOUS OUTRAGE ON A DAUGHTER BY A FATHER.—Richard Grindle, of Sedgwick, Maine, who has for several years run a little wood-coaster between Sedgwick and Rockland, last summer took his eldest daughter, fourteen years of age, to serve as cook. It now appears that Grindle forced his daughter to submit to the passion of himself, and probably of the man who sailed with him, and since returning home has attempted to continue his atrocious conduct in his family. If his daughter resisted, she was beaten until she yielded; and if the mother interfered, she met with like abuse. Having borne this fiendish treatment as long as possible,—hoping to shun the disgrace of exposure,—the girl at last went to a neighbor and exposed the whole matter. Her father was then arrested and examined before a justice of the peace, when he pleaded guilty, and offered to go to jail alone, saying that he knew the way and was not afraid.

FINED FOR KISSING.—Dr. Becker, of Albany, has been fined three dollars for kissing Mrs. Roar. He wanted to put her asleep, and when she refused he filched a kiss from her, saying that he cured his patients by love.

WHIPPING A YOUNG LADY.—A young man

named Baldwin, a school-teacher in Ohio, has been arrested for beating a young lady of eighteen, who was one of the pupils in the public school. It appears that, wishing to go home for an hour or so, she requested his permission as a matter of form, which he refused to grant except she explained the reason. She therefore went without; and on her return he took a heavy stick and beat her severely. Her friends have had him arrested, and he is held to bail to take his trial for the assault.

ELOPEMENT.—A Mr. Atwood, tailor, spiritualist, and free-lover, living at Barton, Vt., recently discovered that there was no spiritual affinity between himself and his wife, with whom he had lived twenty years, and told her so. He eloped with a married woman, named Colliston, with whom he had a true spiritual affinity.

ELOPEMENT OF A DOCTOR.—Dr. John B. Williams, residing in De Kalb county, Mo., recently eloped with a Miss Treel, the daughter of a widow lady of that county, leaving a wife and two children behind him.

ELOPEMENT.—A married man, named John Moore, who resided in Cayuga county, N.Y., eloped with a servant-girl who had been employed in the family. The wife of the guilty husband followed the amorous couple to Detroit, and then gave up the chase.

ELOPING WITH A NEGRO.—The Chattanooga "Gazette" says the officers of that city arrested at the passenger-depot a woman dressed in men's clothes, *en route* to a free State with a big fat negro. They were from Adairsville, Ga., the woman married, and the negro a slave of a gentleman of Cass county, Ga. They were committed to jail to await the sitting of the next Superior Court.

THURSDAY, MARCH 1.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION assembled this day, at Columbus, and resolved that Salmon P. Chase was their first choice for the Presidency. They appointed delegates to Chicago.

THE CALIFORNIA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION again met this day, and passed resolutions endorsing the Cincinnati Platform, approving the Dred Scott decision, and endorsing the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. A resolution declaring Douglas the last choice of the Convention was voted down. The following resolutions were passed in relation to the Pacific Railroad:—

That we most earnestly recommend the immediate passage by Congress of a Pacific Railroad Telegraph bill, regarding the construction of such a road-telegraph to be the only method by which the Federal Government can extend to the State of California that protection in time of war which is guaranteed by the federal compact to each State.

That we regard it a matter of the first importance to California that the overland mail-lines should be fostered by the Government, and that we urge upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress the necessity of using all honorable means to that end.

BURNING OF STEAMBOATS CHEROKEE AND CALHOUN.—Two river-steamers, the Cherokee and Calhoun, were destroyed by fire at the wharf, in Rome, Ga., this day. The Courier, in relation to the accident, says:—

Captain Coulter, with his little son, was sleeping on the Calhoun; and so rapid was the spread of the fire that after being awakened they barely had time to escape with their lives.

There was but little freight on either of the boats, yet this little, and all the furniture, was burned with the boats, all being either completely consumed or entirely ruined.

The loss in the Cherokee, owned by the Alabama Planters' Steamboat Company, is about \$14,000, \$4000 of which is covered by insurance. This boat cost \$17,000, and has run fourteen months. The Calhoun, owned by the Oostenaula Steamboat Company, was a new boat, having run only three or four weeks on the Oostenaula River, cost \$6000, and was not insured at all.

Mr. D. C. Daniel, of Blue Pond, Ala., met with a very severe loss in the papers belonging to the estates of G. J. Williamson and J. P. Webber, deceased. Mr. Daniel is administrator on these estates; and, as we are informed, all the papers, amounting to some \$30,000 or \$40,000, were burned on the boat.

A BOARD OF NAVAL SURGEONS met in Philadelphia, on this day, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps.

THE GLOVER RESCUE CASE.—Sherman M. Booth was this day arrested (for being engaged in this case) in Milwaukie, Wis., by the United States Marshal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—Loss, \$120,000.—The extensive warehouse, No. 90 Front Street, in that city, was destroyed by fire this morning. It was occupied by Messrs. Ross, Wood & Co., Augustus Notte-

burn, D. Guilder, Meister, Gillets & Noyes, and Makenrie, Beatie & Co.

The united loss of these parties, together with that on the warehouse-property, is estimated at \$60,000.

The warehouse at the corner of Vesey and Greenwich Streets was also burned at the same time. The occupants were Messrs. T. H. Fink, C. H. Campbell, Henry Tange-man, and Star & Dobb. Loss, \$60,000.

DREADFUL AFFAIR.—**FALL OF THE WALL OF A CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—**THIRTEEN MEN KILLED.**—The morning of this day, about eight o'clock, as the workmen were engaged in tearing down St. Francis Xavier's Catholic Church, on Sycamore Street, Cincinnati, the walls fell, burying fourteen men in the ruins. The "Cincinnati Gazette," speaking of this matter, says:—

The city was thrown into a state of great excitement, in consequence of an appalling catastrophe, which occurred about eight o'clock in the morning, at the St. Francis Xavier Church, on Sycamore Street, between Sixth and Seventh. The church has lately been undergoing demolition, preparatory to the erection of a new and more commodious one, and is at the present time more than half torn away. Some thirty or forty laborers, mostly Irish, were engaged in the process of razing, thirteen of whom, at the time of the accident, were at work on one of the northern walls, arranging to tumble it down; but of a sudden it tottered, and, without a moment's warning to the unfortunate workmen, it fell inwardly, burying all of the thirteen beneath the ruins. The news of the sad calamity, so unusual and so terrible in its details, spread through the length and breadth of our city like wildfire, and scarce a half-hour had elapsed before there were drawn to the spot fully fifteen thousand spectators. Hundreds of people with picks and spades lent their aid, and quickly the bodies of the men were exhumed, exhibiting in their mangled appearance a most horrible and revolting spectacle. Brains, pieces of skull, &c. were scattered about here and there, and the bodies generally were so mashed and disfigured as to preclude immediate identification. Fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, and brothers of those known to be employed at the church, flocked to the ground, and, by their piteous wailings, mingled cries and prayers, frantic ejaculations, and, in some cases, the most terrible suspense, all formed a pageant of sorrow and desolation that we hope never again to witness.

The bodies were removed, as fast as the work of disinterring proceeded, to a subterranean apartment at the St. Xavier school, a building adjoining. The first one taken out from the crumbling mass of brick and

mortar was identified by a woman close at hand as being that of her husband. As it was borne away, she threw herself upon the corpse and clung to it with the greatest tenacity, the whole time giving vent to the most unbounded grief, that must have touched the sympathies of those around. She was led away, but heeded not the caressing kindness of friends; a ghastly smile was perceptible about her lip, and her eye was lustreless, and wandered in frenzy from object to object. She muttered incoherent sentences, and ever and anon would pause and fold her hands to heaven as if in prayer. At dusk in the evening *she was a maniac*: the awful reality of the day was too much for her.

One of the killed, a young man from Brown county, Ohio, had just been employed: scarce an hour had elapsed from the time of his setting to work before his death. He came to this city for the purpose of studying book-keeping, and completed a course of instruction at one of the colleges last week: being without friends and without money, he availed himself of an opportunity of going to work as a laborer.

With the exception of the above mentioned, all the parties were married and leave families, who are in the most abject circumstances, depending upon the meagre pittance of a dollar a day for subsistence. With commendable benevolence, the Society and Church of Jesus (Jesuits) have determined upon aiding and caring for the families of the deceased.

The following are the names of the killed, viz.:—1. Timothy Sullivan; leaves a wife and family. 2. Patrick Gallagher, ex-policeman of the Sixth Ward; leaves a wife and two children. 3. Timothy Shay; leaves a wife and six children. 4. Daniel Brady; leaves a wife and one child. 5. John Duffy; leaves a wife and two children. 6. James Keanen; unmarried. 7. Stephen Claskin; leaves a wife and three children. 8. Daniel Fitzgerald; leaves four children. 9. Thomas Sayers; leaves a wife and one child. 10. John Manly; leaves a wife and four children. 11. Thomas Masters; leaves a wife and two children. 12. John Sullivan; leaves a wife and three children. 13. John Russell; leaves a wife and five children.

WRECK OF THE ESTHER MAY.—This day the ship *Esther May*, from Nagasaki for Shanghai, went ashore on Youj Frye, Cape Mar, and was a total loss. The *Esther May* was built at Bristol, R.I., in 1857, four hundred and ninety tons, rated A 2, and owned by J. S. Crafts and others, of Boston.

She afterward floated off the bank and sunk in seven fathoms. Crew and part of cargo saved; lower hold cargo lost.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—A correspondent

of the "Providence Journal," writing from Woonsocket under this date, furnishes the following details of a terrible domestic tragedy:—

Mrs. David Davenport, residing on the "Globe Side," poisoned her infant, (five months old,) and then committed suicide by poisoning herself. Both mother and child died at an early hour this morning. There are various versions respecting the cause of this sad deed. Family troubles are at the bottom of it. Mrs. Davenport attempted suicide previous to her marriage, about a year since.

LAND TO MINNESOTA.—REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—It was this day announced that the Commissioner of the Land-Office has certified to the Secretary of the Interior an aggregate of over three hundred and eighteen thousand acres, for the benefit of the Minnesota & Pacific Railroad, under act of Congress. This is the first instalment for that object. It was also announced that Speaker Pennington had appointed Hon. William H. English, of Indiana, Hon. Benjamin Stanton, of Ohio, and Hon. L. J. Gartrell, as Regents of the Smithsonian Institute on the part of the House of Representatives.

THE PENNSYLVANIA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION continued its session this day, from yesterday. The Convention proceeded to nominate a Governor.

Mr. Cessna, of Bedford, (A.-L. Dem.) nominated Hon. Wm. H. Witte, of Philadelphia. The other nominations were made as follows:—

George Sanderson, of Lancaster; John L. Dawson, of Fayette; Jacob Fry, Jr., of Montgomery; Jeremiah Schindel, of Lehigh; Nimrod Strickland, of Chester; William Hopkins, of Washington; Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne; A. S. Wilson, of Mifflin; John Cresswell, Jr., of Blair; Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland. The nominations were then closed.

The names of Messrs Wilson, Foster, and Dawson were withdrawn.

The Convention then proceeded to a vote, which resulted as follows:—

FIRST BALLOT.

Whole number of votes.....	135
Necessary to a choice.....	68
Witte	49
Sanderson	11
Fry.....	30
Schindel.....	4
Strickland.....	8
Hopkins.....	13
Wright.....	12
Cresswell.....	4
Foster.....	4

Messrs. Cresswell and Schindel were withdrawn.

SECOND BALLOT.

Necessary to a choice.....	69
Wm. H. Witte.....	56
Jacob Fry, Jr.....	35
Sanderson.....	11
Hopkins.....	10
Wright.....	5
Strickland.....	5
Foster.....	11

Mr. Johnson re-nominated Henry D. Foster, and advocated his nomination.

The President ruled that he could not be re-nominated, but that he could be voted for.

THIRD BALLOT.

Witte.....	54
Fry.....	30
Strickland.....	4
Sanderson.....	7
Hopkins.....	8
Wright.....	6
Foster.....	24

There being no election, Mr. Dietrich, of Lycoming, now rose, and, in a loud, emphatic voice, moved that Henry D. Foster, of Westmoreland, be nominated by acclamation.

On the vote being taken, every delegate answered the name of "Henry D. Foster."

The following Electoral ticket was nominated:—

1. Frederick A. Server; 2. Wm. C. Patterson; 3. Joseph Crockett, Jr.; 4. John G. Brenner; 5. G. W. Jacoby; 6. Charles Kelley; 7. Oliver P. James; 8. David Schall; 9. Joel Lightner; 10. S. S. Barbour; 11. Thomas H. Walker; 12. S. S. Winchester; 13. Joseph Laubach; 14. Isaac Reekhow; 15. George D. Jackson; 16. John Ahl; 17. Joel B. Donner; 18. Jesse R. Crawford; 19. H. N. Lee; 20. Joshua B. Howell; 21. N. B. Fetterman; 22. Samuel Marshall; 23. William Beck; 24. D. B. Hamlin; 25. Gaylord Church.

They also adopted a series of resolutions reiterating the fundamental principles of the party; deprecating the agitation of slavery; denying the right of Congress to legislate for the people of the Territories; maintaining that the legality of slavery therein is a judicial instead of a legislative question; that the doctrine of an irrepressible conflict between North and South is fraught with danger; that the Union is above and beyond all price; that the States are sovereign and independent within their own limits; that any intermeddling of one with the domestic institutions of another ought to be frowned down; that the acts of State Legislatures to defeat the fugitive-slave law are subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary; that the domestic and foreign policy of Mr. Buchanan has been

eminently pure, patriotic, conservative, and just; that they concur in the recommendations of Governor Packer to deliver up fugitives who participated in the Harper's Ferry outrage, and calling for additional protection to coal, iron, wool, and other great staples, also endorsing Mr. Buchanan's views on specific duties.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2.

YOUNG BROWN'S WIFE.—The young wife of Oliver Brown, who was killed at Harper's Ferry, died this day at North Elba, N.Y., of child-birth. The infant died soon after birth. She was but eighteen years old, and had been married only about five months when her husband went to Harper's Ferry.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT TO DESTROY THE TOWN OF NAPOLEON, ARKANSAS.—This day, the citizens of Napoleon were thrown into intense excitement by the discovery of a plot aimed at the ultimate destruction of that place from the action of the current of the Arkansas River. The town itself is situated on a sort of peninsula at the junction of the Mississippi and Arkansas Rivers. For a distance of several miles in its rear, a narrow strip of land, about four hundred yards in width, separates the two rivers, and connects the town with the main shore. This day, a train of powder was placed across this neck or slip of land, and a match was applied, causing a terrific explosion, which tore up the earth to such an extent as to permit the water from the Arkansas to pass entirely across and empty into the Mississippi. The result has already been the introduction of a strong current through the pass thus formed, which is rapidly widening and deepening, and threatens to isolate the town entirely from the mainland and at no very distant day sweep it entirely away. What evil-disposed person perpetrated the act is unknown; but suspicion is said to attach to a planter residing in the vicinity, whose property would be greatly benefited by the change.

RAILROAD-PROPERTY DESTROYED BY FIRE.—In Boston, the engine-house and repair-shop of the Worcester Railroad was burned to-day, together with six of the engines. The loss amounted to \$75,000.

WRITS OF MANDAMUS TO COMPEL A DEFAULTING CITY TO PAY ITS INTEREST.—This day, the writs of mandamus ordered to issue by the Supreme Court, against the member of the Select and Common Council of the city of Pittsburg, to compel them to levy a tax to pay the interest on certain railroad-bonds issued by the city, was served by the sheriff of that county. These writs are made returnable on the first Monday of March, at

Philadelphia. They are for a peremptory mandamus. Those against the commissioners are writs of attachment for alleged contempt in refusing to obey a writ of peremptory mandamus. The councils have until the fourth Monday of the month to make up their minds whether they will obey the peremptory mandamus or not. The commissioners having already neglected or refused to obey this writ, their presence in *propria persona* will be required in Philadelphia.

MARYLAND SENATOR ELECTED.—The Maryland Legislature, this day, re-elected Hon. James A. Pearce as U.S. Senator from Maryland, for six years from the 4th of March, 1861.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—This day, a man named John Deninger, employed in the coal-mines of the Pittsburg & Youghiogeny Coal Company, near Guffy's Station, was killed by the falling of an immense bank of "horse-back" from the roof of the entry in which he was working. The handle of the pick with which he was working was driven through his body.

HEAVY LIFT.—This day, Dr. George B. Winship, of Boston, the lecturer on physical culture, lifted, with his hands, 1136 pounds, and is quite sanguine that within twenty days he will be able to raise with ease 1200 pounds.

BATTLE BETWEEN INDIANS AND WHITES IN SAN SABA COUNTY, TEXAS.—This day, Mr. R. W. Vaughan, of Cherokee Creek, San Saba county, Texas, went out early in the morning to look for a mule he had staked out on the prairie, but, on arriving at the place, found that he had been driven off with four horses, and saw a fresh Indian trail on the spot. He immediately returned to his house, and, communicating the news, was joined by five of his neighbors.—Capt. John Williams, Isaac Williams, Matthew Kuykendall, Milton Hanner, and Edmund More,—with whom he went in pursuit of the Indians. After following the trail a considerable distance, they overtook them about sunset in a very rough and wild country. The Indians were eight in number, well armed with guns, bows, and shields, and stood their ground manfully for about half an hour,—by which time they lost three of their number. The citizens charged upon them, when the Indians dismounted and ran into the timber, carrying with them their fallen comrades. The whites then took possession of their horses, and, not being able to follow the Indians farther, on account of the approach of darkness, returned to their homes. None of the citizens, fortunately, were hurt in the fight, but Captain Williams had his horse shot through the body with a rifle-ball.

FREE NEGRO KIDNAPPED.—The night of this day, John Brown, a free man of color, in Chester county, Pa., was kidnapped by four men and taken away in a northwest direction.

MURDER IN DAYTON, OHIO.—This day, in Dayton, Ohio, John and David Witsell, John Barker, John Turner, and others, rushed into an Irishman's grocery, in Frenchtown, and, without any provocation whatever, commenced blowing out the lights and knocking down the landlord, and stabbed one man, named Michael Joyce, who breathed his last a few minutes after the fatal stab was given.

SENTENCES FOR MURDER AND PERJURY IN CINCINNATI.—This day, Peter Gaudolpho was sentenced to imprisonment for life, in the Penitentiary, for murder in the second degree.

Wendall Seyler, convicted of perjury, in swearing to an affidavit of being stabbed by one Buler, was sentenced to three years in the Penitentiary.

Thomas Reed was convicted of manslaughter, for the murder of John McCarthy, and received a sentence of seven years in the same institution.

SATURDAY, MARCH 3.

PERILS OF BALLOONING.—This day, Professor Wells attempted an ascension from Wetumpka, Ala., in a balloon, which came near proving disastrous to him. The balloon having been inflated, he stepped into the basket, and gave the word to "let go," and was not obeyed; but immediately afterward, when he was not ready, they did "let go," and, the wind blowing from the west, the balloon, with lightning speed, was borne upward, he swaying forward and back, with but one foot in the basket. It first struck a wood-pile, then a fence, then the side of Coosa Hall kitchen, then the eaves of the kitchen, knocking off the shingles, and afterward the eaves of Coosa Hall, when it threw him some feet from the basket, and he dangled in the air, holding mainly by his hands to the ropes. With great presence of mind, on arriving just over Coosa Hall, while some eight feet from the roof, he swung loose from the balloon and dropped on the roof. Had he not done this, he would have been borne into the air, and a horrid death would have awaited him, as he was holding by his hands, whose strength must soon have given out. A large crowd was present, anxious to see the ascension, and all were greatly relieved when he alighted safely.

FOUND DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day, an inquest was held on the body of an unknown man, aged apparently forty-five

years, which was found in the Delaware, at Prime Street wharf. Deceased was bald on the top of the head, had black hair, no whiskers, and was dressed in a blue knit jacket, dark pants, red flannel shirt. It was supposed that he had been in the water two or three months.

CALIFORNIA SILVER.—In relation to the newly-discovered silver-mines in Utah, the late intelligence from California says that, on this day, twelve tons of silver-ore from the Spanish and Ophir leads were shipped to San Francisco, valued at \$140,000. The wealth of the main leads of the Comstock vein is unsurpassed. Good leads have been opened at several other localities. The prices of the principal lodes in market are as follows:—Comstock lode, from \$100 to \$6000 per foot; Gold Hill lode, \$300 to \$8000 per foot; Emigrant lode, good, not in market; Suener lode, \$50 to \$75; Rodgers's lode, \$100. Many of these leads have adverse claims, and are involved in legal processes. The discoveries of gold are extensive,—equal to the best of California. The Mormon laws are entirely abrogated, and no law but that of sufferance exists.

ASSESSMENT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Board of Revenue Commissioners of Penna. finished their labors and adjourned this day. They fixed the aggregate valuation of taxable property in that State at \$569,049,995. Of this amount, \$563,577,795 is subject to a tax of two and a half mills on the dollar; \$5,290,336 to a tax of one per cent.; and \$181,864 to a tax of two per cent. The following is the valuation of the city of Philadelphia:—Property subject to a tax of two and a half mills, \$164,556,282; to a tax of one per cent., \$2,780,793; to a tax of two per cent., \$59,650. The aggregate increase of the valuation of all taxable property in the city of Philadelphia since the assessment of the last board, three years ago, is \$4,417,072. It will appear that Philadelphia pays nearly one-third of the two and a half mill tax; more than one-half of the one per cent. tax, and one-third of the two per cent. tax.

MURDER.—In Philadelphia, this day, John Parker, a carter, was attacked by two young men in Kent Street, between Twenty-Fifth and Carvin Streets, and so badly beaten that he died in about two hours. But one witness could be found to give the facts, and he saw but a portion of the occurrence. This witness, Patrick Halligan, states that, when he first saw the parties, Parker was in his cart, while "Tip" Magee was engaged in striking him about the body and feet with a stick of wood. The witness was not near enough to hear the words that passed. Magee jumped into the cart and knocked Parker down with the stick; and then Joseph Riley, who was

acting with Magee, struck the deceased a blow with his fist. Both then walked off, and, as they passed Halligan, that individual remonstrated with Riley upon his rough usage of Parker, when he was told to mind his business. Parker's cry of murder brought out those working in the neighboring factories, and he was found in a fainting condition. He soon revived, and, when requested to give the particulars of the assault, merely said he had been whipped, but he did not know the names of the men. Parker was then taken home, at Twenty-Second and Spruce, where he remained in a semi-conscious condition until about twelve o'clock, when he died. The post-mortem examination disclosed the fact that, although there were no external marks of violence, yet the skull was fractured on the right side of the head. The coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a blow or blows inflicted by Michael, alias "Tip," Magee, and Joseph Riley. Parker was a native of Prussia, about twenty-seven years of age, and unmarried. His employer, and those who knew him, represented him as a very quiet and inoffensive man.

FIGHT AND LOSS OF LIFE BETWEEN FRENCH AND CHINESE.—In California, this day, on Jackass Creek, Siskiyou county, a party of Frenchmen and Chinamen quarrelled about a mining-ditch. A fight ensued with shovels, picks, bars, rocks, &c. The result is that two Frenchmen are badly wounded, one likely to die, and two Chinese so injured that their lives are in danger.

ELECTED PRINTER.—The U.S. House of Representatives, this day, elected Mr. Ford printer. The vote stood thus:—

Whole number of votes.....	187
Necessary to a choice.....	94
Mr. Ford.....	96
Mr. Glossbrenner.....	72
Mr. Seaton.....	9

DEATH.—In Philadelphia, this day, Dr. Joseph Kane, a practitioner in the lower section of that city, died, at his residence, on Second Street, below Queen, of paralysis of the brain. He had visited a patient at a late hour on Friday night, and was apparently in good health.

DEATH OF J. G. BOKER.—Died, in New York, this day, Mr. J. G. Boker, a wealthy retired merchant of that city, the "originator," as the "Post" says, of the collection of pictures known as the "Dusseldorf Gallery." Mr. Boker acquired an unpleasant notoriety, a few years back, by his daughter's elopement with and marriage to John Dean, Mr. Boker's coachman. His remains were taken to Germany for interment. By his will, as originally drawn, he left his whole

property, understood to be of quite large value, to his widow for life, and to his four children after her death. But by a codicil he disinherits his son Walter and his daughter Mary Ann, who married John Dean.

MURDER IN CINCINNATI.—This day, in the Cincinnati Hospital, died William Cooney, from the effects of a fractured skull, caused by being struck over the head with a shovel by Martin Davy a few days before.

FIRE AND ACCIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—This day, in the afternoon, the back-roof of Lodge's steam-sawmill, Dock Street, below Second, was partially destroyed by fire. While the Delaware Engine Company was on the way to the fire in Dock Street, the hand-engine being drawn by horses, and several members standing and sitting upon it, it was overturned at Sixth and Pine Streets by coming in contact with the railroad-track, and James Taylor was severely injured, one of his legs being shockingly lacerated. Joseph Henderson, another member, had one of his hands injured. Taylor, who is married, was taken to the hospital. The engine had one of the wheels crushed and the tongue and an axle broken.

MILL BURNED.—This day, the planing and flouring mill of the Glasscock Mills Company, at Hannibal, Missouri, was burned. Loss, \$10,000: uninsured.

A MAN COMES TO LIFE AT HIS OWN FUNERAL.—This day, a Mr. Morris, of Louisville, Ky., came to life while dressed in his grave-clothes and the funeral at the door. A Louisville paper, speaking of this affair, says:—

We are informed of a curious circumstance that took place last week up town. Saturday the papers contained an obituary notice of the death of a Mr. Morris, and an invitation to his friends to attend his funeral from the corner of Market and Brook Streets. Saturday morning the hearse and carriages were at the door. The body of the dead man had been clothed in the funeral raiment and enclosed in a coffin. Numbers of friends had assembled. Suddenly the man in the coffin gave signs of life. Rumor states that he kicked the coffin lid off. At any rate, he was saved from a death by burial alive, and is doing well. It is said that he took laudanum Friday, whether by accident or purposely we know not, and was thrown into a stupor in which he was nearly entombed.

SUNDAY, MARCH 4.

FIRE IN SACRAMENTO.—This day, the most destructive fire that has occurred in that city since the great conflagration of 1854 broke

out, in the morning, at four o'clock, in Weston's brick building, near the corner of K and Seventh Streets. It was occupied by A. Searle, as a carriage-shop. Eight vehicles were burned. The basement was used as a store-room for hay by J. R. Toll, twenty tons of which were burned. The fire next extended to Toll's brick stable, and above by the old County-Court-buildings, which he was fitting up as a hotel. Six horses were burned in the stable. Two saloons adjoining were damaged by water. Weston's loss is \$4000; no insurance; Searle's, \$2000; Dr. Morgan, four buggies and harness, \$2000; Stevens & Steward, lawyer's library, \$2000; J. R. Toll, building, stable, horses, harness, and hay, \$10,000—insured for \$4000. A portion of a wall fell suddenly, and three or four firemen came near falling into the flames. It is said that the fire was caused by incendiaries. Several of the engines' bell-ropes were cut, which delayed the general alarm.

BURNING OF THE SHIP SAARH.—Captain Merritt, of the ship Sarah, of New York, gives the following account of the burning of his vessel, which took place this day:—

About eight o'clock in the morning I discovered smoke coming up through the cabin-floor and around the mainmast. Supposing the ship to be on fire, I immediately commenced clearing away the boats, the smoke increasing all the time. I saw a schooner under our lee quarter: so we set our colors and hove the ship to. The schooner bore up for us, when our boats were launched, and such things as we could get at put in them. Considering it imprudent to remain longer on board for the safety of our lives, we all got into the boats and proceeded to the schooner, which proved to be the Lewis S. Davis, of Brookhaven, the captain and crew kindly receiving us on board. The schooner, at Captain Merritt's request, lay by the ship until ten o'clock P.M., when we went on board the ship again, as the smoke did not seem to increase. We found the ship's sides and deck quite hot, and a hole burned through in the deck. On lifting one of the hatches we found that the ship was all on fire. It being useless to try to quench the flames, we all went on board the schooner again, reaching her at two o'clock A.M. At three o'clock A.M., the smoke was coming up out of the ship in immense volumes. At four o'clock A.M., the fore and main masts went by the board, the ship being completely enveloped in smoke and flames. Finding it useless to remain any longer by the burning vessel, the schooner bore away on her course for Savannah.

The Sarah was built in Portland, Maine, in 1843, and owned by G. J. T. Smith, of Boston.

SINGULAR CASE OF INSANITY.—MARRYING-MANIA.—The Boston correspondent of the "Springfield Republican" relates two curious occurrences which took place on this day in a town in Middlesex county. In one case, a young man, who has had slight attacks of aberration of mind, and who had, during the day, been reading one of Andrew J. Davis's books, went, about midnight, to a neighboring house, called up the mistress of it, and asked to see a young lady, a school-teacher, who was boarding there. She was called, and he said he had been directed by the spirit of George Washington to marry her, and had come for that purpose. The young man was taken care of, and has been sent to an asylum for the insane.

On the same evening, another young man called upon one of the clergymen of the town, and requested that he would go with him three or four miles to a house where another young lady, also a school-teacher, boarded, for they were going to be married and wanted his services. Arrived there, the teacher was informed of his errand, and received the summons with unmistakable symptoms of surprise, and the clergyman soon saw how the matter stood. The second young man is also in an asylum for the insane. The truth of these remarkable coincidences is vouched for by persons cognizant of the facts.

ELOPEMENT.—This day, in Boston, William H. Cundy, an Englishman, eloped with a Mrs. Gardiner, known as a "California widow." Before leaving, Mr. Cundy disposed of a portion of his property, and took with him all his clothing. He left a note with his wife, with a small sum of money, and gave her to understand that she would never see him again, but that, if she desired, he would support her child, a little girl two years old. The wife, who is a quiet, respectable woman, is left in destitute circumstances, and is in a condition that should have commended her to his sympathy. It is supposed the parties have gone to New York, where the deserting husband can readily find employment, as he is a superior musician.

BURNED.—Near Cincinnati, a daughter of John Stratton, living on the Montgomery turnpike, was burned to death this day.

MURDER.—In Baltimore, this day, a white boy, about twenty years of age, deliberately murdered a colored woman in the western part of the city, by shooting her while she was standing in her own doorway.

DIED.—This day, Mrs. Abigail E. Williams, daughter of the late Chief-Justice Oliver Ellsworth, of Connecticut, died in Hartford. The Hartford "Courant" thus

speaks of her:—Mrs. Williams was one of the few remaining links that connect the present generation with the era of George Washington. Being the eldest child of Oliver Ellsworth, she accompanied her father to Philadelphia in Washington's first term as President, and retained various souvenirs of the receptions and parties given by Washington and his lady at the time when her father was representing this State as Senator in Congress from 1789 to 1796. She was born in August, 1774.

DEATH OF WILLIAM B. FOSTER.—This day, died William B. Foster, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, best known as the Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company,—an office which he filled worthily for some years. Previously, he had been engaged as one of the principal assistant engineers in the construction of that great work, with which he has, therefore, been intimately associated from its beginning to the day of his death. Mr. Foster was born in Pittsburg, and was about fifty years of age. Educated for a civil engineer, he was long employed upon the public works of this State. He was elected a member of the Canal Board, and served in it efficiently for three years, ending in January, 1847. A few years ago he was a member of the Select Council from the Ninth Ward. He was an upright, amiable gentleman, a good engineer, and an excellent officer of the railroad with which he was so long connected.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPES OF A LUNATIC.—This day, a lunatic, named Wheedon, was caught and taken back to the Northern Ohio Lunatic-Asylum, from which he had escaped. The Cleveland (Ohio) "Herald" gives the following strange account of him and his escapes. It says:—

Among the inmates of the Northern Ohio Lunatic-Asylum is a person named Wheedon, once a highly-respectable citizen in good circumstances, and said to have been a member of the former coal-firm of I. C. Pendleton & Co. He has been in the asylum for some time.

For some time past he has manifested a strong disposition to escape, and the utmost care and vigilance have been exercised to frustrate his designs, but not always with success. Before being placed in his sleeping-room at night, he has always been stripped and carefully examined, to prevent the secreting of any instrument, and all his clothes, but his shirt, pantaloons, and stockings, taken away. In spite of these precautions, he has succeeded three times within a few days in escaping from his room.

About two weeks since, he took a set of false teeth out of his mouth, and, by constant work, contrived with them to saw a

hole through the floor of his chamber, sufficient to admit of his dropping through into another part of the house, and then escaping. He was traced and caught at the house of Mr. Pendleton, on Euclid Street.

A few days since he secreted a pin, and with that exceedingly unlikely instrument managed to pick the lock of his door and escaped into the hall, where he was fortunately arrested. He then stated that a pin was of more value than ten thousand dollars when he wished to escape from a room.

Last Saturday night he was carefully examined, as usual, before being placed in his room, but succeeded in secreting a small brass ring, split at one part, in his hair. On being locked up for the night, he set to work, and, with the ring, he cut through the window-sash and shutter, so as to enable him to remove them from the window. He then took the coverlet of the bed and tore it into strips, with which he made a rope reaching nearly to the ground,—a distance of some twenty-five or thirty feet. Some of the cotton batting with which the coverlet was wadded, he placed in his stockings, to protect his feet, as he had no shoes. Then, dressing himself in shirt, trousers, and stockings, he slid down the rope and escaped.

Striking across the country to Eight Mile Lock, he then took the tow-path of the canal and walked down to University Heights, where he arrived yesterday afternoon. The officers of the asylum on his track came on him yesterday (Sunday) afternoon. He was very quiet when arrested, and spoke freely of his escape, and made no resistance to being taken back to the asylum. We question whether this series of extraordinary escapes can be well matched.

MONDAY, MARCH 5.

STEAMER BURNED.—This day, the steamer Hickman was burned by fire, when eighteen miles below Little Rock. The vessel and her cargo are a total loss.

Two of the passengers perished in the flames; the rest and the crew barely escaped with their lives. The books, papers, &c. of the boat were all lost.

LANE SENT TO SING SING.—This day, Lane, the Fulton Bank defaulter, was sent off to Sing Sing, to work out his sentence of three years and six months' imprisonment in that institution.

A MURDEROUS AFFRAY occurred this day at Dry Creek, San Juan county, Cal., between William Webb and W. F. Lamb, in regard to a trifling lawsuit. High words passed, when Lamb drew a pistol and fired three shots, all of which took effect on Webb,

one passing directly through the body of Webb, near the abdomen. After Webb had received the fatal shot, he fired his pistol twice at Lamb, but without effect.

BREACH OF PROMISE.—This day, commenced the famous Carstang and Shaw breach of promise case, in the St. Louis (Mo.) court.

PETITION BY THE LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND TO REMOVE A JUDGE.—This day, the Maryland House of Representatives adopted an address requesting the Governor to remove from office Judge Stump, of the Criminal Court of Baltimore. One of the witnesses, who had been twenty-one days a juror in the court over which this judge presides, swore that the judge was on the bench drunk every day.

MURDER AT A BALL.—The night of this day, two drivers of the Baltimore city passenger-cars had a fracas at a ball, in which one of them, named Bosley, was fatally shot.

DREADFUL AFFAIR.—**A SON KILLS A DRUNKEN FATHER IN DEFENCE OF HIMSELF AND MOTHER.**—This day, Mr. Joseph Rutledge, of Talladega county, Ala., was killed by his own son. The "Talladega Reporter" gives the following account of it:—

We learn that Mr. Rutledge went home drunk and compelled his wife, who was in bed sick, to get up, and then commenced abusing her. His son, coming in, remonstrated with him against the abuse of his mother. Rutledge swore he would kill the whole of them, and turned on the son and commenced beating him. In the scuffle the son fell, and while Rutledge was on him, the son drew his knife and inflicted the wounds which caused Rutledge's death in a few minutes after. Rutledge got up, however, and, holding on to his stick, swore that he would kill them all. His wife caught hold of him, and in a moment after he sank down and died. These are the circumstances as we have heard them detailed. An inquest was held and a verdict of justifiable homicide rendered,—the decision being that he killed his father in defence of himself and his mother.

LETTER FROM THE POPE TO THE AMERICAN BISHOPS.—This day, the following letter from the Pope was addressed to the under-named Catholic bishops:—

To our Venerable Brethren, John, Archbishop of New York; John, Bishop of Albany; John, Bishop of Boston; John, Bishop of Buffalo; John, Bishop of Brooklyn; James, Bishop of Newark; Louis, Bishop of Burlington; Francis, Bishop of Hartford; and David, Bishop of Portland.

Venerable Brethren, Health and Apostolic Benediction: We can scarcely express in

words the rejoicing and gladness which your letter of the 19th of January afforded us, in the midst of our greatest sadness and tribulation. You hastened, venerable brethren, to write to us immediately on your meeting for the celebration of your Provincial Council, in order that, assembling together under the invocation of the Holy Spirit, and in mutual consultation, you might provide still more for the welfare of the dioceses committed respectively to your episcopal zeal and guidance. For in your letters shine forth on every side bright evidences of your great attachment and special devotion to us, and of your reverence, love, and obedience to this chair of St. Peter, and, in like manner, your bitter sorrow on account of our tribulations, universally known, brought on by the counsels and intrigues of men who, hostile to this Apostolic See, and opposed to the civil principality which belongs to it, by sacrilegious daring have attempted to destroy the patrimony of St. Peter, and to extinguish entirely its rights, as well divine as human. These they hope and labor to destroy utterly. Most grateful to us has been this evidence of your great sympathy, so truly worthy of Catholic prelates, and so worthy to be distinguished by praise and publication.

We, indeed, although afflicted with unspeakable grief, witnessing the evil warfare which, with immense detriment to the salvation of souls, is being carried on by impious men against our divine religion, still place all our hope and confidence in God our Saviour, knowing well that he has ever been present with prompt aid in support of his church; that the same church has never been more glorious than when men have endeavored to extinguish it; that it has never been more secure than when the most violent squalls of persecution, excited by its enemies, have seemed to agitate it the most.

It has been truly consoling to us to see, by your letter, with what ardent attachment you and your clergy, as well as the faithful laity, have not ceased to offer up fervent prayer to the Father of Mercies, according to our desire and for our intention.

We have full confidence that you, venerable brethren, relying upon the Divine support, will proceed with even greater alacrity and energy in contending against this great iniquity of the times, that you will fulfil all the duties of your ministry, that you will sustain and defend energetically the cause of the Catholic Church, and take measures both for the protection of the flocks committed to your care, and to expose the fallacies, refute the errors, and repel the assaults of wicked men.

While, however, we congratulate you from our heart for the pastoral solicitude which prompted the celebration of your late Provincial Council, the acts of which, according to canonical right, you rejoiced to submit to

our supreme judgment and that of this Holy See, know that, without any delay, we have directed that they should be inspected by our sacred congregation for the propagation of the Christian faith, in order that it may examine the acts of your council and report them to us, so that in regard to them it shall communicate to you the proper response.

Finally, be most assured that we, in the humility of our heart, continue to pray and implore the God of mercy that he may pour out upon you the richest gifts of his goodness, and also that these same shall descend upon the dear members of the flocks committed to your care. And, as evidence of this, no less than as a certain pledge of our great affection for you, venerable brethren, we impart to you and to all the clergy and laity of the several dioceses respectively committed to your care, our most affectionate apostolic benediction.

Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, 5th day of March, 1860, in the fourteenth year of our Pontificate.

Pius P. P. IX.

SHIP ON FIRE AT SEA.—This day, the U.S. mail steamship Cahawba, Captain Smith, from New York to New Orleans, discovered a burning vessel. The captain says:—

At four a.m., latitude 35° 50', longitude 74° 43', discovered a vessel on fire; ran down to and found her to be a large ship, burned to the water's edge; could not make out her name, as it was dark; saw no one near; threw up rockets, and kept a bright look-out for boats; at daylight could find nothing living about; appeared to have been on fire for some time; saw spars and bulwarks (panels painted white) floating about. Those who were on board of her have no doubt been rescued by some passing vessel.

The burning vessel is supposed to have been the ship Sarah, bound from Charleston to Boston, which took fire and was abandoned on the 4th.

MUTINY OF COOLIES ON BOARD THE AMERICAN SHIP KITTY SIMPSON.—ONE COOLIE KILLED.—This day, a mutiny occurred on board the American ship Kitty Simpson, of which the officers make the following report:—

Lat. 8° 49' N., lon. 110° 47' E., 5.45 p.m.

The officers of the ship were in the cabin at supper, when there was heard a rush on deck, accompanied with much shouting and noise. The master was in charge of the deck, and sentries on the barricade and on the fore-castle. The head man had charge of the main-hatch, with orders not to allow any more coolies on deck than were up at said time. When we went to supper, there were on deck in all forty coolies, with cooks (eight in number) included. As soon as the row began, there were on deck in all one hundred men, who had scrambled up in defiance of

the head man's endeavors to keep them below: the ladder, fortunately, was away at the time, or no doubt many more would have succeeded in reaching the deck. The attack commenced with coolie No. 98 (since dead from the effect of wounds received) rushing aft, watching the instant the sentry was looking another way, and making desperate attempts to wrench the musket away from him.

As soon as the rush was made by No. 98, he was quickly joined by about thirty other Chinamen, who attempted to force open the barricade. The captain was the first one to arrive at the scene of trouble, with nothing else in his hands than a Malacca cane. He made several blows at the coolie No. 98, who still continued to struggle but was finally overpowered and made prisoner; also coolie No. 209 was captured in attempting to force through the barricade. It was a well-planned attack, there can be no doubt; for, upon the first rush being made aft, the coolies No. 77 and No. 50, with many others who were not recognised, surrounded the fore-castle, and endeavored to keep the watch below confined therein, by closing the doors, and it was with much difficulty they made their exit therefrom; and, in doing so, many of them received blows with pieces of wood. Most of them, however, managed to get aft. The seaman on the fore-castle was attacked by four or five: being armed, he inflicted many wounds, but was wounded in the thigh himself.

A seaman, named Pratt, in endeavoring to escape from the deck, was severely beaten with handspikes, pieces of firewood, &c. It was very fortunate that two of the seamen were aloft at the time, and that we were provided with arm-chests in each top; otherwise we would have had, no doubt, a hard struggle and great odds against us. The seamen aloft did not know what to make of the noise until the man in the maintop saw the struggling aft and several coolies rush out from the cook-house with firebrands and pots of scalding water. The seaman in the maintop, named Bennett, taking up a rifle, aimed at coolie No. 234, whom he plainly saw heave two earthen-ware pots of scalding water aft, and shot him through the shoulder. He leaped down the main hatch and fell lifeless. There was also a shot fired from the foretop; but it did no damage. As soon as the shots came from aloft, they at once began to retreat in great confusion, leaping one over the other down the main-hatch. After we got them all down below, they commenced to pull down the main-hatch barricade below, and to arm themselves therewith.

After a few shots were fired down among them, they retreated aft, and the head man, No. 5, went down and slung the dead coolie, No. 234. After all was over, we found three of them over the bows, hanging to a rope,—namely, No. 77, No. 152, and No. 50. Great

credit is due to the crew for the coolness and courage they exhibited, and the prompt and attentive manner in which they obeyed the orders issued by the captain and officers; for, had it been otherwise, much blood must have been shed and many innocent lives lost. As soon as the latches were on and secured, and order restored on deck, the prisoners in custody were brought up, and to each the following punishment was awarded: No. 98, ringleader, one hundred lashes; No. 77, attempt to block house door, one hundred lashes; No. 152, barricade, fifty lashes; No. 50, ringleader, one hundred lashes; No. 209, ringleader, one hundred lashes. The above prisoners were then secured in irons on the house on deck, and a guard placed over them. Of the crew, there is one slightly stabbed, one much bruised and beaten, with chief officers, carpenter, and one seaman slightly scalded.

TUESDAY, MARCH 6.

A PACIFIC RAILROAD CONVENTION was held this day at Sacramento, Cal. It was composed of about seventy members, representing California, Oregon, and Washington Territory. Its object was to concentrate public sentiment. It was resolved to send memorials to Congress on the subject, and legislative action on the part of California and Oregon was also recommended.

A resolution was unanimously adopted urging the California Legislature to offer a bonus of six thousand dollars to any company that shall first complete an overland telegraph to the United States, and four thousand dollars to the company completing a second line by a different route, provided both lines shall be finished in eighteen months.

THE CHICAGO (ILL.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION took place this day. Hon. John Wentworth, Republican, for Mayor, had 1248 majority; the balance of the Republican ticket was elected by about the same majority. The total vote was 18,800. The Common Council stands twelve Republicans to eight Democrats.

ITHACA (N.Y.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—This day, the Republicans elected their entire ticket, with the exception of one trustee.

MURDER OF A WIFE.—In Cincinnati, this day, an Irishman, named Patrick McHugh, approached his wife while she was at a friend's house, placed his arm around her neck, and cut her throat with a razor. The stroke was given with so much power as to cut away even a part of the vertebræ. The woman died almost instantly. McHugh had recently been liberated from the penitentiary,

where he had served a sentence for a deadly assault upon his wife.

In the same city, John Miller was fatally stabbed in a street affray, R. B. Bayard fell suddenly dead in the street, and a woman was found dead in her bed, on the corner of Pearl Street and Western Row.

PROTECTION OF FEMALE EMIGRANTS.—In Congress, this day, the bill for the protection of female passengers on board emigrant-vessels was passed with amendments, providing that process can be issued against offenders in the English, French, or German language, and that suit can be brought within one year from the time of the arrival of the vessel in port.

REDUCTION OF CONGRESSIONAL MILEAGE.—The bill reducing the mileage from forty to twenty cents a mile was passed by a large majority. The distance of travel is to be computed by a straight geographical line.

REV. MR. STOCKTON, of Philadelphia, was elected Chaplain of the House, on the second ballot, by a majority of sixteen.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met at Baton Rouge this day, and selected delegates to the Charleston Convention. The convention expressed their preference for Mr. Slidell for the Presidency.

INDIAN MASSACRE IN TEXAS.—This day, according to a letter to a mercantile house in Houston, Texas, the Indians in that State massacred six families of whites. The letter says:—

The Indians killed six families on Hog Creek, twenty-five miles from Waco, in the upper part of this county and lower part of Bosque county. Captain J. M. Smith leaves here at two o'clock to-day, with a company, for the scene of action.

The frontier is full of Indians, and there is great excitement through all the counties above there.

The Indians are indeed coming down almost into the lower country. The people will have to turn *en masse* to the frontier to repulse them.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAMBOAT-BOILER.—At Easton, Pennsylvania, this day, the shores of the Delaware River below the bridge were crowded with persons to witness the Alfred Thomas, a little steamer which has been built at that place to run between Belvidere and Port Jervis.

At eleven o'clock the steamer started, and made her way up the river against a swift current, having on board about a hundred men. At the bridge she stopped, when a number got off, leaving about forty persons on board. The steamer then continued her

trip up the river, and, on arriving at the falls, a short distance above the bridge, she was moored for a short time. When all was ready to start again, the boiler exploded with a terrible crash, the pieces flying in every direction, and the boat becoming in an instant a complete wreck. Some of the passengers were thrown fifty feet into the air, others were blown off into the water and slightly injured, and others were dreadfully mangled.

The sight upon the land was truly heart-rending. The torn limbs of the poor sufferers, and the presence of those who were in search of friends supposed to be among the dead, formed a sight to make the stoutest heart feel sad.

The physicians of the borough hastened to the assistance of the sufferers, and did all in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, which is believed to be full and correct:—

KILLED.

Samuel Yates, of Easton.
George Smith, of Easton.
Joseph Weaver, of Easton.
Richard Holcomb, of Belvidere.
J. Shaeff, (engineer,) of Easton.
George Shaeff, of Easton.
Edward McIntyre, (colored,) of Easton.
Stewart Beatty, of Easton.
Arthur Kessler, of Easton.
William Sharp, Jr., of Belvidere.

WOUNDED.

Eugene Troxell, of Easton, injured about the head and legs slightly.
William Diehl, of Easton, slightly.
John Smith, of Belvidere, badly: will hardly recover.
Sol. McIntyre, (colored,) of Easton, slightly.
Joseph Losey, of Washington, N.J., slightly.
Val. Scholey, of Easton, slightly.
Andrew Mellich, of Belvidere, slightly.
William Parks, of Easton, arm broken.
Benjamin Youells, of Easton, leg broken in two places, and otherwise injured.
Henry Medler, of Easton, slightly.
Richard Williams, of Easton, slightly.
Robert Burrell, of Easton, slightly.
P. Bercau, of Easton, slightly.
An unknown man from Belvidere, badly.

The scene on shore after the explosion it is altogether impossible to describe. Women, who were fearful that their relations were on board, ran up and down almost distracted, questioning almost every one they met in regard to the fearful affair.

The dome of the boiler was too small to keep a sufficient quantity of steam and water on hand: the consequence was that after the first trial to get up the rapids they exhausted the steam, and had to lie to, to generate steam. In doing so, the flues became heated red-hot, and the pressure was upwards of one hundred and twenty-five pounds to the square inch. Upon the signal being given to start, the engineer commenced pumping cold water, and the motion of the boat brought the cold water in contact with the overheated flues. The consequence was an explosion.

Statement of C. C. Burk, Esq.—Previous to the explosion I was in the engine-room. Judge Sharp and two strangers were in the room, looking at the gauge. One of the gentlemen exclaimed, "My God! there is a pressure of one hundred and twenty-five pounds of steam too much!" I immediately passed to the forward part of the boat, upon the upper deck, and crossed over the boiler to the stern of the boat, and told the captain, "Labar, there is one hundred and twenty-five pounds of steam-pressure now."

He immediately struck the bell to start the boat, and ordered the boat to be cast loose, which was done, the boat remaining about two minutes after the bell was rung. The steam commenced passing through the trunk. I then seated myself on the stern, and the explosion occurred. The engineer was not in the engine-room when the captain rang the bell; I saw him at the side of the boiler, trying the stop-cock.

DEATH OF MAJOR DONALD FRASER.—This day, Major Donald Fraser, U.S.A., died in Brooklyn. He served in the War of 1812; was aid to General Brown, and also to General Pike, being within six feet of the latter when he fell at Little York. As a partisan officer, he was without a superior, and always at the head of the forlorn hope.

MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.—This day, a murder took place in Tuolumne county, Cal., at Cherokee Camp, by which William Rice was killed by one Lewis Carley.

It appears that the parties had been shooting at a mark and drinking fighting-whiskey. A quarrel arose, and Carley, who was known as Grizzly, advanced on Rice with his gun and a large bowie-knife. Rice, who had a loaded gun in his hand at the time, told him to keep off, or he would shoot him. Carley continued to advance, and Rice snapped his gun at him. Carley then knocked Rice's gun aside with his own, and also knocked him down and got on him, and with his knife inflicted several wounds, one in the region of the heart, another between the seventh and eighth ribs, one on the left side of the head, and several flesh-wounds. Mr. John Mallory ran to the assistance of Rice, and struck Carley with his fist. The latter then left Rice and ran after Mallory, and was in the act of stabbing him, when Mr. A. Ripley ran up and knocked Carley down with a gun. He was then bound and kept in custody till the sheriff arrived.

Carley is from Indiana, and about fifty years of age. Rice is a native of Bourbon county, Kentucky, lived for a number of years in Pike county, Missouri, from whence he removed to Texas. He was generally known among his companions by the nickname of Texas, and at the time of his death was fifty-six years of age.

STORMING A TANNERY IN LUZERNE COUNTY, PA.—This day, a tannery in Goldsborough, Pa., was stormed under the following circumstances:—

Mr. Lee, surviving partner of the firm of Charles M. Leupp & Co., went to Goldsborough and took possession of an extensive tannery belonging for the most part to the firm which he represented. The foreman acknowledged his authority, and proceeded to obey his orders. Mr. Gould, another swamp-dealer, who appears to have had an interest in the concern, collected a company of two hundred men, armed with axes, muskets, rifles, &c., and attacked the tannery. Some fifteen or twenty men, also armed, had been collected inside to defend the place; but the invading force was so overwhelming that they beat in the doors and captured the place. During the melée four persons received gunshot-wounds, and others were bruised more or less seriously. Several of the defenders were flung out of the upper-story windows.

SUDDEN DEATH IN CINCINNATI.—This day, Dr. R. B. Bayard, a dentist of that city, returning home, having reached his residence, on Seventh Street, between Main and Walnut, fell upon the door-step a corpse. Coroner Carey held an inquest upon the body. The verdict was "death from congestion of the brain." The deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and one child.

CAPTURE OF TWO MEXICAN STEAMERS BY THE SARATOGA.—This day, whilst Commander Jarvis and a United States squadron, consisting of the Saratoga, Savannah, and Preble, were lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, in which city Juarez, who claimed to be President of Mexico, was besieged by Miramon, who also claimed to be President, two steamers entered the harbor, and continued, under full steam, rapidly to advance. They passed behind the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, in the direction of Sacrificios, and finally ran into Anton Lizardo. They bore no flags whatever when they passed the castle; nor did they hoist them either then or at Sacrificios, though they were ordered so to do, first by a shot from the fortress and afterward by the U.S. sloop Savannah. The French, Spanish, and English vessels at Sacrificios did not notice the suspicious steamers, or, at least, did not order them to show their colors. Capt. Jarvis, of the sloop-of-war Savannah, the senior U.S. officer at Vera Cruz, ordered the Saratoga, with detachments from the Savannah and Preble, on the steamers Indianola and Wave, to proceed to the anchorage and ascertain the character of the two strange steamers. They had just cast anchor at Anton

Lizardo when the *Saratoga* came up with them. They still had steam up, however, and seemed to have taken a position as if to put at once to sea in case of being overhauled. The *Saratoga*, however, seems to have taken them unawares, though the moon was shining brightly, and at once took a position to cut off all retreat. They proved to be two Mexican steamers which had cleared from Havana as Spanish vessels, one named the *General Miramon*, the other the *Marques de la Habana*, under the command of Commodore Marin.

Upon nearing the steamers, one of them was seen to be moving off, when a shot was fired ahead of her to bring her to, and the steamer *Indianola* was sent to overhaul her.

The hail from the *Indianola* was answered by shot from the guns of the *Gen. Miramon*, accompanied by a volley of musketry: whereupon the *Saratoga* fired a broadside into the *Miramon*. The *Indianola* also returned the fire, and her crew boarded the *Miramon* at the point of the bayonet. A portion of the *Indianola's* deck was carried away by the shot. The *Miramon* was then run aground, and the *Saratoga* brought the *Marques* to.

The officers and crew were removed to the American squadron. When Marin came on board, Capt. Turner asked him why he fired on the American vessels without provocation. Marin replied that his men could not be controlled. He knew the nationality of the *Saratoga*, and understood her signals. The men fired contrary to his orders. Capt. Turner replied, "You are entirely responsible for the outrage."

There were several Frenchmen on board, also some Americans: the rest were Mexicans and Spaniards. In all they contained two hundred and fifty men. Their killed and wounded amounted to forty. The *Indianola* and *Wave* had eighty men each.

The first engineer of the *Marques*, an American, was killed.

The *Miramon* received three broadsides from the *Saratoga*, besides an innumerable number of rifle-shots from the *Indianola*, during the engagement; and it is surprising that the loss of life, in any case great, was not still greater. Every thing bears witness to the bravery and determined resistance of her commander. He yielded, however, very gracefully to adverse fortune. Retiring at once to his cabin, he divested himself of every portion of his uniform, except a richly-tasselled commodore's scarf, and attired himself in a plain but elegant suit of black.

Miramon's two sons were on board at the time. They had just completed their course at the College of Havana, and were returning home as passengers.

Marin had a large quantity of powder

on board, destined for President Miramon. No sooner did the former see that he was about to be captured than he had it all thrown overboard, together with many other articles. Some of the powder has been recovered, and is said to be the same as that which is stored in the arsenal at Havana. A number of boxes with sliding covers, tin tubes containing papers, and other articles, have been picked up.

Both the *Marques de la Habana* and *Gen. Miramon* were old Spanish mail-steamers, plying on the Cuban coast. The latter was formerly known as *Correo No. 2*. The expedition cost \$300,000, which was mostly furnished in Havana by the Government, in accordance with a secret article of the *Almonte* treaty.

According to the evidence, the assertion of Marin, that the crew fired the guns, was untrue. Four Frenchmen, named Cunby, Danty, Durand, and Anby, who were made prisoners at the capture, declare on oath that they had been engaged as sailors; that they left Havana on the 26th of Feb. Some days after, they met the *Vera Cruz* mail-steamer and communicated with her. The sailors then discovered, by hearing cries of "Hurrah for *Miramon!*" that they had been deceived. The cannon and small-arms which had been concealed in the hold were raised to the deck and loaded; clothing was distributed to the sailors, and hats bearing ribbons, with the inscription "*Gen. Miramon.*" Some of the crew were unwilling to receive the uniform, but were compelled to do so. When approaching land, orders were sent from the *Marques de la Habana* to exhibit no flag. Every shot was fired by the officer: the captain fired the gun placed on the bow of the vessel, while the chief of the artillery touched off one of those on the sides.

The Government fully approved of the action of the naval authorities in the matter. A letter from Mr. G. D. Russell, who was on board the *Saratoga*, gives the following account. It says:—

Two large steamers, showing no colors, were seen from here making down the coast. A shot was fired from the castle for them to show their colors, but they took no notice of it, and kept on. We (the *Saratoga*) immediately got under way, with two small American steamers chartered by the Juarez party. The smallest, a little steam-tug called the "*Wave*," of Jersey City, took us in tow. The other, the "*Indianola*," a small steamer, received on board from the U.S. ships *Savannah* and *Preble* about twenty armed seamen and marines. Also on board of her were several officers of the Liberal party in this city.

We then proceeded down the coast, leaving here about six p.m., the "*Wave*" towing us, and the "*Indianola*" in company. It

was a bright moonlight night, and almost clear as day. About twelve o'clock that night, when nearly off the small town of Anton Lizardo, we saw the two steamers at anchor. On getting nearly abreast of them, one of them slipped her cable and attempted to run. We fired a shot across her bows for her to heave to and show her colors: she instantly fired a shell at the "Indianola." We then fired five or six shots into her, and cast loose from the "Wave," ordering her and the "Indianola" to give chase and capture her, while we, being at this time broadside on to the largest steamer, fired into her. She then attempted to slip cable and escape, firing into us, when we poured two broadsides into her, while our boarders and marines gave her several volleys of musketry. Some time during the fight she hoisted Spanish colors, but after our second broadside she hauled them down and surrendered. In the mean while our two little steamers had run the chase aground, when they boarded her, and, after some twenty minutes' pretty severe fighting, she submitted. Our party on board the little steamer had a hard time of it; for, having no guns on board, and only their small-arms, they had to contend with more than their own numbers, and who had five heavy guns and several field-pieces, from which they kept firing grape and canister,—the ugliest kind of shot in an engagement of that kind. Besides, we could only look on, without being able to assist them, afraid to fire, for fear of hitting our own steamers, being at an anchor, and having to keep our guns to bear on our own prize until we could send a force on board to take possession of her.

The one we took proved to be the "Marques de la Habana," and the other was the "Gen. Miramon." Our party only had one man mortally and seven slightly wounded. Their loss was two killed, four mortally and ten or twelve severely wounded. We then received from the prizes (which had on board a large quantity of guns and ammunition for Miramon) some sixty prisoners, whom we have now on board. One of the generals of the Liberal party, who was with us, was badly wounded in the head by a piece of shell. Most of the grape fired by the "Gen. Miramon" at the small steamer passed over them and hit us, though, strange, not a person on board of our ship was seriously hurt. During the fight, a number of Miramon's officers who were on board the "Gen. Miramon" made their escape ashore. We saw them as they left the steamer, but, as we only wanted the vessel, we let them go. The following morning we returned to this city in tow of our prize, leaving the small steamers to haul the "Gen. Miramon" off the bar, where she was hard aground.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7.

AFFRAY IN WASHINGTON.—This day, an encounter occurred in Washington, of which the "New York Herald" gives the following account. It says:—

An affray occurred between Col. Fred. W. Lander, of Massachusetts, superintendent of the Overland Wagon Road Expedition, and W. M. F. Magraw, of Missouri, freight-contractor, and late superintendent of the same expedition. It will be recollected that an attack was made last winter, in the rotunda of Willard's Hotel, by Mr. Magraw upon Col. Lander. In this difficulty, it is said, Col. Lander, after having received four terrible blows,—the first struck while his back was turned,—at last reached Magraw, knocked him down, and beat him until pulled off by the bystanders. Magraw went West, and, while Col. Lander was absent in the Rocky Mountains, stated in St. Louis that he had whipped him in the fight, and at the same time applied opprobrious epithets to him. Directly after the occurrence, Magraw sent two gentlemen to Col. Lander, begging him not to renew the difficulty, which had originally grown out of Magraw's refusal to fight Col. Lander a duel, or make the required apology. Colonel Lander returned from California about two months ago. Magraw arrived yesterday. To-day Col. Lander met Magraw in front of Kirkwood's Hotel, at which he is stopping. Magraw got out of a hack, with some friends. Lander was accompanied by Major Yates, the gentleman to whom Magraw had made the aforesaid remarks. Col. Lander said, "I demand of you an explanation of your remarks to this gentleman." Magraw stepped back upon the steps of the hotel, followed up by Lander. Magraw put his hand to his pocket and muttered something. Lander struck him upon the breast, pushing him back, saying, "Speak up; and speak loud, sir!" On this Magraw said, "Let me go into the hotel." "Yes," said Lander, and followed up. Within the hotel Magraw attempted to go into the entry. Lander stopped him, saying, "Turn round now, sir, and face me, and answer me," at the same time turning him rudely round by the shoulder. Hereon Mr. Kirkwood, the proprietor of the hotel, in the most gentlemanly manner, interposed, requesting Lander not to create a disturbance in the house, telling him that ladies on the floor above were seriously alarmed at the noise of the altercation. This for an instant parted the combatants, and permitted Magraw to retire some ten feet. He immediately drew his pistol, and, pointing it at Lander, said, "Approach me again, sir, and you are a dead man." Lander jumped to attack him, saying, at the same time, "I am unarmed, you scoundrel, but

no matter." Mr. Kirkwood again interposed. Col. Lander said, "Come out on the avenue again, sir; relieve this gentleman from this affray here; take your pistol, and I will meet you as I am, unarmed. Come on." Magraw refused. Lander then, after stigmatizing him as a liar, thief, blackguard, and scoundrel, requested any one of the crowd to step forward—of whom there were more than forty—and take up the quarrel, if a friend of Magraw. None speaking, Col. Lander retired. The last statement heard was, "You have refused my challenge; you have refused to name your time and place and your own weapons, and meet me; you have struck me with a billy, and were whipped by me for it, and have lied to the contrary; and now, you scoundrel, you refuse a scratch fight,—you with a loaded pistol and I unarmed! I shall never notice you again." Col. Lander then made his apologies to the proprietors of the hotel, offered to wait on the ladies and apologize, and retired. Col. Lander was accompanied by Major Yates, and during the altercation was joined by his nephew, W. H. West.

HANGED.—Dennis Manony was hung, this day, at Mariposa, California. He was found guilty of the murder of John Kilburn. The homicide took place last September, during the progress of a drunken quarrel.

KILLED.—In California, this day, a dispute arose between two Chinamen, at San Juan, Nevada county, about two bits, when one of them became enraged, and plunged a knife into the other, killing him almost instantly.

FAREWELL OF FANNY KEMBLE TO BOSTON.—The night of this day, Miss Fanny Kemble gave her last public reading in Boston, it being her intention to retire from the stage forever. In retiring, she said:—

Friends, my work is done: but I could not bid you adieu without saying a few words, especially as I have been obliged to decline an honor conferred upon me by a request not to take a final leave of you this evening. It is time that the book should be shut and the lips closed. I have now been before the public five-and-twenty years. Few women would care to be remembered in public for a longer period. Shakspeare may find better and abler interpreters, but, I believe, none more willing. I esteem it my good fortune that I am permitted to close my labors in Boston, where so long ago I appeared. Possibly some of my audience now present may remember me at that time. I cannot be too grateful for the kind indulgence always accorded to me in this city. Long live this noble land, this glorious New England! May Heaven's

richest blessings descend upon you! May peace, prosperity, and plenty attend you and your homes! I respectfully, gratefully, and regretfully take my leave of you. Farewell! Farewell!

DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN OF MOBILE.—This day (says a Mobile paper) Mr. Daniel Quigley, one of our oldest and most valuable citizens, died at his residence, on Joachim Street, on Wednesday night, after a lingering illness, at the advanced age of eighty-five years. Mr. Quigley, we learn, was a native of New Jersey, whence he removed to Mobile over thirty years ago. Since that time he was scarcely ever away from the city, and was always an excellent and highly-respected citizen. Owing to extreme age, he had not for the last four or five years given much personal attention to business. He was an example of temperance and correct deportment in all things.

A ST. LOUIS FORGER PARDONED.—The correspondent of the "Police Gazette" of this date says:—

Some four years ago, Mr. M. A. Wolf, a member of the banking-house of Presbury & Co., was convicted of forging land-warrants, and sentenced to the State prison for five years. Last week, United States Marshal Bryant received a pardon from the President of the United States. Mr. Wolf was young and inexperienced in rascality, but was found a pliant tool in the hands of older villains, who used him and his position, then left him to pay the piper after they had had their fill of the dancing. A petition largely signed—headed by his Excellency Governor Stewart—was sent to the President in his behalf, some time ago; but, inasmuch as President Buchanan had so long remained silent upon the subject, all hopes were given up of his ever receiving a pardon, except by his faithful wife, who, to her praise be it said, never forsook him nor his interest,—not even when the walls of the State prison stood between them,—but, like a true and noble wife, persevered, travelled all the way to Washington and besought the President to pardon her husband, and finally obtained the long-looked-for document, and now has the satisfaction of knowing that her honest and persistent efforts have released the partner of her bosom from a loathsome prison and eternal disgrace.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8.

BRUTAL MURDER BY NEGROES.—This day, one of the most atrocious cases of murder occurred in Madison county, Florida. Matthew D. Griffin, overseer for Major Watts, of that county, was most brutally murdered by nine of Major Watts's negroes. Six of

them confessed the act. The murdered man, who was greatly esteemed, was knocked on the head with an axe, and the body sunk in the middle of a lake some distance from where the horrible deed was committed.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—This day, a man named Rogers, a shoemaker, belonging to Wilmington, Del., purchased a ticket in Philadelphia for Chester, and when the conductor came around, he gave it up. After the train had passed Chester, however, the conductor found him still in the cars. He told him he must get off at Marcus Hook. Accordingly, when they reached the latter station, he went to Rogers and conducted him from the train. It is supposed that he attempted to get on again, and, in the effort, lost his balance and fell between the train and the platform. His arms were both broken, as well as several of his ribs, and his body was horribly bruised. He managed, however, in his maimed condition, to crawl to a house near by, where medical attention was procured for him. The physicians were unremitting in their attention, but all attempts to save his life proved fruitless, and he expired about daylight the next morning.

SENTENCED FOR RAPE ON HIS DAUGHTER.—This day, Orlando B. Merrill pleaded guilty to a rape on his daughter, and was sentenced to thirty months' imprisonment in the State Prison. Some six months ago he was convicted of the same offence and sentenced to twenty years in the State Prison. He was brought before the Supreme Court at the expiration of six months and was granted a new trial. The case was heard on this day, and, the court refusing to take the plea of *nolle contredire*, he pleaded guilty.

COAL-VEIN DISCOVERED.—The San Francisco (California) "Weekly National" of this date says:—A coal-vein was recently discovered near Lone City, Amador county. The stratum, says the Calaveras "Chronicle," is ten feet thick, and equal in hardness and quality to the Peacock coal in Pennsylvania. Several tons have been tested, and found to be a good and cheap substitute for wood, and fit to be used for making steam.

THE NEW JERSEY OPPOSITION STATE CONVENTION met at Trenton this day, and appointed delegates to the Chicago Convention.

A FEMALE MISER AND HER SAVINGS.—Sarah Holdridge, a maiden lady, died this day in Ledyard, Conn., at the age of sixty-eight years. She had always represented herself to be very poor and needy, and, consequently, was the recipient of many charitable gifts and favors from those who took

compassion upon her needy circumstances. She had lived alone for many years in an old one-story house, in an out-of-the-way place, and, a few days before she died, she expressed fears that she might have to go to the poor-house. After her death, her friends, thinking it highly probable that she had money concealed in the house, commenced searching the premises. A tin pail, filled with silver, was found under her bed, and a kettle full of specie was also discovered. Some of it was mouldy and dusty with age, evidently having been undisturbed for years. The amount of specie thus discovered is \$1600. In addition to this, a thorough examination of the premises has brought to light a quantity of the old Continental money, laid down in tobacco-leaves. As this is of no value, it was not counted. All her property goes to a relative,—the only survivor of a once numerous family. This accumulation is supposed to have extended over a period of nearly fifty years.

SHIP DE WITT CLINTON WRECKED.—The ship De Witt Clinton, from Liverpool to New York, with passengers, went ashore at Squan Inlet, N.J., during a snow-storm, and bilged. The passengers were all got off in safety.

BOY KILLED BY A RAILROAD-TRAIN.—This day, the night-express east struck three boys six miles east of Buffalo, killing one instantly and injuring one of the others badly. The third one is uninjured. The boys were aged about fifteen years.

ELOPEMENT WITH A WIDOW AND HIS WIFE'S NEGROES.—This day, a man named Stephen G. Kennedy eloped from Memphis, Tenn., with a Mrs. Calhoun, taking with him six of his wife's negroes and his little daughter. Mrs. Kennedy advertises \$1000 reward for the negroes. She will pay nothing for the recovery of her husband.

DREADFUL SUICIDE FROM JEALOUSY.—A FATHER POISONS HIMSELF AND TWO CHILDREN.—This day, in Syracuse, N.Y., a man named Peter Tinker killed himself and two children by taking poison. He first poisoned his two children, aged about eight and six years, and, having laid them out and folded their hands upon their breasts, he left them in an unoccupied room, where some of his furniture was stored, and went to his hotel and took poison himself, and soon afterward died.

The previous Tuesday he poisoned a horse belonging to Dr. Searles; and it is supposed he intended to shoot the doctor, as a loaded pistol was found on him. The cause was the estrangement of his wife, and her supposed intimacy with Searles under the influence of free-love principles. Great excite-

ment existed. Searles was locked up in the penitentiary, to protect him from the indignation of the citizens.

After Tinker's death, the following letters were found:—

SYRACUSE, February 27, 1860.

Dear Friends:—I have lived long enough in this world, and am ready to die. I had a good wife as could be in the world, but she was coaxed away from her family. The doctor told her to make up her mind before she broke up, and not have it on her mind, then she could take comfort. As long as she worried she could not. This I heard myself, but I didn't think it wrong, for we never had any trouble since we were married. I was blind. I didn't think anybody could coax her away from her children. This is hard. She doesn't appear to care any more for her children than if they wasn't hers. How could a mother be so cruel? She said she didn't care where the children went—she was going where she was a mind to. She had made up her mind not to be troubled with them. The doctor commenced running out about Elder Seely and the church before she could sit up. He talked about spiritualism, and wanted her to go and hear the spiritualists lecture when she was able, and she said she would. I was in the same room, but they didn't know it. It was a double parlor. She never said "fetch the children's clothes, so I could see if they wanted any mending:" no, she would rather see them run half naked. I could not stand that. If she can take comfort, let her. I hope they will take him and tar and feather him and her, and send him back to the Mormons, where he was four years; then he can run at large. It is a pity he didn't stay there. Lucinda, my oldest daughter, would come to me and say, "papa, I wish I was dead." "Everybody says your ma is to Dr. Searles's." "Papa, didn't we use to have a good home? Flora and I used to keep school, and we had a nice time. I don't take comfort now; I am in one place and Flora in another."

I hope this will come out in print, so they both can read it. I hope Amelia will not have any of my things that I leave behind, for she is not worthy of them.

P. TINKER.

March 7, 1860.

To my Friends:—Here I am, on my dying bed. You will find my children in the Medical College. They are both asleep, and I want to go with them. Don't let that woman go with us. The children said she couldn't be their mother: if she had been, she wouldn't have gone and left us. Good-bye.

P. TINKER.

At the inquest held on the bodies, Dr. Searles and his wife, Mrs. Searles, indignantly denied his ever having any illicit in-

tercourse with the wife of Tinker. He also denied calling upon her at unseasonable hours, or oftener than her disease required his attendance as a physician.

SHIP MUSCONOMO FIRED AT BY A SPANISH WAR-STEAMER.—This day, the ship Musconomo, Captain Swansey, from Liverpool, while he was passing off Cuba, was chased and fired at by a war-steamer carrying Spanish colors. He hove to, and was questioned by the steamer whither he was bound. The steamer then sailed away without giving any explanation. The Musconomo had American colors and private signals flying all the time.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.

ANOTHER HARPER'S FERRY VICTIM.—This day, was buried at Charlestown, Va., Mrs. Alibone, the eldest sister of George W. Turner, who was slain by John Brown and his associates, by the side of her brother. She died at Mount Hope Lunatic-Asylum, whither she was taken shortly after her brother's death. She never rallied after his murder, but continued to sink until her broken spirit burst its earthly bonds and returned to its Maker. Another murder to be added to the Harper's Ferry list.

ARRAIGNED BEFORE THE SENATE FOR CONTEMPT.—This day, Thaddeus Hyatt was brought before the Senate, for the purpose of receiving his final answer to the questions of the Harper's Ferry Committee, to wit: why he had refused to obey the summons of the committee, and whether he was now willing to answer such questions as the committee might propose.

Mr. Hyatt submitted a long written argument in response. He denies the power of the committee to call him before them. He goes into an argument to show that the Senate have not the power to coerce a witness. But he generally says that he is now willing to appear before the committee and answer questions. A doubt existed, however, as to the nature of the answer. The answer is, as Mr. Mason said, that he will make no answer.

But the Senate, instead of suffering the paper to be read, went into a discussion of the question whether it was not a contempt to give reasons,—that is, to plead to the jurisdiction.

COL. LEE was appointed to the command of all the troops of the United States on the Rio Grande, this day.

MURDEROUS ASSAULT IN CALIFORNIA.—In Santa Cruz, opposite San Francisco, angry words occurred between Philip Leg-

gett and a married woman, when Leggett drew a pistol and shot her, the ball grazing her head and passing through her wrist. He was taken into custody.

OIL-WORKS BURNED IN BOSTON, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—This day, the Chemical Oil-Works in East Boston, owned by Page & Mitchell, were destroyed by fire, and a young man, named Francis Dunbar, perished in the flames.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met this day, for the selection of delegates at large to the Chicago Convention, at Worcester. The delegates chosen were divided between Seward and Banks in their preference for the Presidency.

MURDER AND ROBBERY IN GREENE COUNTY, ALA.—This day, a man named Hirschfield, proprietor of a small store at Hollow Square, was found murdered about three-quarters of a mile from his place. His neck was perforated with a bullet, and his skull fractured, apparently with the butt of an axe or some other heavy instrument. When Mr. Hirschfield was last seen by his friends, he had \$700 in his possession, and when the body was found it was missing. This induces the belief that he was killed for the purpose of robbery.

DUEL BETWEEN GOVERNOR BLISS AND DR. STONE, UNDER THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS.—A duel was this day fought between Governor Bliss, of Jefferson Territory, and Dr. Stone, member of the Legislature, which resulted in the death of the latter. The first offence was given by Governor Bliss, in a toast at a dinner-party, and, singularly enough, considering the time and place, was deliberate, and designed as a personal reflection and insult. This was avowed upon the spot, and of course it only remained for the parties to settle the terms of the meeting. These were shot-guns, loaded with a single ball; distance, thirty paces; time, three o'clock in the afternoon; place, the Highland side of the Platte River.

At the appointed hour the principals took their stations. The sun, which was obscured by flying clouds, was over Mr. Bliss's left shoulder. The wind was over Dr. Stone's left shoulder, and blowing, in light, fitful gusts, directly in the face of Mr. Bliss. Dr. Stone removed his coat and vest, leaving only a close-fitting suit of dark cloth. Mr. Bliss wore a loose sack of brown cloth, buttoned down in front, but very loose and flowing. The word was given by Mr. Warren two or three times in practice, when the arms were presented the combatants, the seconds and surgeons retired, and the final word was then given.

The report of Dr. Stone's gun followed

immediately the word "fire." Mr. Bliss's was an instant later, and perfectly distinct.

Dr. Stone fell to the ground, supposed to be mortally wounded, the ball of his opponent entering the left thigh, penetrating the bladder, and passing through his entire body. The ball of Dr. Stone struck the ground some ten feet in advance of his opponent. Dr. Stone declining a second fire, the parties were then removed from the ground.

The duel was a public affair, there being about six hundred persons present when it was fought. Stone, as well as being a member of the Legislature, was Secretary of the Territory, and Judge of the Miners' Court.

BURIAL OF P. TINKER AND HIS CHILDREN.—This day, was buried P. Tinker, the unfortunate man who yesterday committed suicide in Syracuse, N.Y. The "Syracuse Journal" says:—

The funeral took place at two o'clock in the afternoon, from the Medical College, in presence of not less than fifteen hundred people.

Mrs. Tinker attended the funeral. On entering the room where the corpses of her husband and children lay, she wept a little over the first child, kissing it; she then cast but a single glance at her husband, who lay between the children, and wept a trifle over the remains of her other little daughter.

STAGE BURNED.—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS.—This day, according to the "Pittsburg Post," the coach carrying the mail from Lock Haven to Tyrone took fire between Lock Haven and Bellefonte, and was entirely consumed, together with the mails and the baggage belonging to the passengers. The accident occurred through the negligence of one of the passengers in throwing a lighted match into the straw in the bottom of the coach. In an instant every thing was enveloped in flames. It was with difficulty that the passengers escaped from the stage unhurt; and, to make matters worse, the horses took fright and ran. Before they could be stopped, the coach was so much burned that neither mails nor baggage could be saved.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN EUFAULA, GA.—Early on the morning of this day, a destructive fire occurred in that city, destroying an entire block in the principal business portion of the city. The loss is estimated at about \$40,000. Cory & Barrington, Fenn & Lewis, carriage-makers, E. H. Hunter, G. Ramser, furniture-dealers, D. C. Heidt, book and job printer, are among the principal sufferers. The wind was blowing quite a gale at the time, and, though strenuous efforts were made to arrest the flames, they

were unavailing until a block was consumed.

AFFRAY BETWEEN A MARYLAND JUDGE AND MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—In the City Hotel, at Annapolis, Md., this day, Judge Stump, while passing Col. McKaig, of Alleghany, was spoken to in a friendly way by that gentleman. He replied that he would speak to no man who had signed a report without reading it, (meaning the report against the judge.) Col. McKaig said if he meant to say that he (Col. McKaig) had so signed any report, he (the judge) lied. The judge immediately struck the colonel over the head with his cane, who immediately struck the judge with a light stick he had in his hand. The judge, stepping back, fell over a stick of wood, when friends interfering, prevented any serious injury.

DREADFUL MURDER IN ST. LOUIS.—This day, George Busch murdered his friend, Frank William Schmidt, in his boarding-house, Green Street, St. Louis.

When Schmidt was found, his throat had been cut, and there were several severe gashes on his head and hands, showing that he had fought desperately for his life.

Having thus foully murdered his friend, Busch stole from him \$1900 in twenty-dollar gold pieces, and immediately fled to Cincinnati.

Busch and his victim were intimate friends. They first became acquainted in California, where Schmidt had amassed a large sum of money. Busch wishing to return to the States, Schmidt kindly furnished him with the means, and took passage for New York himself in the same vessel.

All the way from Sacramento until they reached St. Louis, the twain were inseparable, Schmidt the while furnishing any funds that Busch needed for his actual expenses, which kindness he requited by murdering and robbing him, as stated above.

MURDER OF MYERS IN ST. LOUIS.—In St. Louis, this day, a man named Myers was murdered by a man named Henry Dugan. The circumstances, as related by the St. Louis papers, are as follows:—

Williams, who boarded at the house of one Myers, in the rear of Second Street, while in a drinking-saloon, carelessly exhibited between fifty-five and sixty dollars which he had in his wallet. A fellow known as Henry Dugan noticed this, and, with three or four companions, broke into Williams's room very early in the morning, and took the money from his coat, which was hanging at the foot of the bed. As they were going out, Myers, the landlord, woke up and pursued the robbers into the yard, at the same time calling for the police. He

was immediately fired upon by one of the villains, the ball penetrating his heart and killing him almost instantly. The police, who had been alarmed by Myers's cries, followed the gang into their house and captured them, not, however, before Dugan had shot at them,—happily, without effect.

SATURDAY, MARCH 10.

GREAT FIRE IN HOUSTON, TEXAS.—About one o'clock the morning of this day, the largest fire that ever occurred in Houston commenced in Hudgpath's eating-saloon, corner of Main and Congress Streets. The flames spread rapidly to the adjoining building, which, being wooden, were soon one mass of flames. All the buildings in the block above Congress and west of Main Street were destroyed, except four. From the west side the fire crossed Main Street, destroying the entire block, with the exception of six buildings. The "Houston Telegraph" newspaper office was saved, as well as the large wholesale house of Kelsey, Stiles & Co. The morning was clear, and no wind. Had the wind been blowing, the loss would have been over one and a half million. It is now variously estimated at \$350,000 to \$500,000.

ESTIMATED LOSSES, ETC.

James Robertson, saloon, \$8000: no insurance.

L. J. Latham, furniture, \$50,000: insurance, \$15,000.

J. R. Morris, hardware, \$50,000: no insurance.

J. B. Gallagher, dry-goods, &c., \$32,000: insurance, \$1500.

E. L. Bremond, groceries, &c., \$20,000: no insurance.

D. M. Cutter, dry-goods, \$30,000: insurance unknown.

J. S. Taft, books, &c., \$15,000: insurance, \$10,000.

W. A. Van Alstyne, \$20,000: fully insured.

A policeman, named Foley, was shot and instantly killed, by a man named Flake. Flake is in custody.

S. Meyer, liquor and cigars, \$12,000: partly insured.

Hudgpath's eating-house, \$2500.

F. Bauss, jeweller, \$4000: no insurance.

H. Fleishman, clothing, \$5000: insurance, \$2800.

A. D. McGowan, drug-store, \$3000: insurance, \$3000.

A. J. Hay, drug-store, \$15,000; insurance, \$10,000.

C. E. Gregory, \$8000: insurance, \$6000.

J. H. Evans, furnishing-goods, \$10,000: insured in full.

J. E. Clute, sewing-machines, \$5000: no insurance.

R. Dowling, saloon, \$5000: insurance, \$1500.

J. Riorden, provisions, \$3000: no insurance.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY FIRE.—This day, at Alton, Illinois, the Baptist Church was burned. Loss, \$10,000.

A WHOLE FAMILY POISONED.—The "Chicago (Ill.) Press," of this date, says:—

The citizens of Napierville, Dupage county, have been having a mad-dog excitement lately. One day this week, a gentleman, whose name we have not learned, went to a drug-store to get some poison for the purpose of exterminating a part of the canine community, and, while there, purchased some chewing-gum for his children. He put both packages in his pocket and returned home. By mistake he gave the wrong package to his children, and baited the dogs with the gum, in consequence of which the former very soon died. Not long after, his wife also expired from the effects of a small portion of the supposed gum, and the man was himself taken dangerously ill, he having taken a taste of the poison under the same mistake. Our informant states that the child of another man has been poisoned in the same town by eating a soda-cracker prepared for a dog.

BEATEN TO DEATH.—The morning of this day, in New York, Richard Guerekin, a German emigrant runner, residing in the First Ward, received a terrible beating in the liquor-saloon No. 94 Washington Street, which resulted in his death. Deceased, at the time, was under the influence of liquor, and quarrelled with Dannman, the bartender. He struck Dannman, who, getting the worst of it, seized a club and hit Guerekin two powerful blows on the head, which floored him. As soon as he got on his feet, he staggered home, and was put to bed, when he went, apparently, into a sleep, from which he never awoke. In the morning he was found dead, and, from an examination of the body, it was shown that death resulted from a fracture of the skull. Dannman fled, but was afterward arrested.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—This day, the Maryland Legislature adjourned at midnight, concluding the most exciting session ever held.

The appropriation bills were passed during the last few hours of the session.

The City Passenger Railroad question was left without legislation.

They settled the contested-election cases, by turning out the Baltimore delegates, declaring the clerkship of the Circuit Court vacant, and declaring Mr. Jarrett, Democrat, elected Comptroller of the State.

The Governor signified to the House that he would comply with the request of the Legislature and remove Judge Stump.

They also passed a stringent bill to suppress lotteries. Persons dealing in lottery-tickets are liable to a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment. Those who buy lottery-tickets, or any other device to deliver to the purchaser any money, property, or evidence of debt on the happening of any contingency in the nature of a lottery, may recover from the seller, as small debts are recoverable, the sum of fifty dollars for every ticket, &c. purchased. The renting of a house for selling lottery-tickets is a finable offence, as is also printing the advertisements of a lottery.

AFFRAY IN THE ROTUNDA OF THE MARYLAND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—The evening of this day, a desperate affray occurred in the rotunda of the Maryland House of Representatives, between Mr. Thomas Gardner, clerk of the Criminal Court in Baltimore, and a Mr. John W. McCoy, also of that city. The Baltimore correspondent of the New York "Police Gazette" gives the following account of the affray. He says, (speaking of Gardner:—)

He has exerted himself very strenuously as a lobby-member and right-hand man of Jonathan Brock, the Railway King, and worked for the Brock bill. But that measure was defeated. Smarting under his disappointment, he attacked a Mr. McCoy, of this city, an opponent of the bill, and knocked him down in the rotunda of the State Capitol. Mr. McCoy, to defend himself, drew a revolver and fired twice, wounding Gardiner in the thigh. McCoy was attacked, while on the ground, by some of Gardiner's friends, (some of the roughs who were brought down in a special train for such purposes as this by Brock and Gardiner,) and dreadfully beaten and kicked. He was also arrested and taken before a magistrate, and put under bail to answer for an assault with intent to kill. This affair created much excitement among the members of the House. Many rumors had spread that the Baltimore clubs were coming down to make them repeal the police bills; but, after a short time, the members became quiet. A few hours afterward, however, the House was again disturbed by rumors. Members were seen making for the doors, and some threats were heard against the Speaker, Mr. Kilbourne. During the confusion, one of the members moved to adjourn the House *sine die*, which was carried in the confusion of the moment. Some of the legislators, fearing an attack was to be made upon the Speaker, escorted him to his hotel. Had the House adjourned one hour later, there is no doubt in my mind that there would have been an assault made upon

several prominent members, by parties who were there at the time of the adjournment, drinking and carousing around the restaurants, to get themselves heated for bloody work.

A LADY HORSEWHIPPED A GENTLEMAN.—The evening of this day, in Union Square, New York, a gentleman was horsewhipped by a lady. In giving an account of the affair, the "New York Express" says:—

At about dusk, a well-dressed and, to all appearance, fashionable lady, was observed entering Union Square, in company with a gentleman of the *bon ton* order,—that is, if garments of the latest and most approved fashion can be taken as sufficient evidence of the fact. The two were talking in an earnest manner, and both seemed rather excited to about the only looker-on, who says that the lady was weeping. When the pair had got a little way beyond the railing, the female suddenly stopped. Her companion moved on, however, as if to escape from her company, when she drew what seemed to be a delicate cowhide from under a heavy shawl, and, grasping him by the arm, laid the whip on with considerable strength. He made no noise, but unsuccessfully attempted to escape, the flagellation being continued with a determination which proved that the woman had made up her mind to do the "job" in a delightfully artistic style. In about two minutes, the recipient of these painful honors grasped the cowhide and succeeded in securing it. The female then, thoroughly enraged, slapped him violently in the face, hastily arranged her dress, and, emerging on Fourteenth Street, proceeded down Broadway at a rapid rate, and was lost sight of after being followed for a couple of blocks. The gentleman stood still for several minutes and looked around to see if there had been any observers, then picked up his hat, which had been knocked off by the infuriated woman, and, addressing himself to the bystander who alone had observed the scene, said that "she was a perfect tiger," thrust the whip in his pocket, and went down West Sixteenth Street. Who the parties are, it is impossible to say; but the probability is that some down-town girl has been badly treated by an up-town dandy, and took this means of "getting square."

SUNDAY, MARCH 11.

LOSS OF THE BRIG RIVER BELLE.—This day, the ship Forest King, eight miles south-east of Cape Antonio, came in collision with the brig River Belle, Captain Haines, from Cienfuegos, bound to New York. The brig was sunk in less than five minutes. Captain Haines and his two children, and Wm.

Studley, of Massachusetts, were drowned. The captain's wife, the mate, and five men were saved and brought to New Orleans by the Forest King. The River Belle had a cargo of molasses for New York.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER BELLE.—This day, the steamer Belle, from Peoria, with a full cargo, was burned at Sharp's Landing. Three deck-hands perished. The boat was insured for \$15,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NAPLES, ILL.—This day, the Great Western Railroad depot, two hotels, and grocery adjoining, were burned, at Naples, Illinois.

MONDAY, MARCH 12.

STEAMBOAT-EXPLOSION.—LOSS OF LIFE.—The night of this day, the steamer S. M. Manning, for Hawkinsville, on the Ocmulgee River, exploded. All the crew are missing. Captain Taylor is safe. Eight negroes and five whites were lost, and several others wounded. Among the white passengers known to be killed are Joseph Williams, John Harrell, and Jacob Parker, all citizens of Telfair county. All the heavy freight on board the steamer was saved, and the light freight ruined. The steamer was not insured.

THE HOMESTEAD BILL this day passed the House. It provides that any person who is the head of a family, or who has arrived at the age of twenty-one years, and is a citizen of the United States, or who shall have filed his intentions to become such, shall be entitled to enter, free of cost, one hundred and sixty (160) acres of the public lands, upon which the said person may have filed a pre-emption claim, or which may at the time the application is made be subject to pre-emption at one dollar and a quarter, or less, per acre, or eighty acres at two dollars and a half per acre. No certificate to be given or patent issued until after the expiration of five years from the date of said entry; and on the payment of ten dollars, the rights secured by the actual settlers shall issue to the heirs and devisees. The land thus acquired is in no case to become liable to the satisfaction of any debts contracted prior to the issuing of the patent.

ENGINEER KILLED.—The morning of this day, William Ritchie, an engineer on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was run over by a train of cars near New Hampton, and instantly killed. He was a single man, and highly esteemed, being considered one of the best engineers in the country.

MURDEROUS AFFRAY IN CALIFORNIA.—This day, a difficulty occurred in Sacramento, in the night, between D. O. Brown, a dealer in hides, and Mr. Keating, a printer. Keating assailed Brown, when the latter drew a knife and inflicted a wound in the neck of his antagonist. Ruin was the cause.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER JUDGE PORTER BY FIRE.—EIGHTEEN LIVES SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—This day, the steamer Judge Porter, from Montgomery (Ala.) to New Orleans, took fire, in the morning about nine o'clock, when about one mile from the lake-end of the Carrollton & Jefferson Railroad. The Judge Porter had on board about fifteen passengers and about eight hundred bales of cotton and sundries. The fire commenced in the engine-room, supposed to have been caused by the friction of a hog-chain. In about five minutes after the fire was first discovered, the entire boat was enveloped in flames, and all aboard had to take to the water. The second engineer, steward, second cook, and Mr. Farrar, the second clerk, are missing. It is supposed that they either perished in the flames or were drowned.

Of the passengers, but one is known to have been saved. He, together with the captain and crew, was picked up by boats from some vessels which were near by. The pilot, Mr. Henderson, was the last to leave the boat, which he did after heading her to shore. He was slightly burned in getting off. The boat and cargo, together with the books and baggage, are a total loss. The Judge Porter was owned by her commander, Captain Shields, and insured in New Orleans for \$8000.

The following dead bodies were afterwards washed on shore and inquests held on them.

No. 1. Alfred Farrow, second clerk, aged twenty-eight, a native of England and a resident of Mobile. No. 2. A young man with a large scar on the left arm near the elbow, fair complexion and red hair. No. 3. A man aged fifty-five, dark hair, apparently dyed, supposed to be Joseph Smith, a planter from Caddo Parish, La. No. 4. Young man aged twenty-one, red hair. No. 5. Walter, the colored steward of the boat, belonging to a gentleman of Montgomery, Ala. No. 6. Fireman of the boat, nicknamed Flat-nosed Jack. No. 7. Supposed to be Edw. Sullivan, known by the name of Big Ned, five feet high, several figures and the letters E. S. tattooed on his body. No. 8. A man aged twenty-eight, fair complexion, black hair, sandy-colored moustache and goatee; had what appeared to be a railroad baggage-key, with the letters L. V. R. R. on it. No. 9. A man six feet high, black hair and heavy black beard, about forty years of age, dark complexion.

No. 10. A man six feet high, brown hair, slight beard on chin, a boatman. No. 11. A young man twenty-five years of age, brown hair, slight moustache and beard. No. 12. A man about thirty years of age, dark hair, heavy long beard, first joint of left thumb amputated. No. 13. Old man aged fifty-five, supposed to be from Alabama, no whiskers, good teeth, had back part of black frock-coat with velvet collar burned off. No. 14. A man six feet high, about thirty-five years of age, brown hair, reddish-colored moustache, had tattooed on left arm a heart pierced by two darts. No. 15. Supposed to be Dr. Hudson, about twenty-five years of age, auburn hair, had lancets, a cross-shaped hair breastpin set in gold, and a gold watch.

TERRIBLE EXPLOSION IN THE ATLANTIC FOUNDRY, BROOKLYN.—This day, the boiler of the Atlantic Foundry, Brooklyn, exploded, doing a great deal of damage to the property, killing John Hazelton, the engineer, and injuring four others.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

DESTRUCTION OF THE BARK MARTHA FROM FIRE CAUSED BY LIGHTNING.—This day, the bark Martha, whilst on her voyage from Charleston for Boston, was struck by lightning, which, setting fire to her load of cotton, destroyed the vessel. The following is Captain Hoffman's report:—

On Monday, the 13th, at 10.20 A.M., was struck by lightning, setting the cotton on deck on fire, and in several places in the hold; threw a portion of the deck-load overboard, and threw water with buckets on the fire. Continued to work until 5 A.M., Tuesday, 14th, when flames came through the main hatch. At 6.15 A.M. left the bark in our boats, thirteen in all, including the captain's wife, saving nothing. At 11 A.M. made a vessel ahead. At 12 M. was picked up by the schooner Wave, off Egg Harbor, and brought to the harbor. After we were taken on board, the schooner stood for the bark, and found her at 9 P.M. enveloped in flames. At midnight, could just see the fire, and in half an hour after she went down.

The Martha was built at St. John, N.B., in 1853, and owned by J. W. Caldwell, of Charleston, S.C. She was four hundred and seventy tons burden, and rated A 2. The cargo is valued at \$75,000.

MATES GIVEN UP, CHARGED WITH MURDER OF SAILORS.—This day, Gordon Hires and Edmund P. Lane, mates of the American bark Anna, were delivered into the custody of the United States Marshal on a warrant under the Extradition Treaty, signed by the Mayor of Southampton, England, and the Hon.

George M. Dallas, Minister to England. The prisoners are charged with cruelties on six of the crew of the *Anna*, which resulted in the death of John Armstrong, John Tut-hill, Frank Layton, David Peggins, William Pomroy, and William Johnson.

LETTER FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY PROHIBITING THE BLOCKADE OF VERA CRUZ.—The following letter from the Secretary to Captain Jarvis had not reached him at the time of the capture of the Miramon steamers:—

NAVY DEPARTMENT, March 13, 1857.

SIR:—With a view to afford the protection due our citizens at Vera Cruz, the President has directed the Hon. Mr. McLane, should a hostile force approach that place, and he should consider the American citizens there in danger from its operations, to request the commanding officer of the United States vessels-of-war on that coast to land such forces as may be needed, and can be spared from indispensable duties, and to employ them for the protection of our citizens whose persons or property he may believe to be in danger. Should Mr. McLane, therefore, make of you, as senior commanding officer, the request which his instructions authorize him to do, you will promptly comply with it. Statements having been made which lead to the belief that arrangements are making, by what is known as the Miramon Government of Mexico, to establish a blockade at Vera Cruz and other ports of the Gulf of Mexico, the President has decided that no such blockade will be recognised by the United States. You are, therefore, directed to employ the naval force under your command to afford American vessels free ingress and egress at all Mexican ports, and fully to protect them.

The same orders were sent to Captain Farragut, commanding the *Brooklyn*, and Commanders Turner, Jenkins, and Hazard, respectively commanding the *Saratoga*, *Preble*, and *Pocahontas*.

In communicating the documents relative to the course of Captains Jarvis and Turner in the seizure of the Miramon steamers, the Secretary adds:—"Upon the facts stated in these official reports, the Department approves of the conduct of both these gallant officers and the officers and men under their command."

VILLANOUS.—In Stockton, Cal., this day, an attempt was made to blow up a row of wooden tenements on the corner of El Dorado and Washington Streets.

A WRECKED SHIP ABANDONED.—This day, the ship *Revenue*, Captain Luce, from Flushing to New York, saw a derelict ship, with fore and main mast gone, stump of mizen-

mast and crossjack-yard up, and painted black. No person on board.

ROBBERY OF THE MAIL.—This day, thirteen men of the band of Cortinas, a Mexican robber, robbed the United States Mail opposite Regnosa, on the Rio Grande.

FOUR CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—The night of this day, the dwelling-house of Mr. William Rhodes, on the Lucinea Furnace Road, and near the farm of Joseph Snyder, Esq., in Clarion county, Pa., was burned to the ground, and four of his boys, one aged about twenty years, burned to death.

It appears that Mr. Rhodes was not at home, being engaged working some distance away. Four of the children were sleeping in the loft, and five down-stairs, with the mother. When Mrs. Rhodes awakened, she ran to the kitchen, and discovered that the stairs were burned away, and, as a matter of course, all chance of escape for her children in the loft was cut off.

She got out four of those below, and then tried to get into the loft from the outside, but failed, the flames being too strong; no doubt the children were then dead. At this fearful moment, she remembered that her youngest child was still in bed, and, with a mother's love, and regardless of the danger, she rushed in amid the flames and smoke, and, snatching the babe from its bed, escaped safely beyond the reach of the burning building. It was a terrible moment for that poor mother. She had barely escaped with one little one, while four others were burning within the house. No one was near to aid her in this moment of agony, and she could only look upon the destruction of her home, and weep bitterly for those loved ones whom death has so suddenly taken from her.

The bones of the children were carefully gathered and deposited in the Clarion graveyard.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MOBILE.—THE THEATRE, TWELVE BUILDINGS, AND THREE THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON DESTROYED.—Loss, \$265,000.—This day, the largest fire occurred that has ever taken place in Mobile. A paper of that city says:—

The flames were first seen issuing from a kitchen in rear of Wm. H. Dunn's bar-room and restaurant, (owned by Mr. J. Emanuel,) opposite the theatre, at about four o'clock in the morning, whence they communicated to the main building in front, and that, too, was in a short time completely enveloped in flames. The kitchen was pretty well burned before the bell sounded the alarm.

From Mr. Dunn's bar-room the fire extended north to the livery-stable adjoining, (owned by the Slatter estate, and occupied

by Mr. D. L. Cummins,) which soon shared a fate similar to the buildings first visited by the devouring element. There were in this building a large number of valuable horses and fine carriages: the former were turned loose, and the latter were rolled out in time to save them from destruction. The large quantity of hay here stored for stable-use furnished the fire with abundance of material for combustion, and the falling sparks, before many minutes had elapsed, ignited the cotton in the yard adjoining.

In this yard, which is connected with the Union Press, were stored thirty-two hundred bales of cotton,—two hundred of which were saved by being rolled into the street and hauled into vacant lots in the vicinity. The warehouse was owned by Wm. Jones, Jr.

While the fire was extending north, a strong northerly breeze swept the flames and sparks over in other directions, and the building occupied by Messrs. Toulmin, Voorhees & Co., and the theatre, on the opposite side of the street, began to attract the attention of the fire-department, and were soon wrapped in flames and rapidly consumed. From the theatre the fire extended north, and, in its devastating career, destroyed the building occupied by Mr. Fred. Hall as a depot for the sale of slaves, and south to the buildings occupied by Messrs. Haden & Stone, and others. All of this property yielded to the progress of the flames, and is now a heap of ruins.

Mr. Duffield is a heavy loser, none of the stage-scenery or mechanical arrangements of the establishment being saved, and all of the wardrobes left in the building being entirely consumed. The buildings on the west side of Royal Street, including the theatre, were also owned by the Slatter estate, and are partially covered by insurance.

After the fire had extended to the Emanuel property on St. Michael Street, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of water, and the Lafayette House was once or twice on fire, and it was thought must share the fate of its neighbors. Fortunately, however, it was saved by the untiring efforts of those in the building, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames by passing up water in buckets. The furniture was mostly removed, and thus badly injured; and thereby the proprietor, Mr. Fulton, becomes a considerable loser.

Meanwhile the flames completely consumed all the buildings to which they extended, reaching down St. Michael Street as low as the office of Messrs. D. Wheeler & Co., which, with the buildings beyond, was saved by an increased supply of water and the double party-walls separating them. By this time the steam fire-engine was brought into full play, and rendered valuable assistance in furnishing a supply of water, for lack of which so much valuable property had already been destroyed.

The following is a list of the owners and occupants of the buildings destroyed:—

Owners of Houses.—Wm. Jones, Jr., Jonathan Emanuel, Mrs. Judge Meeck, and minor heirs of Hope H. Slatter.

Occupants of Stores, Offices, &c.—Union Cotton-Press Company; D. L. Cummins, livery-stable; W. H. Dunn, bar-room and restaurant; John Chenell, billiard-saloon; Toulmin, Voorhees & Co., H. A. Lowe, A. Gracie & Son, Barnesley, Sager & Co., A. Rieuperecht, and D. A. Dwight & Co., cotton-buyers; Z. C. Deas and Geo. A. Tuthill & Co., cotton-brokers; Sidney T. Douglas, notary public; S. B. Duffield, theatre; Tipton & Gray, and-Lewis Woodard, barbers; Fred. Hall, negro-trader; J. G. Feldheim, costumer; Haydon & Stone, bar-keepers; a shoe-shop, cock-pit, and some fifteen or twenty private rooms over Haydon & Stone's, the occupants of which are not known, but all of whom are sufferers to a greater or less extent.

The value of furniture broken is also a considerable item, of which nothing like a correct estimate can be given.

The Mobile "Tribune" says:—

Upon buildings alone the loss, as estimated by the owners, is \$100,000; while upon cotton—of which very nearly *three thousand bales* are ascertained to have been consumed—it will reach, at \$50 per bale, \$150,000. The loss to Mr. Duffield is estimated at \$3000; Mr. Dunn estimates his loss at \$10,000; Mr. Cummins, his loss at \$2500; and all other occupants of offices and rooms in the burned district are more or less losers. These figures bring the amount of loss in sight up to \$265,500; and we think \$10,000 not a large estimate for the sum total of minor losses.

The losses sustained by the insurance companies, we find upon inquiry, amount to \$156,700, divided as follows:—

Navigation Insurance Company.....	\$23,700
City Insurance Company.....	23,000
Merchants' Insurance Company.....	17,000
Alabama Life & Trust Ins. Co.....	16,000
Fulton Insurance Company.....	15,500
Mobile Insurance Company.....	11,000
Marine Dock Insurance Company.....	6,500
Firemen's Insurance Company.....	5,000
Southern Mutual Insurance Com- pany, (Ga.,) S. T. Douglass, Agt. }	23,000
Royal Insurance Co., (London,) Geo. Martin & Co., Agents..... }	12,000
Hartford Insurance Co., C. W. Dor- rance, Agent..... }	2,000
Etna Insurance Co., (Hartford,) J. M. Muldon, Agent..... }	2,000
	\$156,700

FIRE IN AUBURN, N.Y.—This day, in the night, the dwelling of George B. Hollister, in

Mount Auburn, N.Y., was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000.

COMMITTAL TO JAIL OF THADDEUS L. HYATT.—This day, Thaddeus L. Hyatt was committed to the jail of the District of Columbia, by the Senate, for refusing to testify before the Harper's Ferry Committee.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14.

BARBAROUS CRIME.—STARVING A MOTHER.—A man named Willis Graves, living in Cleveland, Ohio, was detected in the barbarous crime of attempting to starve his mother to death. From the "Cleveland Herald" of this date, which relates the sad story, we gather the following particulars:—

The son has recently married a second time, since which occurrence both he and his wife have treated the mother in the most inhuman manner. About this time she was removed from her former chamber to a small back one, in which she has been ever since; and here she would have shortly died in destitution and want, had not the community been so roused up as to compel a change for the better. The furniture of this room has been a bed, a table, and one chair, and every thing was of the meanest possible description. Some six weeks ago, Mrs. Graves was so reduced as to be confined to her bed; and there she was suffered to lie, day after day, with no one to sit with her, no one to care for her. She had lain on this bed, too weak to move or help herself, day and night, totally neglected, except once a day, at noon, when she was tended for a few minutes by two German women, and a bit of dry toast given her to eat; and, with this bit of toast as her only meal in twenty-four hours, she has wasted away until she is now a bare skeleton. It will seem incredible that a son and daughter could so forget all the principles of love, affection, or common humanity as to thus systematically drag an aged parent down to the grave; and, were not the evidence too strong to be disputed, no one could credit the story. The evidences of the cruelty were all around her; for on her miserable bed was no sign of a sheet, but she lay on the bare straw bed until festering sores covered her back and limbs, and she was totally neglected in her bed, when too weak to move, for three days. When her son was remonstrated with for his unnatural conduct, he sneeringly asked, "What is the use of taking the bread from the living and giving it to one three-quarters dead?" Mrs. Graves was promptly rescued from her miserable situation.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE AT THE ST. CHARLES HOTEL, NEW ORLEANS.—A fire occurred at this hotel, this day, which destroyed one

life and may prove the cause of the loss of others. The "Crescent," speaking of it, says:—

Shortly after twelve o'clock yesterday the town was startled by the news that the St. Charles Hotel was on fire. Such proved to be the fact. The fire was in the store-room of the hotel, in the basement, fronting on Gravier Street. The timely arrival of the firemen, however, prevented the flames from getting outside the store-room or doing very much damage to the groceries and liquors there stored. The fire when arrested had just got through the wooden ceiling of the room, and a few minutes later would have been up through the dining-room floor of the hotel.

The fire originated in an accident by which one man lost his life, and another man and a boy were so badly injured as to render their recovery doubtful. These were Robert Smith, partner in the firm of Messrs. Holloway & Co., of Camp Street, John Koskelly, and a boy named Jerry Murphy. They were at work at the gasometer of the hotel, which is in a corner of the rear of the store-room, high up, over the platform or gallery-floor which extends round the room midway between the floor and the ceiling. They were attaching to the gas-works some sort of new economizing invention, in which naphtha, a very inflammable substance, is used. How the naphtha caught we are unable to discover; but at the hotel it is stated that the combustion of this substance, spreading the flame with almost explosive force, was what did the damage.

Two men and a boy had their retreat by the rear cut off, and could not escape by the front, as the door was closed and locked. When the front door was forced open, one of the sufferers ran out and fell in the gutter, a sight shocking to behold. As soon as the flames were quenched, the bodies of the other victims were found lying on the floor, their clothes burned, their hair burned off, and their flesh literally roasted. All were wrapped in blankets and taken to the hospital. Koskelly soon died. Smith survived up to last evening, but his life was despaired of. The boy, least burned of the three, may possibly recover.

MURDER IN NEBRASKA.—This day, in Aurora, Nebraska, a cold-blooded murder was perpetrated. Moses Young and Wm. West had a quarrel over some title-deeds, which the latter held to secure a debt of \$125, due him from Young. Young finally left the house, and West locked the door after him, remarking that he was afraid Young would return and shoot him. The person to whom he made this remark left West's residence, walked to Young's house, and, when within three or four steps of the door, saw Young level his gun at West, who was walking

obliquely by the house. Witness said, "Mose, don't shoot." Young replied, "I said I would," and immediately fired, and fifteen buck-shot, from Young's double-barrelled shot-gun, took effect in the right hip and side of West. West fell, and cried out to arrest Young, for he had murdered him, and expired in about twenty minutes thereafter. Young fled, and secured himself in the attic of a store-room in Denver. He was found about sundown, under a big pile of harness, in one corner. The crowd—and there was an immense one—exhibited great moderation, and decided to give him a fair public trial on the next day.

AGED HORSE.—This day, the noted horse Old Turk, owned by Judge Kelly, of Alabama, died, at the age of thirty-nine years. He was, no doubt, the oldest horse in the States, and was foaled and raised in St. Clair county, Alabama. He has been in the Kelly family nearly thirty years, and was very highly prized for his noble qualities.

DEATH OF LILBURN W. BOGGS, EX-GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.—Died, this day, at his residence, in Napa Valley, California, Lilburn W. Boggs, ex-Governor of Missouri, at the age of sixty-three years, after a long illness. The Napa "Reporter" speaks thus of him:—

Lilburn W. Boggs was born in Lexington, Ky., December 14, 1796, and removed to Missouri in 1816. In 1817 he was chosen cashier of the United States Bank at St. Louis, which office he held for two or more years. After having served in both branches of the Legislature, from Jackson county, for several terms, he was elected to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, in 1834. In 1838 he was elected Governor. On retiring from office, in 1842, he was immediately elected to the Senate, from his own district, consisting of Jackson and the adjoining counties. In 1846 he emigrated to California and settled in Sonoma; he filled the office of alcade of that district until the organization of our State Government. In 1849 he was chosen a delegate to the State Constitutional Convention, and in 1850 was elected to the Assembly from Sonoma county. In 1852 he removed to Napa county, and has devoted his energies since that time chiefly to the improvement and cultivation of the beautiful farm upon which he resided at the time of his decease. Governor Boggs was one of the pioneers of California, and had a large share in the moulding of the institutions of that State. His name will ever be identified with its history, as one of the most intelligent and energetic men who aided in establishing American civilization upon the Pacific coast. Governor Boggs leaves a widow and eleven children.

DEATH OF LEWIS C. LEVIN.—About one

o'clock this morning, the Hon. Lewis C. Levin died in Philadelphia. For several years Mr. Levin was one of the most prominent of Philadelphia politicians, and, until about the year 1856, no one held a more commanding position in the ranks of the party opposed to the Democracy. Mr. Levin was a Southern man by birth, having been born in Charleston, S.C., November 10, 1808. He received a liberal education, having graduated at Columbia College, S.C. He adopted the profession of the law, and he practised it in Maryland, Louisiana, and Kentucky. He first came to Philadelphia about eighteen or twenty years ago, and soon attracted much attention from the prominent part he took in the temperance-cause. He possessed much power as a public speaker, and his graphic lectures upon the subject of temperance always attracted crowds. In the year 1843 he attached himself to Native Americanism, and if he was not the founder of the party in that year, he was at least among the most influential of its founders. Mr. Levin became the editor of the "Daily Sun" about that time, and made the paper the organ jointly of Native Americanism and temperance. On the memorable Monday, May 6, 1844, Mr. Levin was making a speech in the market-house at Kensington, when the meeting he was addressing was fired upon, and Shiffler, Rhinedollar, and other Natives were killed, and created party martyrs. This act was the commencement of the series of terrible riots, murders, and church-burnings which disgraced Philadelphia in May, 1844, to be repeated in July of the same year, at the time of the bloody affair at the Church of St. Philip de Neri, in Queen Street, South-wark. On that occasion Mr. Levin used all the power of his eloquence to restrain the fury of his own partisans.

During the excitement of this period Mr. Levin was untiring. With his pen and tongue he labored unceasingly for the cause of Native Americanism. He was among those arrested on the charge of treason in 1844, but he was never tried. In 1845 Mr. Levin was elected to represent the First District in Congress. He served with credit to himself from 1845 to 1847, and again from 1847 to 1851. He generally formed a part of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was succeeded by Mr. Florence, who now occupies a seat in the House. After his retirement, Mr. Levin did not make a prominent appearance in politics until the campaign of 1856, when he inaugurated a movement against Fremont. He held a meeting at National Hall, which broke up in a disturbance, Mr. Levin being ejected from the platform by the supporters of Fremont. This was the last appearance of Mr. Levin in public. He has been in a declining state of health for the past few years, and his death was daily expected.

BURNING OF THE SHIP WABANO, IN NEW YORK HARBOR.—In New York, this day, the ship Wabano, Captain Doty, bound from New York for Antwerp, caught fire about noon, while going down the bay, and burned to the water's edge. The flames spread with such rapidity as to defy every effort to subdue them. The officers and crew were taken off by the pilot-boat Elwood Walter, saving but little more than the clothing on their backs. The ship was owned by Messrs. Hurlbut, Latin & Co., and was valued at \$82,000. Her loss is covered by insurance. She had an assorted cargo of merchandise, valued at \$70,000, which was insured for \$54,457.

ANOTHER DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MOBILE.—Loss, THIRTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In Mobile, the morning of this day, flames were seen issuing from the northwest corner of the fourth-story windows of the large brick tenement, corner of Front, Commerce, and St. Francis Streets, owned by A. L. Haden, and occupied by Messrs. Br. Tardy & Co., auctioneers and general grocery commission-merchants, and McDowell, Withers & Co., cotton-factors. The fire rapidly spread to all parts of the building, and soon extended its destructive ravages to the building next north, owned by Messrs. Malone & Foote, and occupied in part by them as an office for the transaction of their business as cotton-factors.

Both buildings were completely enveloped in flames and soon destroyed, and fears were entertained for the safety of the buildings adjoining, to which the firemen energetically and successfully directed their efforts.

A great deal of goods were spoiled by being deluged with water. Among those who suffer heavily in this way are Messrs Tuller, Savage & Co., and Shotwell & Brother, grocers; Messrs. Thomas F. Stickney, Borden & Buck, B. Vaughan & Co., and B. F. Marshall, cotton-factors and commission-merchants.

On the ground-floor of the burned buildings, fronting the river, were the office of Messrs. Moses Waring & Co., and the store of Messrs. Saite, Orifice & Co., fruit-dealers. Messrs. Waring & Co. saved their books and papers, but their neighbors the fruit-merchants are losers to the extent of their stock, which did not exceed in value \$1000.

The third story in each of the buildings was occupied in part as sleeping-rooms, and partially as store-rooms. One room above McDowell, Withers & Co.'s office was nearly full of hay; and this afforded an abundance of combustible material as food for the destroyer.

The fourth story of these buildings, in which the fire had its origin, has not been occupied for several years; and this leads to the belief that incendiaries must have applied the torch.

The "Mobile Tribune" says the losses to insurance companies by this fire are \$23,750, divided as follows:—

On the corner building, owned by Mr. A. L. Haden, \$5000 in the City Insurance Company, and \$3000 in the Firemen's Insurance Company; total, \$8000. On the building owned by Malone & Foote and W. F. Cleveland, \$3000 in the Mobile Insurance Company, \$4500 in the Merchants' Insurance Company, and \$2750 in the Firemen's Insurance Company; total, \$10,250. On the stock of Messrs. Br. Tardy & Co., \$5500 in the Augusta Insurance and Banking Company, I. C. DuBose & Co., Agents.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION IN CAMDEN, N.J.—This day, Mr. Atkinson (Democrat) was elected Mayor of Camden, N.J. An Opposition majority was elected in the Council.

THURSDAY, MARCH 15.

ARIZONA.—A meeting to form a territorial Government for Arizona was this day held by the citizens of Tubac. The correspondent of the "New York Herald" says:—

A free discussion of the question revealed the fact that the citizens were almost unanimously opposed to it. Objections were urged on every side; and it was generally admitted, even by the advocates of the provisional government, that it would not only be impolitic, but utterly out of the question, to resort to direct taxation as a means of revenue for the support of the government.

MURDER OF D'AUMAILE, A FRENCH CHEMIST.—This day, the citizens of Arizona received intelligence of the murder of a chemist and mineralogist, named D'Aumaile, while on his way from Fort Buchanan to the city of Santa Cruz, in Sonora. His body was found almost eaten up by wolves; and the murder is generally supposed to have been committed by his body-servant, a Mexican. The deceased, who had resided for several years in Sonora, engaged in scientific pursuits, was returning from the Gila River copper-mines, whither he had gone to make some examinations for Colonel Gray.

KILLED HIMSELF WHILE HUNTING.—This day, Mr. Hugh Lee, of Peach Bottom, Pa., went out on the river for the purpose of setting some traps, taking his gun with him. Before leaving, he told his family that he would not return until after night, as he expected to shoot some ducks in the evening. As he did not return, Andrew Lee and two others started in search of him, and found him lying dead on an island, a few feet from where his canoe was tied. It is supposed that in removing the gun from the boat the hammer caught on some part of the boat,

causing a discharge of the piece. The load entered his right breast, carrying away a portion of the heart, and, passing through one of the lungs, lodged under the skin of the right shoulder, causing in all probability an instant death. The deceased was a man of sober and industrious habits, aged about forty-six years, and leaves a wife and six children to mourn his sudden departure.

LAST RAIL LAID BETWEEN BALTIMORE AND CINCINNATI.—This day, the last rail of the connection between the Baltimore & Ohio and Marietta & Cincinnati Railroads was laid at Delpre, opposite Parkersburg. Nothing but a short, convenient ferry by steamboat now separates Baltimore from Cincinnati by this southern and short line of railroad.

LOSS OF THE STEAMSHIP COMMERCE.—The bark A. A. Herbert, on her passage from Cardenas to Philadelphia, this day, fell in with the steamship Commerce, from New York, bound to Galveston, in distress and unmanageable. While lying to, to render assistance, the steamer came in collision with the bark, carrying away the latter's mainsail and bulwarks, and doing other damage. During the night, the bark rescued twenty-two persons,—being all hands, and including three passengers. In the morning the gale moderated, when she took the provisions and baggage and left the Commerce settling fast, with nine feet of water in her hold.

EARTHQUAKE.—In California, this day, a violent shock of earthquake was felt, at eleven A.M., in nearly the entire length and breadth of that State, and extended to Carson Valley. At Carson City there was a general rush made for the street from nearly every house. At Sacramento, the ceiling of the Assembly chamber tumbled down while members were presenting petitions. In San Francisco the shock was very light.

TRIAL AND HANGING OF MOSES YOUNG BY A LYNCH COURT.—Moses Young was this day tried at Denver City, Nebraska, for the murder of William West, yesterday. Three judges were elected by the crowd, a sheriff appointed, and a jury of twelve of the best and most substantial business-men selected. About ten o'clock the trial commenced, and lasted until dark, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of premeditated murder. The judges then asked the prisoner if he had aught to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him. He arose and said that he held no malice against the jury who found him guilty, nor against the attorney (the correspondent) who prosecuted, nor against the judges, nor the people; that he had had a fair trial, and he was satisfied; that there was something,—a cause for this difficulty, that none of us knew, or ever should know;

that all he asked was a little time to arrange his business.

The judges then passed sentence, that between the hours of three and six o'clock P.M. he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead. This sentence was then offered to the meeting, and was confirmed without a dissenting voice. A gallows was erected over the spot where the murdered man fell, and, about four o'clock, Young was brought forth, attended by a venerable white-headed minister, who exhorted and prayed with him on the stand; and, after causing a short written statement to be read, the black cap was placed over his eyes, the rope adjusted around his neck, and after a moment of awful suspense the drop was drawn, and Moses Young was launched into eternity.

LOSS OF THE PROPELLER SOPHIA.—The propeller Sophia, of Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo, was lost, this day, on the coast of Texas. There was a heavy sea running, and the sails were hoisted; but the propeller prevented her steering, and she went on shore.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MAINE AND NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.—This day, the Legislature of Maine adjourned *sine die*, after a session of seventy-seven days,—having passed one hundred and eighty-one acts and eighty-three resolves.

The Legislature of New Jersey adjourned *sine die*, after a session of seventy-two days. The Senate having rejected Judge Whelpley as Chief-Justice, the Governor nominated Frederick Frelinghuysen, Esq., for the same office, who was also rejected; and no other nomination was made. Mr. Kennedy's nomination as judge of the Court of Errors was confirmed. The amendments to the Constitution, which had passed the Senate, were defeated in the House.

FRIDAY, MARCH 16.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This day, in Brandywine Village, Delaware, Mrs. Sweeney, wife of William Sweeney, grocer, died suddenly. She was found sitting in her chair, about eleven o'clock, dead, without any preliminary sickness.

DROWNED IN MINNESOTA.—This day, William W. Dubois, a young man, aged nineteen years, son of Peter Dubois, late of Pittsgrove, Salem county, New Jersey, was drowned in an attempt to cross a lake in Minnesota. The ice, being tender, broke and let him down. He perished in sight of his father and one of his brothers, who came near losing his life in his efforts to save him.

FIRE AT ST. PAUL'S, MINN.—This day, a fire at St. Paul's destroyed thirty-four buildings on Jackson and Robert Streets. Loss estimated at \$100,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

FIRE IN ROCKFORD, ILL.—A destructive fire occurred in that city this day, which destroyed Winnebago Hall and several buildings adjoining. The loss is estimated at \$60,000; insured for \$13,000. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ARREST.—CHARGED WITH BEING A DEFAULTER.—This day, in New York, Captain Dowling and Officer Jordan, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested, on Broadway, S. C. Boyington, a clerk under Mr. Forney, in Washington, charged with being an alleged defaulter to the amount of about \$200,000 in Post-Office scrip.

BURNED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, Julia Berger, a servant-girl in the employ of Mrs. Fisher, at No. 116 Walker Street, set her clothes on fire at a grate near which she was standing. As soon as she discovered the flames, she rushed into the street, screaming for assistance. A policeman put out the fire and conveyed her to the hospital, where she subsequently died. An inquest was held on the body by Coroner Schirmer, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A ROOF.—This day, in New York, Christian Wende, a carpenter, employed on the roof of Tompkins Market, accidentally fell from the gutter, and was almost instantly killed.

FIRE AT HAVANA, ILL.—This day, Moore's warehouse, at Havana, Illinois, containing 70,000 bushels of corn, and two other warehouses, also full of corn, were destroyed by fire.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—In New York, this day, William Costello, found guilty of the murder of A. S. Carver, was sentenced, by Judge Hardy, to be hung on Friday, May 18, 1860. The prisoner stated that he had a mother and five sisters living, which caused a marked sympathy for his unfortunate fate; and, when the solemn and impressive judgment of the court was pronounced, many eyes were filled with tears. He conducted himself coolly and calmly throughout the whole proceeding, and not even by the twitching of a muscle exhibited any sign of agitation.

A WICKED BOY BURNS HIS PARENTS' DWELLING.—In New York, Edward Innis, a boy only thirteen years of age, within

the last two weeks has made no fewer than four attempts to burn down the dwelling-house, No. 133 West Forty-Ninth Street, in which his father's family and that of Mrs. W. H. Cheatham reside. In the first three instances, the flames were fortunately discovered ere they had attained headway; but on this day he succeeded in setting the building in a blaze. The fire was, however, extinguished and the boy placed under arrest.

EXECUTION OF STEPHENS AND HAZLETT.—This day, Stephens and Hazlett were executed at Charlestown, Virginia. They appeared resigned to their fate. Stephens died very hard, while Hazlett died without a struggle. Both exhibited great firmness and resignation. There were no religious services at the gallows, as the prisoners persisted in refusing all the kindly offices of the ministry in their last moments. They were both spiritualists, and had a peculiar religion of their own, which enabled them to meet their fate with cheerfulness and resignation. Both their bodies were forwarded to Marcus Springs, South Amboy, New Jersey, from whence they were taken at once to Eaglewood. The coffins were opened, but the bodies were not submitted to the care of an undertaker. The features were scarcely recognizable, and they were not shown either to the intimate friends of the deceased or at the funeral. Attached to the button-hole of Stephens's coat, by red and blue ribbons, was a plain black India-rubber ring; but for whom it was intended his friends were not informed. His betrothed accompanied his remains from Charlestown, and was joined at Eaglewood by his father and sister. On the day of their execution, a "sympathy" meeting was held in the courthouse at Ashtabula, Ohio. Many of the speakers were heavily armed; and it is said that a large proportion of the assembly wore black bands of ribbon about their necks, as a token by which to recognise one another. Among the speakers were John Brown, Jr., and Owen Brown, (sons of the John Brown hanged at Harper's Ferry,) Coppie, Redpath, and others. John Brown is said to be a fine and effective speaker. His address on this occasion was mainly a tirade against the President. He said that no officer of the General Government dared to go to Ashtabula to take any men of his stripe.

THE EXPLOSION IN THE ATLANTIC FOUNDRY, BROOKLYN.—This day, the jury in the case of Hazleton, who was killed by the explosion of the boiler at the Atlantic Foundry, Brooklyn, returned the following verdict:—"That John Hazleton came to his death by accidental injuries, the result of an explosion on the 12th of March, 1860, at the Atlantic Foundry, situated between Van

Brunt and Imlay Streets, in the Twelfth Ward, city of Brooklyn: that the accident was the result of negligence or carelessness on the part of deceased, in allowing the water to become low and in the sudden introduction of cold water; and the jury do find the said John Hazelton an incompetent person for the capacity of engineer; and we, the jury, further find the proprietors of the Atlantic Foundry censurable in employing a laboring-man in the capacity of an engineer."

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.—This day, it was announced that, at an election held in that State for Governor and members of the Senate and House of Representatives, the Republican candidate for Governor was elected by a majority of 4570 votes.

The Republicans have a majority of four in the Senate, and eighty-five in the House of Representatives.

WRECKED.—The bark *Glimpse*, from San Francisco, Captain A. B. Grove, this day went ashore, in the night, at the entrance of Victoria Harbor. She had on board nearly five hundred tons of merchandise, valued at \$75,000, full one-half of which will be lost. The vessel, it was feared, would prove a total loss. In relation to this wreck, the "British Colonist" says:—

We hear great complaint about town, from parties having goods on board, that due vigilance has not been observed by those having charge of the vessel, in preserving their goods from the depredations of thieves. Many cases of goods are reported to have been broken open, the contents removed, and the covers nailed on again; after which the empty cases have been delivered to the consignees. It is extremely difficult to watch over goods under such circumstances; and nothing but a file of sentries could prevent the robberies.

AMERICAN TROOPS CROSSING THE RIO GRANDE INTO MEXICO.—In the night of this day, the two companies of Rangers commanded by Captain Ford, and two companies of Second Cavalry, (regulars,) (Stoneman's and Kimmel's companies,)—the whole force of Rangers and regulars amounting to about 225 men, and commanded by Captain Stoneman,—crossed the river into Mexico from the Ranger camp at Rosario. Rumor says that, previous to the movement of the troops, General Garcia informed Major Heintzleman that Cortinas was at the Mesa, with some fifty or sixty men immediately around him, and that there existed much sympathy among the Mexican ranchero population for Cortinas, and that the latter could at any moment assemble a much larger force.

MEETING OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—This day, (according to the Washington "Star,") a meeting of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Alabama, Mississippi, and South Carolina, to consider the proposition for a Southern convention, to come off in June, was held in Washington.

The object of the consultation was to come upon some plan by which an attendance of a South-Carolina delegation might be most conveniently secured, in case it was determined to carry out the idea. A majority of those in attendance were in favor of requesting the Governor of South Carolina to call the Legislature of his State together, to provide for delegates to the proposed convention.

TWO SAILORS KILLED BY A WHALE.—A letter from Captain Macy, of the bark *President*, of this date, off Massafuero, gives the following particulars of a sad accident:—December 29, (lat. 38° 40' S., lon. 53° 10' W.,) saw a whale: lowered three boats, and the waist-boat struck. The whale went down, came up under the boat, breaking her in two, and struck her three times, demolishing the boat and killing Henry Hoe, blacksmith, of Portland, Maine; also Frank George, seaman, of Flores. Jireh S. Beauvais, of Dartmouth, had his leg broken; and had put him on board bark *Matilda* Sears, bound home. Manuel Joseph, of Flores, had his collar-bone broken. The other men were not seriously injured. The whale made seventy barrels.

CAPTURE OF A LADY IN ARIZONA BY THE INDIANS.—**SAVAGE BARBARITY.**—This day, a party of Indians made an attack on the dwelling of Mr. J. H. Page, in the pinery near the Santa Rita Mountains, Arizona, and captured his wife, Mrs. Larcena A. Page, a daughter of one of the oldest settlers of Arizona, (to whom he had been married only two months,) and her servant, a little Mexican girl. That a lady so young should undergo the sufferings she endured, almost exceeds belief. Being pursued, the Indians abandoned her, after endeavoring to kill her; when, desperately wounded as she was, she managed to crawl back until she met some timbermen. The following is her narrative:—

I had been married but little over two months, and was living with my husband, Mr. J. H. Page, in a rude cabin at the mouth of the grand cañon leading to the pinery of the Santa Rita Mountains. Our family consisted of myself and husband, a little Mexican girl eleven years of age, Misare Kirkland, and Mr. William Randall, who was engaged with my husband in the lumber-business.

On the morning of the 16th of March,

after an early breakfast, my husband left us at camp for the purpose of putting some Mexicans to work; and, Mr. Randall going out to kill a deer, Misare and myself were left quite alone. As it was washing-day, I had started to procure some water, when the little girl screamed and said the Apaches were on us. They came up in a run. Having a six-shooter (Colt's revolver) in my hand, I turned to fire at them; but they were already so close that, before I could pull the trigger, they had rushed upon me and secured the weapon. They then proceeded to plunder, seizing on every thing they could carry off,—flour, blankets, clothing, &c.; and, not satisfied with this, they destroyed the balance. We hallooed and screamed for assistance; but the Indians struck me with their lances, and told us to keep quiet or they would kill us. They packed up what they could take, and marched us off, hand in hand, in a hurried and barbarous manner. After proceeding thus for a quarter of a mile, they separated us, in order to prevent our talking together, the little girl being a little in advance of me.

We travelled thus all day, over a very rocky and mountainous road, penetrating deeper and deeper into the mountain, and finally almost reaching the summit. Having suffered much from recent attacks of fever and ague, I was in a very enfeebled condition, totally inadequate for the fatigues of such a journey; and my inability to travel at the speed which they desired was the cause of my receiving the most brutal treatment at their hands. They several times pointed a six-shooter at my head,—as much as to say that my fate was already decided upon, and that I was to be made a victim of savage barbarity. The little girl, who was ahead, would occasionally fall back, crying, and tell me that the Indians were going to kill me. They spoke but little Spanish; yet enough was understood to awaken my fears and fill me with apprehension. I knew that my strength, which was rapidly failing, would admit of my proceeding but little farther, and that, unless my husband and other parties were following to rescue us, I must fall a victim as soon as my strength entirely failed.

We had proceeded thus about sixteen miles, as nearly as my limited ideas of distance will enable me to judge; and I now lagged behind so much that my savage captors grew impatient and resolved to kill me. They stripped me of my clothing, including my shoes, and left me but a single garment. They then thrust their lances at me, inflicting eleven wounds in my body, threw me over a ledge of rocks or precipice some sixteen or eighteen feet high, and hurled large stones after me, to make sure of their victim, and then left me, supposing that I must die, and too barbarous to end

my misery by entirely extinguishing the spark of life. This occurred near sunset. I had nine lance-wounds in my back and two in my arm, and my head was cut in several places by the rocks which were thrown after me; but most of the latter glanced without striking me.

I had alighted on a bank of snow, almost in a state of nudity and in a senseless condition. In counting up my camping-places before reaching home, I think I must have lain there in a state of unconsciousness for near three days. When I came to, I took some snow and put on my wounds. I recollected the direction travelled and the position of the sun from camp at sunset, and, with these guides, started for home. My feet gave out the first day, and I was compelled to crawl the most of the distance. Did not dare to go down to the foot of the mountain, for fear I could find no water, and was therefore compelled to keep in the steep and rocky mountain. Sometimes, after crawling up a steep ledge, laboring hard for half a day, I would lose my footing and slide down lower than the place from which I started. As I had no fire and no clothing, I suffered very much from the cold. I was at a point said to be six thousand feet above the sea, and only wonder that I did not freeze. I scratched holes in the sand at night in which to sleep, and, before I could travel, was obliged every day to wait for the sun to warm me up. I travelled what I could every day, and, in the mean time, had to subsist on grass alone. On the fourteenth day, I reached a camp of some workmen in the pinery, which was untenanted. There I found a little food, and some flour which had been spilled on the ground. The fire was not quite out, and I kindled it up,—scraped up some of the flour and made me a little cake,—the first food I had tasted since I left home. I was now near the workmen in the pinery, and within two miles of my home, but was too weak to go on. I could hear the men at work, and sometimes saw them, but could not attract their attention. At length I crawled along to the road over which they must pass, and was found there, and carried home, after being out sixteen days.

SATURDAY, MARCH 17.

ABANDONED SLAVER FOUND.—This day, a hermaphrodite brig, American built, was picked up, abandoned, near Salt Key Bank, and brought to Nassau, N.P. She is undoubtedly a slaver, having landed her cargo in Cuba and then been set adrift. She is described as having an eagle and an American flag painted on her stern, no name on the head, single deck, with slave-deck laid, water-casks, and six hundred or more pairs

of shackles or fittings. The sails were set, the running rigging partly cut away, and had no cables or anchors. The stench from the hold was so great that the authorities put her in the lower quarantine. There is but little doubt that she was the brig Taylor Hall, formerly owned by Dunock & Weatherby, of Baltimore, and transferred to William Applegarth & Son, who sold her to a man named Oliver, well known in Baltimore as a solicitor for chronometers. She sailed from that port, under his command, last October, nominally for St. Thomas.

DISTRESSED MOTHER OF A POET.—The mother of Edgar A. Poe, this day, makes the following appeal in a letter to Mr. Hoyt:—

ALEXANDRIA, VA., March 15, 1860.

Rev. R. Hoyt.—*Dear Sir:*—Since the death of my beloved son, E. A. Poe, I have suffered much privation, and am now without a home. I am offered a permanent home in Louisiana, with friends who, I think, will render my declining years *at least* comfortable. I cannot avail myself of this kind offer, for want of means to take me to them. Will you contribute a small portion of the requisite sum to enable me to accomplish it? My health is very miserable, and I am too far advanced in life to do much for myself. I will be seventy-to-morrow. God my Father, I hope, will put it in your heart to answer this. Direct to me, care of Reuben Johnson, Alexandria, Va.

Respectfully,
MARIA CLEMM.

ACCIDENT.—This day, while the Republicans of Wolfborough, N.H., were celebrating their victory at the late election, by the firing of cannon, an old iron cannon was used, which, being unskilfully loaded, burst at the second discharge, scattering the fragments in all directions. A young man from Great Falls, by the name of Garland, twenty years old, and another by the name of Warren, of Wolfborough, seventeen years old, were instantly killed. A young man who was standing near by, named Kimball, it was thought could not live. Four or five others were severely injured. One piece, weighing from thirty to forty pounds, went through the side of Dr. Hall's house into the parlor. One piece weighing twenty pounds just grazed the cheek of Daniel Horne. Several others narrowly escaped.

FIRE IN HESTONVILLE, PA.—This day, the yarn-manufactory of Samuel Yewdall, at Hestonville, was destroyed by fire, between four and five o'clock in the morning, together with its contents,—a quantity of stock and much valuable machinery. The fire broke out in the engine-room, and spread so rapidly that the building was partially destroyed before the firemen reached the

scene. Mr. Yewdall estimates his loss at from \$10,000 to \$12,000; insurance upon the stock and machinery, \$5000. The factory belonged to Miss Frances Supplee.

BLOODY ENCOUNTER IN JEFFERSON CITY, Mo.—This day, Jefferson City was the scene of one of the most bloody rencoures that has ever been chronicled. In the afternoon Mr. James Hughes, deputy warden of the prison, and Mr. Dozier, who was formerly a guard, had a personal difficulty on the street, in the course of which Mr. Hughes threw a rock at Mr. Dozier, who retaliated by discharging a small pistol at Mr. Hughes. Both immediately came together, and a regular rough-and-tumble fight ensued, until they were separated. The friends of the parties took them away; but in about two hours afterward they met upon the street, and opened upon each other with revolvers, firing some eight or ten shots. One, in firing, retreated into Wagner's lager-beer saloon; the other followed, and several shots were fired in there. Dozier came out on the street, and the supposition by many was that he was not hurt; but he walked a few steps and fell. Both men died in less than five minutes after the affray. There was an old grudge between them; and it is stated upon the street that politics, to a certain extent, has been mixed up in it. Both leave families. In the melee inside the saloon, Dozier was stabbed, and this was the cause of his death.

AFFRAY BETWEEN MEMBERS OF THE NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURE.—This day, a personal conflict took place in the lobby of the House of Representatives of New Jersey, between Messrs. Absalom Woodruff and O. Vanderhoven, both of Paterson. The Millstone & Delaware Railroad was under consideration at the time, on a motion made by Mr. Denson, of Hunterdon, to postpone it indefinitely. Mr. Denson gave as a reason that the location of the route was not properly defined, and that the Delaware River could only be approached by a railway in two places. Mr. Wood, of Somerset, replied, describing some six or seven different points on the Delaware between Prallsville and Milford where the road could approach the river. During his remarks, Mr. Vanderhoven, in company with Mr. Sharp, stood in the lobby near the seats occupied by the members from Passaic.

Mr. Woodruff approached them, and asked Mr. Sharp if he knew any thing about the Delaware River at the point alluded to. Mr. Sharp replied that he did not. Then Mr. Woodruff said, "Well, I do; and Mr. Wood is uttering falsehoods." Mr. Vanderhoven said, "I don't think Wood would utter a falsehood; and I think you (Woodruff) would." Mr. Woodruff immediately struck

Mr. Vanderhoven an unexpected and severe blow in the face, knocking him down. Mr. Vanderhoven got up and struck Mr. Woodruff several times, when great confusion ensued, and they, having clinched, were with difficulty parted, Mr. Woodruff's coat being badly rent in the struggle. The Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring the belligerents before the house. When they had been placed at the bar, each was allowed to make an explanation, and, having apologized to the House, they were dismissed.

SUICIDE.—James Dougherty, an orderly sergeant on board the Roanoke, committed suicide by jumping overboard at Aspinwall. He was intoxicated at the time. He was a fine young man, and not ordinarily addicted to drink.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—This day, a fire broke out in the building No. 52 Roosevelt Street, occupied by Solomon D. Willis as a pawn-shop and Mr. Jaberg as a boot and shoe shop. The fire originated in the rear of the second story, and is supposed to have been caused by sparks from a lamp in the hands of one of the employees who was searching for goods. Owing to the large quantity of light material about the premises, the flames spread rapidly, and, despite the exertions of the firemen, the building was nearly destroyed. By the contract made with persons pledging property, pawnbrokers refuse to hold themselves responsible for any loss or damage that may be occasioned by fire; and the loss in this instance will be severely felt by poor persons. The value of the property destroyed was between \$6000 and \$7000.

DEATH OF GEORGE WOOD.—George Wood, a veteran and eminent member of the New York bar, died this day, at his residence in Fifth Avenue, in that city, about one o'clock, aged seventy-one years. Mr. Wood had been for nearly two years suffering from paralysis; and on this night he awoke, complaining of pain in his arm. His wife endeavored to assuage his suffering by rubbing the affected arm. He then said he felt a cold sweat upon his forehead, and, in a very brief time after that, expired. George Wood was a native of Burlington, N.J., and studied law there with Richard Stockton.

MEETING OF NORFOLK MERCHANTS.—At Norfolk, Va., this day, a large meeting of merchants was held, to protest against the proposed odious one per cent. tax-bill on merchants' sales.

SUICIDE.—This day, Samuel W. Leggett, residing in Waterford, Loudon county, Va., shot himself through the head, killing him-

self instantly. Supposed cause for the rash act, family difficulties.

HOSTILE INDIANS.—Advices from New Mexico say that the Navajo Indians have assumed a hostile attitude against the whites, having stolen all the stock in the Rio Abajo district, including over one hundred thousand head of sheep. The entire nation has combined in this movement.

CHIEF-JUSTICE.—The Governor of New Jersey this day nominated E. W. Whelpley, of Morris county, at present a judge of the Supreme Court, to be chief-justice, to fill the vacancy caused by the appointment of Chief-Justice Green as Chancellor, who has assumed the duties of that office.

DEATH OF CEPHAS WASHBURN.—The Rev. Cephas Washburn died at Little Rock, Ark., this day. The "Fort Smith Herald" says:—

Mr. Washburn came to Arkansas upward of thirty years ago, and was a missionary under the American Board to the Cherokees, and lived among them till 1840, when he removed to Benton county, in this State, where he remained until about 1847, when he removed to Fort Smith and became the pastor of the Presbyterian church here. He remained here until about 1856, and then went to Norristown, where he remained until his death. At the time of his death, he was travelling as an evangelist of the State; and while engaged in this work, he was stricken down by death.

DEATH OF REV. HORACE H. REID.—Rev. Horace H. Reid, formerly rector of St. Stephen's Church, at Millburn, N.J., died this day at Geneva, Switzerland, aged thirty-seven. He was found by the porter of the Hotel de la Couronne, where he stopped, early on the morning of the day named, lying cold and lifeless upon the floor of the lower hall. It appeared that Mr. Reid must have risen during the night, and had fallen over the balusters, from the second story, upon the stone hall-floor, and been killed immediately. Mr. Reid was a ripe scholar and a zealous clergyman. During his absence he preached two Sabbaths in the Episcopal Chapel in Paris, and once in Rome before the American Embassy. He leaves a wife and one child to mourn his sudden removal.

CONVICTED OF ADULTERY AND SEDUCTION.—This day, in the Supreme Court of Boston, Edwin W. Reed, a music-teacher, was convicted of adultery and seduction. The circumstances of the case were that Miss Laura M. Kendall, of Granby, Conn., daughter of Deacon Kendall, of that place, about five years ago eloped from her home with him. He was her senior by many years;

that he promised her marriage, but could not make good his promise, as he was already married; that he induced her to go home and get her share of her father's property, but that he again deceived her. She has resided for some months past at South Boston, under the name of Jones, the visits of Reed growing less and less frequent, until at last the deserted woman pined away and died. Reed was also a piano-forte-dealer, and had a house, wife, and children at West Springfield.

FAILURE OF E. B. LITTLE & Co.—This day, it was announced that E. B. Little & Co., extensive stock-brokers, of New York, had failed.

ARREST OF GEORGE BUSCH, THE MURDERER OF FRANK WILLIAM SCHMIDT.—In Cincinnati, this day, Officers Schmidt and Higgins, of the Bremen Street Station-House, arrested George Busch, charged with having murdered and robbed Frank William Schmidt, at St. Louis, on the night of the 9th inst., in Buckeye Street, near Vine, at the house of one of his relatives. The moment he espied the officers, he jumped toward a table and seized a carving-knife; but a well-directed blow from a billy, that spent its force on the crown of his head, precluded any use of the formidable weapon; he was "nippered" and then safely secured. When the officers entered the house, Busch, fortunately, had his coat off, which, on being searched, was found to contain a bowie-knife, bloody from hilt to point, a dagger, and a Derringer pistol. Had he been able to get his pistol, fearful results might have been the consequence. When his person was searched at the station-house, a canvas belt, which has since been identified by a relative of Schmidt's, was found upon him, containing \$1200 of the money. The belt was saturated with blood, and also many of the gold pieces,—some so much so as to almost preclude their recognition from color.

MISSING LADY.—The Mayor of Rochester, N.Y., this day received a telegraphic despatch from Orleans county, giving the description of a lady who had suddenly disappeared from her residence in the town of Yates, and requesting him to institute an inquiry for her in that city through the police. The missing lady is the wife of Elihu P. Gilbert, a respectable farmer of Yates. A Rochester paper says:—

We learn, by a friend who came from that place yesterday, that the lady left the house of her husband some time during Sunday night; and, as she did not take any other clothing than what she ordinarily wore, it was feared that she had committed self-destruction. Yesterday the people of the

town turned out for a thorough search through land and water. Inquiry was made in all quarters for the object sought, and the ponds, creeks, and mill-races were carefully examined, but without any revelation to throw light upon the mystery. The missing lady was above forty years of age, and was a spiritualist. It is easy to suppose that she has committed suicide, or wandered far from home while laboring under that species of insanity which is almost the necessary result of entertaining the spiritual doctrines; or she may have followed an "affinity" to parts unknown. Either solution of the mystery is plausible.

BURNED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, a heart-rending casualty occurred, by which Mrs. Elizabeth Frances Murtha lost her life. She retired to rest with her two children, and, falling asleep while the candle was still burning, awoke about midnight to find herself enveloped in flames. She rushed shrieking into the yard, where assistance was rendered her, but not in time to save her life. She expired in great agony about four o'clock next morning.

DEATH OF AUGUSTIN BEVERLY L. CLARKE.—This day, the Hon. Augustin Beverly L. Clarke, Minister Resident of the United States in Guatemala, died, after a long and painful illness. Mr. Clarke was born in Chesterfield county, Virginia, in February, 1809, and while young removed to Kentucky, where he studied and practised law. When twenty-two years of age, he was elected a Representative to the Legislature of his State, and in 1847 a Representative to Congress. In 1855 he acted as a deputy to the convention for reforming the Constitution of Kentucky. In 1858 Mr. Clarke was appointed by Mr. Buchanan Minister to Guatemala. When in Guatemala, Mr. Clarke joined the Roman Catholic Church, and was publicly baptized on the 14th of December last year, the Bishop of Nicaragua officiating, and the Guatemala Minister of Foreign Affairs acting as his sponsor. On this occasion he took the name of Augustin. Mr. Clarke was about to make a trip home for his health, when a sudden relapse proved fatal.

THE JAPANESE STEAMER CANDINMARRUH arrived at San Francisco this day, it being the first Japanese vessel that ever visited the ports of a Christian nation. Their visit was for the purpose of carrying to Japan the news of the arrival of the Japanese Embassy in the United States steamer Powhatan.

AMERICAN TROOPS ATTACKING MEXICANS.—At daylight on the morning of this day, according to the correspondence of the "New

Orleans Delta." Captain Stoneman, of the troops that yesterday crossed the Rio Grande into Mexico, was informed by a Mexican military officer that Cortinas was encamped at the Mesa, whereupon the captain took up the line of march for that place. It appears that, when in the vicinity of the Mesa, Stoneman's scouts advised him that a body of armed men were encamped there; and this information, taken in connection with that previously received, left no doubt in the captain's mind that the enemy was there and prepared to give battle. Our troops approached within hailing-distance of what was supposed to be the enemy's sentinels, when the latter, without hailing, fired and fled, whereupon Stoneman ordered the whole command to charge, which order was promptly executed. As soon, however, as our troops reached the encampment of the supposed enemy, it was ascertained that it was a party of Mexican troops from Matamoras, who had encamped there the day before in charge of a train of wagons. The mistake, however, was not discovered until five Mexicans were killed,—four men and one woman. It appears that when our troops charged, a Mexican officer, upon seeing our men rushing up, fired at Captain Stoneman, (who was at the head of his company,) and then ran into a jacal and shut the door, whereupon several of Stoneman's men rushed up and fired through the door, and in this way a Mexican woman was unfortunately killed. No Americans were killed or wounded; and the only loss sustained was three horses drowned in crossing the river. There were no boats at hand when our troops crossed; and consequently they were compelled to swim their horses over.

MURDERED.—In California, this day, a man known as "Big Hank" was killed at Tehama, by David Jordan.

SUNDAY, MARCH 18.

FIRE AT FELCHVILLE, VT.—This day, the woollen-factory of P. Merrill & Co., at Felchville, Vt., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$30,000; insurance, \$18,500. The Union Church, adjoining, was also destroyed. There was no insurance on this property.

FIRE AT BLACK RIVER, WIS.—This day, a fire occurred at Black River Falls, Wisconsin, destroying forty-three buildings, among which are the Shanghai House, the office of the "Jackson County Farmer," and all the stores in the town excepting one, belonging to T. T. Parsons. As the fire was discovered in two places at the same time, it is supposed it was the work of an incen-

diary. Loss estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000.

DEATH OF GOVERNOR BISSELL.—Governor Bissell, of Illinois, died in the afternoon of this day. He was born in Cooperstown, Otsego county, New York, on the 11th of April, 1811, and was consequently in his forty-eighth year at the time of his decease. His father, a pioneer settler from Connecticut, gave his son such an education as his limited means afforded, by sending him to the common school in the winter; and teaching a similar school in summer formed the employment of young Bissell until his seventeenth year, when he commenced the study of medicine at the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, where he graduated in the spring of 1835. He practised medicine two years at Painted Post, New York, and in 1837 he removed to Monroe county, Illinois. Here he pursued the practice of his profession with success for several years. In the year 1840 he was elected to the State Legislature of Illinois, where he early distinguished himself as a forcible and ready debater. He subsequently discovered that his health was unable to bear the exposure and application of a physician's life in Southern Illinois; and he determined to adopt the profession of the law. After the necessary studies, he was admitted to the bar, when he removed to Belleville, in the county of St. Clair, where he practised law with distinguished success, and, in 1844, was elected District Attorney for the Second Judicial District, to which he had been elected by the Legislature. In the discharge of the duties of this office, the district comprising nine counties, his powers and ability as an advocate and a lawyer found an ample field for development, which he improved until he acquired a status as one of the first lawyers of the State. In 1846, on the announcement of a call for volunteers for the Mexican War, he was one of the first men in his town to enrol his name. He persevered in the recruiting-service, assisted by other good and true men of Illinois, until an entire regiment, composed of first-class men, were enlisted, when Bissell was unanimously elected colonel of the regiment. He, at the head of his command, proceeded to the Rio Grande, and thence pursued his march to join General Taylor's command at Saltillo. Colonel Bissell's regiment subsequently took an active part in the battle of Buena Vista, where, although the Mexicans surpassed the Americans in numerical strength and position, and at one time defeat to the Americans appeared almost inevitable, yet the troops, under such gallant leaders as the subject of this notice, held their ground with wonderful pertinacity, until the Mexican army succumbed to the dauntless heroism of the

Americans. Colonel Bissell was afterward commended for his bravery by General Taylor in his despatches to the General Government. After his return home in 1849, he was elected, without a competitor, Representative in Congress from the Eighth District of Illinois. His first term was signalized by a speech in which he vindicated the merits of his own regiment at the battle of Buena Vista,—a subject which was drawn into debate by the attack made by a Virginia member upon the North and Northern volunteers. He subsequently opposed the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, though he had previously acted with the Democratic party. He declined a third election to Congress, in 1854, on account of infirm health. In 1856, the Republican party of Illinois, by a unanimous vote of the Convention, selected him as their candidate for Governor, to which office he was elected by a large majority over two competitors, although Mr. Buchanan carried the State against Fremont, the Presidential candidate of Bissell's party.

Governor Bissell was at one time strongly urged as a suitable candidate to run as Vice-President on the ticket with Fremont; but the majority decided otherwise. Previous to his death he was considered one of the pillars of the Republican party in the West; and his sudden demise will cast a gloom over a large circle of social and political friends.

FORREST DIVORCE CASE.—In New York, this day, a decision in the Forrest divorce case was delivered by Judge Moncrief, in the Supreme Court. The report of the referee was confirmed, granting \$4000 alimony per annum to Mrs. Forrest (now Mrs. Sinclair) from the date of trial, and also allowing the motion for a final judgment in conformity therewith.

CORTINAS'S LIEUTENANT KILLED.—This day, the American troops on the Rio Grande, at La Balsa, killed the celebrated thief and cut-throat, Faustino, Cortinas's Indian captain.

MONDAY, MARCH 19.

SHOOTING-MATCH.—This day, a shooting-match for two hundred dollars came off at the race-course, Trenton, between Mr. Taylor, of New York, and Mr. Vance, of Philadelphia. The match was to shoot at fifteen pairs of double birds, from a spring trap, twenty-one yards rise and eighty yards bound. At an early hour a very large crowd had collected on the ground, anxious to have the sport commence. The New Yorker was the favorite, odds being offered freely on his winning the match. The

judges decided in favor of the Philadelphian, he having killed seventeen birds out of twenty-two, and the New Yorker nine out of twenty.

FIRE AT HARRISBURG, PA.—This day, a fire occurred, at which Mr. Keller's State Capital Grist-Mills were destroyed.

GOVERNOR STEWART, of Missouri, this day vetoed the Free Negro bill.

TAKING THE VEIL.—On this day, the feast of St. Joseph, the patron saint of the Convent of Our Lady of Mercy, situated corner of Tenth and Morgan Streets, in St. Louis, was made the occasion of conferring the white veil and habit of the order upon Miss Mary Chassaing, daughter of the late Edward Chassaing, Esq., of Baltimore, Maryland. The lady, attired as a bride, and with all the charms of her young heart, beauty, and attainments, was wedded to the Mighty Bridegroom in the small chapel of the convent, which was filled with invited guests, principally ladies. The ceremony was solemn in the extreme.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—This day, the grist-mill, saw-mill, and dwelling-house of Peter Sholly, near Jonestown, Lebanon county, were entirely destroyed, with their contents, by fire. It was insured in a Lancaster company for \$4500. Mr. Jonas Houser had leased the mill, and was carrying it on at the time. The fire swept away all he owned, books and every thing else; and, as he had no insurance, he is left penniless.

ALL CORRECT.—Mr. Boyington, who was apprehended by two of the New York Sixth Ward officers on suspicion of embezzling \$200,000 worth of Post-Office scrip from the department at Washington, was this day discharged from custody. Colonel Forney sent on a despatch setting forth that the accounts of Mr. Boyington while in office had been examined and were found to be correct.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—In New York, this day, a man named James H. Clark, *alias* Odell, *alias* Hall, was arrested in Charlton Street by Detective Tremain and Officer Slatterly, of Oswego county, upon a warrant issued for his arrest by Recorder O. J. Harman, of Oswego county, charging him with the murder of a man named Curtis, committed about five years ago. It seems that about that time a citizen of Oswego, named Alvin Curtis, while at a place known as "Hall's Saloon," was robbed and then thrown into the Oswego River. The proprietor, named Hall, and two others were suspected of having committed the deed; and soon after Hall disappeared and fled to

Canada. Nothing further transpired about the affair until about six weeks ago, when a man named Petty, a resident of Oswego, was called to Auburn on some business regarding an absconding wife. Finding the woman at an alleged house of ill fame, he by accident was introduced to the prisoner, who represented his name to be Clark, but whose real name is said to be James Odell. While in conversation with Clark, he asked Petty if he had long resided in Oswego, and if he remembered the murder of a man named Curtis, in 1855. Mr. Petty replied that he did. He then remarked, "I suppose that I am the man that murdered him; but I only took my fist to do it. I don't allow any damned man to follow me." He also mentioned several names of parties residing in Oswego whom Mr. Petty knew, and which fully confirmed his being acquainted at that place. It seems that Clark also told the woman who kept the house, and with whom he was boarding, that he had got into a scrape in Oswego, which caused the death of a man. Accordingly, upon the affidavit of Mr. Petty and another, the warrant was issued, and, Clark's whereabouts being known, he was followed to this city, and arrested while passing up Charlton Street. He was conveyed to the police headquarters, where he acknowledged being from Oswego and having been in difficulty there about the time of the murder, but stoutly denies having committed the act or knowing any thing concerning it.

DEATH OF COMMODORE GIESINGER.—This day, Commodore David Giesinger, U.S.N., died, at his residence, Nineteenth Street, above Arch, Philadelphia. He was in his seventieth year, and was among the oldest officers of the navy. His commission as captain was dated May 24, 1838. In the War of 1812 he was an active participant, and was on board the Wasp during her cruise on the English coast in 1814. Upon the capture of the Atalanta by the Wasp, Mr. Geisinger was put in command of her, and to this circumstance he owed his life; for the Wasp was never heard of afterward. Commodore Geisinger was for many years stationed at the Naval Asylum in Philadelphia. His rank was seventh among the captains of the reserved list.

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—This day, two young Germans were observed to go into the graveyard at Gretna, New Orleans, La., one of whom had a pistol. Next morning one of them was found dead, with his right temple fractured with a pistol-shot and the weapon tightly grasped in his right hand. The other German has not been seen since.

WRECK OF THE BARK SUSAN.—The bark

Susan, for Baltimore from Cienfuegos, loaded with molasses, went ashore at Cape Henry this day, and was lost.

WANTED THEM TO WITHDRAW.—This day, the Mexican authorities requested Major Heintzelman, the American commander, to withdraw his troops, who had crossed to the Mexican territory to look for Cortinas, and who attacked a body of Mexicans in mistake.

WRECK OF THE BRIG CARONI.—This day, the brig Caroni, Souper, of New York, was wrecked on Long Bank, while on a voyage from Darien, Georgia, to Havana, with a cargo of lumber. Materials saved and taken to Nassau by sundry wrecking-vessels. Salvage mutually settled at fifty per cent. and two pounds to the wreckmaster. The Caroni was built at Waldoborough, Maine, in 1847, one hundred and eighty-nine tons register, rated A 2½, and owned by W. A. Ellis, of New York.

BANDIT KILLED.—The American troops killed one of Cortinas's men who fired at them this day.

TUESDAY, MARCH 20.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER DEAD.—Michael Coon, a soldier of the Revolution and also of the War of 1812, died in Philadelphia this day. The deceased, with three brothers, passed through some of the most exciting scenes of the Revolutionary War; and he was for a time under the immediate command of Washington himself. The deceased was six feet four inches in height, and the smallest of his family. He was in his one hundred and fifth year.

FIRE AT MILWAUKIE, WISCONSIN.—This day, a fire broke out, at twelve o'clock, on the corner of Water and Wisconsin Streets, making a clean sweep of all the wooden buildings, fifteen in number, between that corner and the Newhall House. The total loss will not, probably, exceed ten thousand dollars.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—This day, the steamer Eastern Queen, employed on the route between Boston and the Kennebec River, was totally destroyed by fire. She was owned by Nathaniel Stone, Isaac Rieb, and George Bacon, of Boston, and William Bradstreet and Nathaniel Kimball, of Gardiner. The loss is estimated at \$75,000.

NICARAGUA TREATY.—This day, the Republican Senators held a caucus for the purpose of conferring together in regard to their action in the rejection of the Nicaragua

treaty, and also with a view of moving for its reconsideration.

SKELETON FOUND.—In New York, this day, as some workmen were engaged excavating a cellar at No. 49 Bowery, they found a skeleton almost entire. The bones were carefully gathered up and taken to the Tenth Ward Station-House, to await examination by the coroner. On Saturday, the 18th of December, 1858, a destructive fire occurred in the vicinity of No. 49 Bowery, several buildings being burned. Many persons who were at work on the premises met with narrow escapes, but it did not transpire at the time that any one perished in the flames. The foundation of No. 49 being uninjured, a new building was erected thereon, most of the rubbish being allowed to remain in the cellar. Recently men were engaged to clear out the cellar, and in the course of their work found the bones, some of which bear marks of fire.

SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.—This day, Catharine McGuire, a domestic in the employment of Edward A. Smith, of Fifty-Eighth Street, near Second Avenue, committed suicide, by taking a dose of laudanum. Deceased, it appears, was in ill health, suffering from a pain in the chest, and, becoming quite despondent, determined to commit self-destruction. No cause save that of ill health could be assigned for the commission of the rash act. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body of deceased this day, when the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was thirty-five years of age, and was a native of Ireland.

GOVERNOR INAUGURATED.—This day, Hon. John Wood, Lieutenant-Governor of the State of Illinois, was inaugurated into the Executive chair at Springfield, in place of Governor Bissell, deceased.

ROCK ISLAND BRIDGE A NUISANCE.—This day, Judge Love, of the United States District Court of Iowa, in the case of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce against the Rock Island Bridge Company, decided that the said bridge was a nuisance, and decreed that the defendant should remove the main pier by the 1st of July, and the lower part by the 1st of October. The case will be taken to the Supreme Court.

CONVICTED.—John Hassack, one of the Ottawa rescuers, was this day found guilty, but recommended to the mercy of the court.

KILLED.—This day, in Milford, Del., a difficulty occurred between Purnal Tatman and William Conrow, in an oyster-saloon, during which the former received injuries that resulted in his death. It appears that Tatman had been drinking, and used abusive lan-

guage, and finally struck Conrow in the face. Conrow returned the blow, and Tatman, in falling, struck his head, near the temple, on the corner of an iron safe.

FIRE IN JAMAICA, LONG ISLAND.—In the morning of this day, about six o'clock, a fire broke out in the stables belonging to the American Hotel, at Jamaica. Before it was discovered, it had made considerable progress. About half-past six o'clock, some persons were on their way to the cars, when they observed the smoke and the flames. By this time the fire had spread to the stables in the rear of Drisland's Hotel, in which was a valuable horse, the property of Mr. Samuel Davis. The stables and the horse were consumed. The flames continued to spread, notwithstanding the efforts which were made to quell them, and reached the American Hotel, owned by Mr. George Tooker. But a short time elapsed, when the whole building was reduced to ashes.

MURDERED.—In California, this day, Mr. Benjamin Miller was killed by Elijah Lee, at Indian Diggings, El Dorado county.

DROWNED.—In California, this day, James Beeler and John B. White, both formerly of Kane county, Ill., were drowned in the Sacramento River. They were in a skiff which was run down by a river-steamer in the dark.

GREAT FIRE IN OWENSBOROUGH, KY.—This day, a block of stores at Owensborough, Ky., was burned. Loss, \$30,000. The principal sufferers are Joseph Mitchell, Mr. Wellite, and Mr. Hall, merchants.

ERRING GIRL.—In New York, this day, in the evening, quite a sensation was created on Broadway between a brother and sister, occasioned under the following circumstances:—

About a month ago, a young girl, sixteen years of age, whose name is withheld, owing to her being respectably connected, but who has assumed the name of Cornelia Gannon, was seduced away from her parents, at Little Falls, Herkimer county, N.Y., by a clerk in one of the banks of that city, under the promise of marriage. The two left Little Falls in an evening train, and, stopping at Poughkeepsie two days, the ruin of the girl was there accomplished. On reaching New York, she was taken to a house of ill fame in Wooster Street and forced to occupy a room in the house. She was nightly visited by her pretended lover, who kept putting off the marriage from day to day. Finally the girl threatened him, when he disappeared, since which time she has not been able to find his whereabouts. Being without means, and in company with prostitutes, she was induced by these lewd women to join them in their miserable life. At first she concluded to

return home, but, fearing that her parents would discard her, she finally yielded to the influence of her companions, and last evening, for the first time, started out to walk the streets. She had been out but about fifteen minutes, when whom should she meet but her brother, who, it seems, with their father, were in the city looking for her. The brother, overjoyed, threw his arms around her neck and wept like a child, while the girl, under the excitement, fainted upon the sidewalk. Several gentlemen collected about them, and, upon ascertaining the facts, obtained an officer, who secured a carriage, and, the girl being restored, she was taken to the residence of an acquaintance in Seventeenth Street. The girl, on finding that her parents would forgive her for her rash conduct, wanted to leave for home immediately. The alleged seducer was well known.

HORRIBLE TRAGEDY ON THE HIGH SEAS.—WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF A SHIP'S CREW BY THE MATES.—The "New York Express" of this date says:—

The steamship *Fulton* arrived at this port this morning, having on board two prisoners, who had been sent to the United States by the United States consul at Southampton. The papers and facts already submitted in the case show one of the most fiendish tragedies ever conceived of by a human being. It appears that the bark *Anna* left this port for the Brazilian coast in June last. The crew consisted of Captain Tuthill, Edmund P. Lane, first mate, and Gordon Hires, second mate, (the two last named being the prisoners,) seven seamen, all colored, and the steward. From the Brazilian coast the vessel took a cargo for Cowes, England.

After leaving the coast of Brazil, it appears that the mates commenced a systematic plan of excessive cruelties toward the crew. On the slightest whim, a belaying-pin was thrown at a seaman, he was knocked down, and then stamped upon. On one occasion, because one of the seamen did not move quickly enough, he was struck a blow on the forehead which knocked his left eye out. The seaman in question was then trampled down and mashed almost to a jelly by the heavy sea-boots of the mates. Driven to frenzy by the cruel treatment of the mates, three of the crew jumped overboard and were drowned, while three of the others died from the effects of the injuries they received.

On arriving at Cowes, there were but one seaman and the steward left to tell the tale of horror. The survivors informed the local magistrates of the scenes that had been enacted on board the *Anna*, and the prisoners were arrested, but subsequently discharged for want of jurisdiction. The prisoners were immediately rearrested by the United States consul at Southampton, who, after examining into the charges and consulting with the

Minister at London, sent the prisoners home for trial. The two survivors of the hapless crew arrived by the *Teutonia* last week.

A warrant was issued by Mr. Betts, directing the marshal to take the prisoners into custody. This was done, and the prisoners were conveyed to the Tombs by Deputy-Marshal O'Keefe. This case excited considerable feeling in England, and the "London Times," with many of the other leading English journals, contained elaborate editorial notices on its atrocious features.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—In the city of New York, the night of this day, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the grocery-store of J. Morton, No. 233 Greenwich Street, and thence extended to a crockery-store adjoining, kept by C. Morisett. Both stores are in the same building, and are separated by a wooden partition, the store of Morton being on the corner of Greenwich and Barclay Streets. From appearance, the fire originated in the corner store, which Morisett says had been closed by the proprietor half an hour before the alarm was given.

Morisett further says that the first intimation he had of the fire was the bursting through the partition of a strong body of flames. At the time he was engaged in selling some goods, and was ready to shut up shop as soon as the customers went away, his shutters having been closed. A man named John Larashell, who was occasionally engaged in the corner store, happening in the neighborhood, rushed into Morisett's store, and, while attempting to extinguish the flames, his clothes took fire, burning him so badly that his life is despaired of. He was taken to the hospital. It was said that Larashell had some highly-inflammable material about his person, and the officer who removed him to the hospital said that his boots appeared wet with camphene. Morisett is insured for \$1000 in the Williamsburg City Insurance Company, and Morton for \$5000 in city companies.

The stock in the corner store was almost entirely destroyed, and the building was damaged to the amount of two hundred dollars. Several persons were taken to the Third Ward Station-House by the police, in order to give Fire-Marshal Baker an opportunity of investigating the matter. The matter, as to the origin of the fire, is enveloped in mystery; but strong suspicions are entertained that it was the work of an incendiary.

DREADFUL POISONING-CASE IN NEW ORLEANS.—A DINNER-PARTY POISONED.—This day, Colonel Lemley, a lawyer in New Orleans, gave an extensive dinner-party in honor of a young man named Hunt, a student of medicine, who had just graduated. Mr. Lemley's family consisted of himself, wife, and two daughters, together with his

wife's sister, Mrs. Young, and her little son, and Miss Hall, besides a large party of invited guests, among whom were Henry Phelps, a youth of eighteen, Miss Boulogney, Miss Isabel McKee and her sister, and Miss Searles, sister-in-law of the Rev. Mr. Markham, Presbyterian minister. After dinner, the whole party were taken dangerously ill, having been poisoned by arsenic placed in a Charlotte russe, supposed to have been put there by the black cook and her son, slaves to Mr. Lemley. Among the sufferers were Col. T. L. Lemley, Mrs. T. L. Lemley, Miss Louisa Lemley, Miss Julia Lemley, Miss Sallie Hall, Mrs. Young, Miss Sallie Young, Miss Emma Young, Willie Young, Mrs. J. H. Phelps, Henry Phelps, Miss J. De Bounez, Miss Emily Searles, Mrs. McKee, Miss Emily McKee, Miss Bella McKee, Dr. L. G. Hunt, Nancy, (a colored woman,) and three children. Mrs. Young's little son, Willie Young, Miss Emma Young, and Mrs. Lemley died. The rest recovered. The bodies were sent to Jackson, Miss., from whence Mr. Young formerly came. Previous to this, Ann, the cook, and her son Henry, who had been arrested on charge of the murder, were taken from the jail to Mr. Lemley's residence, and questioned in front of the dead bodies, whose faces were visible through the glass lids of the metallic coffins.

An account of this scene and other matters connected with the poisoning we copy from the "New Orleans Delta:"—

Yesterday the negroes Ann and Harry, mother and son, were taken from prison to the house of Colonel Lemley, to be examined by that gentleman, who, though convalescent, is unable to leave his room. There were present, when the negroes were brought in, Doctors McFarlane, M. M. Dowler, and Fisher. In the room lay the corpse of Mrs. Lemley and the little boy, son of Mrs. Young and nephew of Mr. Lemley. The woman Ann had a haggard and unfavorable appearance, and the boy Harry confirmed by his looks the bad character given to him. They were told to look upon the corpses, which they did without any signs of conscious guilt or any expressions of a suspicious character.

"Look there," remarked Colonel Lemley to the woman, "Ann, this is all your work." The woman replied, promptly and firmly, that she knew nothing about it, and that it was as strange to her as to anybody else; and, after a pause, and looking at the face of her dead mistress, visible through the glass case of the metallic coffin, she added, "You know, master, if I had wanted to do such a thing, I could have done it any time for years past." A few questions were then asked by the gentlemen present, but nothing satisfactory was elicited. The woman and son were then examined apart. The boy was asked if he had not been seen stirring

up the components of the Charlotte russe. He replied, "Yes; that Ann had told him to stir it while she was engaged about something else." Ann, being asked, acknowledged that she had told Harry to stir the dish. No impression was made on the gentlemen present at this examination confirmatory of the suspicion which has attached to those accused. The affair is still enveloped in profound mystery. To add to the painful uncertainty, we learn that portions of the Charlotte russe, which were subjected to the most careful chemical analysis of an old and experienced chemist of this city, have been pronounced by him free from arsenic. On the other hand, the careful and thorough analysis of the viscera of the deceased boy, and of the cake which composed a part of the confection, by Professor Crawcour, develops the existence of arsenic in both. It is true that Professor Crawcour admits that the arsenic in the cake might have been absorbed from the jelly; but it does not appear that he has analyzed the latter. It is quite important to ascertain decisively whether the cake or the jelly contained the poison. It may be that the investigation has taken the wrong direction, and that the poison was contained in some of the components of the cake, instead of the jelly. It appears, too, that champagne wine was used in the preparation of the Charlotte russe, and it is possible that it may have contained the poison. The case is one of great interest, not only in its relations to criminal justice, but as involving, perhaps, important facts in regard to articles commonly used in the preparation of fancy viands and confections.

SINGULAR AFFRAY NEAR LOUISVILLE.—This day, an affray took place near Louisville, Ky., in which Dr. Robert Durett and Mr. Leaven L. Dorsey, Jr., were the principal parties. These men had a previous difficulty in the Bank of Louisville, and Dorsey was in pursuit of satisfaction. The brother of the latter tells the following story of what occurred at the second meeting:—

On Tuesday my brother told me that on the next day he had made an arrangement with Dr. E. Standeford and Mr. Montz to go to his lower farm, on the Flat Lick Road, to show, and with the view of selling them, a portion or all the farm. Accordingly, on Wednesday morning, I went to my brother's house, and we got into a buggy and went to Louisville, and called at Mr. Montz's stable for him. He said he was too unwell then to go out, but if he got well enough he would come out by eleven or twelve o'clock. We then proceeded on the road to the farm. My brother observed he wanted to see some men he let have wood to chop, and that he had time enough to go and see

them against Mr. Montz would get out; and when we reached the wood-chopping, we there found the doctor, and, I think, a Mr. Metts they called him, standing by a log house; and when we got near enough for them to know who we were, Dr. Durett went into the house and shut the door. Mr. Metts stood outside by the door. When we drove up near the house, my brother asked Mr. Metts whether he knew where the Dutchman was that was cutting wood. He remarked he had gone to Louisville. We then drove around the house on our return. He was again out of the door, and my brother then got out of his buggy, and, as he did, the doctor went back again into the house and closed the door. My brother then remarked to the doctor to come out and defend himself; that he had drawn a dagger on him the other day in the Bank of Louisville, and threatened my life if I came on the street. My brother still standing about twenty paces in front of the door and inviting him to come out, the doctor opened the door a small distance and fired his pistol; Mr. Metts standing close by, the doctor begged him to come to him; Mr. Metts refusing, saying he would take no part in the fuss; I remaining in the buggy, say fifty yards' distance off. I then got out of the buggy and tied the horses. Mr. Metts came to me and asked me if I could not stop the difficulty. I told him it was not my difficulty; I would have nothing to do with it. My brother observed that he would have to fire the house to get him out, but made no attempt to do so. He then fired a pistol at the window, to try and shatter it so that he could try and see in the house, but, that not succeeding, he took a stick of cord-wood and broke in the window. About that time Mr. Metts left and went toward the plank-road. My brother went up near the window and looked in to see if he could not see the doctor, but could not see him. During the time of the doctor's stay in the house, he was begging my brother not to kill him, saying that if he would challenge him he would fight him. My brother replied to him that he had made one appointment of honor to meet him, and that he had shrunk from it, and that he then had no more advantage of him than he had the other day in the bank. The doctor proposed to deliver up his arms, and asked my brother to discharge his. My brother then came to the buggy and said the door would have to be broken down. I told him if it was, he would have to do it; I should not. I then drove off some three hundred yards, my brother remaining behind a cabin, waiting for him to come out. The doctor, leaving his boots in the house, got out of the window, and, before my brother saw that he was out, had got, I suppose, three hundred yards' start. My brother then pursued the

doctor, both on foot, for about a mile through the wet woods; I out of sight of them most of the time, but pursued on the course with the buggy. When I came up, the doctor was leaning against a tree, begging for mercy, and I remarked to my brother not to kill a man, and he stand begging you. The doctor then asked me to come and get his pistol, which was a large-sized Colt's revolver. He then asked my brother to name what terms he wanted, and that he would give him any terms he wanted. My brother told him he would accept no terms of a man when he had him in his power. He then asked my brother to let him come up to him, and he would throw his pistol to him, or he would come to him with the breech foremost, which he did. He then remarked that he was nearly dead, and could not get back to his buggy, which was at the cabin. My brother observed to him that he was able to walk back to the cabin, and that he (the doctor) could take his seat in the buggy with me, which he did, my brother walking back in front of the buggy. On the way back, the doctor appeared very sick, and I had to stop frequently while he vomited. On the way back, he said he had reckoned he had as well have been killed,—that he was disgraced for life, and acted very cowardly. I told him if he had, the public need not know it. He said he hoped it never would be known. On our arrival at the cabin, (the place where the difficulty began,) my brother went into the house and got his boots. The doctor sat on the sill of the door. At that time a gentleman came up and asked the doctor what was the matter. The doctor made no reply, but asked the man to give him some water, which he did. The doctor then said, "John, have you got a pair of socks? I will give you half a dollar for them." The man then said, "You can have the socks without pay," and pulled off his boots. The socks were of coarse yarn, and the doctor said he could not get his boots on with them. He then put on his boots without socks. He then proposed he would never say any thing about the difficulty if we would not. He then got into his own buggy, and my brother offered him his blanket to wrap up in. We then started toward town, the doctor a little in front. Pretty soon after we got on the plank-road he stopped and took in Mr. Metts, the gentleman who was with him at the beginning of the affray. We all then proceeded toward Louisville; and when we got to Dr. E. Standeford's gate, my brother and myself turned in. The doctor and Mr. Metts continued on toward town. Myself and brother took dinner at Dr. Standeford's, and, after dinner, rode out on the farm, and my brother sold the doctor a portion of the farm—I think thirty-five acres—and we

then returned home. It may be necessary to say one thing which I have omitted. The doctor said to my brother that he would withdraw his suits against him, and that my brother might choose any two lawyers in Louisville to make the settlement between them. My brother observed to him that, under the circumstances, he would exact nothing of him: he could do as he pleased. I do not wish to engage in any controversy in this matter, but I feel it due to myself and the parties that the public should have a true statement of the facts in the case, which the above is to the best of my knowledge.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A fatal and horrible accident occurred on the Pennsylvania Railroad this day, at night, opposite the locomotive-works in Lancaster, Pa. The unfortunate man's name is supposed to be Charles Myer, who came from Wurtemberg, Germany, and was apparently about forty years of age. During the evening he visited several houses at the east end of Chestnut Street and asked for something to eat, with which he was supplied. He was at the time considerably intoxicated; and, after leaving the neighborhood, he started for the railroad, and took a seat upon a stone-pile near the track, which was the last that was seen of him alive. Wandering on the track, deprived of reason, he was struck, in the dark, by one of the night-trains. The locomotive caught him and dragged him along the track for a distance of forty or fifty yards, crushing his head and scattering the brains and broken portions of the skull in every direction, tearing every limb from his body, and cutting the body itself in two. The road as far as he was carried was strewn with blood, brains, and portions of the body, which were discovered next morning.

ALLEGHANY (PA.) RAILROAD-BOND MEETING.—This day, at Pittsburg, Pa., a great anti-tax convention was held, at which, among other proceedings, the following letter was read from the commissioner, now in jail for refusing to obey the order of the Supreme Court directing him to levy a tax to pay off Alleghany county's indebtedness on its railroad-bonds:—

COUNTY PRISON, March 21, 1860.

Messrs. GENTLEMEN DELEGATES composing the Anti-Tax Convention now in session at Pittsburg:—

In answer to interrogatories propounded to me by some of your delegates to said convention, as to whether I will levy a tax to pay railroad or not, I answer that I will levy no tax for any such purpose, unless you, the sovereign people, whose servant I am, direct

me so to do. But any arrangement that a large majority of the tax-payers of Alleghany county, in their wisdom, would suggest for liquidation of this vexed railroad-question, I will endeavor to carry out to the best of my ability.

Yours in bonds, and will remain so, before I will levy a tax so oppressive to the tax-payers of Alleghany county without their consent.

Z. PATTERSON,
Commissioner.

Among the resolutions offered was one that "A committee of nine persons be appointed to prepare a memorial to the Legislature on behalf of this convention, setting forth the great injustice of this infliction, and asking the assumption by them, on such favorable terms as they can secure, of the debt incurred by their own acts, and through the mistake of their own public judicial agents in their ill-advised endorsement thereof."

RAILROAD-CONVENTION.—In Louisville, Ky., this day, a general convention of railroad-officers was held: James Guthrie, chairman, and Samuel Gill (Superintendent of the Louisville & Lexington Railroad) and John Durand, (Superintendent of the Little Miami and Columbus & Xenia Railroad,) secretaries.

FIRE IN OSWEGO, NEW YORK.—In Oswego, N.Y., this day, a fire broke out in the Empire Block, and, before it could be arrested, had entirely destroyed Stone & Co.'s dry-goods-store, Link & Michael's clothing-store, and Eldridge & Smith's shoe-store. Stone & Co.'s loss is \$30,000: insurance, \$14,000. Link & Michael's is \$300: fully insured.

FIRE IN YELLOW SPRINGS.—In Yellow Springs, Ohio, this day, the large agricultural-implement manufacturing establishment of Messrs. Danc, Ewing & Co. was destroyed by fire at night. The loss was about \$50,000.

DEATH OF CHARLES SCOTT.—This day, Charles Scott, a well-known citizen of Charleston, Kanawha county, Va., and a relative of General Winfield Scott, died. He was a native of Powhatan county.

UNKNOWN VESSEL LOST.—This day, the ship E. Greeley, at New Orleans from Havre, reports having seen—latitude 25° 30' N., longitude 63° 10' W.—a vessel of about eighty feet keel, bottom upwards. She was painted green, and no masts or other tackle were to be seen.

LEGISLATIVE AFFRAY.—In Albany, N.Y., an affray occurred, this day, between the Hon. A. A. Myers, from Kings county, and a Mr. Sproal, from Brooklyn. Mr. Sproal had been speaking of Mr. Myers in very

harsh terms, which the latter hearing, attacked him by striking him with his foot. It was returned by Mr. Sproal; and, during the melee, Mr. Myers was badly beaten.

AFFRAY.—This day, Mr. Cummins, of Opelousas, La., had a quarrel with his wife, and chased her to the premises of a neighbor. The neighbor sheltered the woman, but barred the ingress of the man; whereupon the latter stabbed him, and was arrested for it.

RETURNED.—This day, the American troops, after a campaign on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, returned to the American side. During their visit they purchased their supplies, and the officers were careful to suffer no one to molest the person or property of any peaceable Mexican.

DROWNED.—In Wilmington, Del., this day, as James Sweeny and Philip Lynch, who were employed at the steam saw-mill of Thomas Walter, at West Street wharf, were in the act of getting a log out of the water, Sweeny saw the body of a boy lying in the dock, and called out to Lynch, who immediately came to where he was, and together they got the body and removed it to the wharf. The tide having receded, the corpse was left lying upon its face on the mud. No one at first recognised it; but at length Mr. Thomas Land, coming to the spot, found it to be that of a son of Captain J. Cornelius, who resides in Second Street, near Washington. Mr. Land took the body of the unfortunate little fellow up and conveyed it to his disconsolate family, whose feelings can better be imagined than described. The coroner held an inquest upon the body at his father's house. His mother said that the little fellow had left home about one o'clock on the day he was drowned, to go to school, and she never saw him again in life. His father went that morning to Philadelphia, and, just before he started, had taken his little son to the shoeshop of Mr. Land, above named, and requested him to repair his shoes, so that his boy could wear them to Philadelphia on Saturday to meet his father; but, alas! in the bloom of youth, death cut him down, and his father will never look upon his boy again.

SUDDEN DEATH.—In Washington, D.C., this day, in the morning, Mr. David A. Bokee, ex-Congressman from New York, was found dead in his room. From facts and circumstances, it is supposed that he died suddenly yesterday, while preparing for bed. He had previously appeared in his usual health. An investigation showed that his death was the result of apoplexy.

FIRE.—In Niles, Mich., this day, a fire

broke out at midnight in Colby & Co.'s flour-store, destroying it and several adjoining buildings, occupied by various dealers. The contents of the building were mostly saved. Loss, \$15,000: insurance, \$4000.

CADETS.—This day, the President appointed the following cadets at large:—

1. Edward Willoughby Anderson, son of the late Major James W. Anderson, distinguished in Florida and Mexico, and mortally wounded at the battle of Churubusco.

2. Burdett A. Terrett, son of the late Captain B. A. Terrett, who died in service in 1845, and nephew of Major Terrett, of the Marine Corps, who was breveted for gallant conduct at Chapultepec.

3. Charles E. Moore, son of a soldier who has been fifty years in the army, having served out faithfully nine enlistments.

4. Joseph L. S. Kirby, son of the late Major Reynold M. Kirby, who was twice breveted for gallantry in the War of 1812, and died in service in 1842.

5. Alexander Sanford Clark, son of Major John B. Clark, who entered the service in 1813, and died of yellow fever while in command of the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, at Vera Cruz.

6. Francis W. Foot, son of the late Dr. Lyman Foot, who was thirty years in the army, and died in the service, in 1846, on the Texan frontier.

7. Walter Abbot, son of the late Commodore Abbot, of the navy, who was distinguished at the battle of Lake Champlain, and died in 1855, while in command of the East India squadron, of disease contracted in service.

8. William Waller, grandson of President Tyler.

9. James W. Fetter, stepson of Major E. B. Alexander, who was twice breveted for gallant conduct in Mexico, and commanded his regiment at the storming of the Belen Gate.

10. James Wayne Cuyler, son of Surgeon John N. Cuyler, who has been twenty-five years in the army, and was distinguished in several Indian campaigns and in the Mexican War, where he served with General Scott's line from the siege of Vera Cruz to the capture of the city of Mexico.

SUICIDE.—Captain Daniel Searles, door-keeper of the Louisiana House of Delegates, committed suicide at Baton Rouge, this day, by blowing out his brains. For years he had kept his coffin and winding-sheet in his house, and he already had his tombstone in the cemetery, with his name inscribed.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—In Cincinnati, this day, Charles Young, who is charged with being accessory to the death of Miss Cordelia A. Calkins, tried to shuffle off this

mortal coil, by taking laudanum. He had a short time before conversing with his attorney about his trial. Dr. Graham was called, and afforded speedy relief to the suffering young man. When he was asked the cause of his conduct, his reply was, "I am persecuted for an offence of which I am not guilty. I am in trouble; and the shortest way to end it is to die. I am not afraid to die."

DREADFUL MURDER OF THREE MEN IN AN OYSTER-BOAT IN NEW YORK BAY.—The morning of this day, about half-past six o'clock, the sloop E. A. Johnson, commanded by George Burr, was found abandoned between Sandy Hook and Coney Island Point, New York Harbor, under circumstances which leave no doubt as to a bloody tragedy having occurred on board. The sloop was first discovered by the crew of the schooner Telegraph, Captain Listare, and subsequently by the steam-tug Ceres, Captain Downs. The sails of the abandoned sloop were down and hanging over the rail, while the bowsprit, which had evidently been carried away in a collision, was floating in the water alongside. The first thing that attracted the attention of Captains Downs and Listare, on boarding the E. A. Johnson, was the presence of blood in large quantities upon the deck. In no less than three places there were extensive pools of gore and marks which evidently showed that some bloody substance had been dragged along the deck and thrown overboard. The cabin presented a still more horrible appearance than the deck, the floor and all the furniture being covered or spotted with blood. That the sloop had been the scene of some dreadful and bloody tragedy there did not seem to be any doubt: so it was determined to tow her to New York immediately and notify the police of the discovery.

The E. A. Johnson arrived at New York in tow of the Ceres about half-past eight o'clock, and was moored in Fulton Market slip. Captain Weeds, of the Second District police, upon being informed of the arrival, immediately proceeded on board and took possession of the vessel until the coroner made his appearance. It was about noon when Coroner Schirmer and Drs. Bouton and Beach proceeded on board the sloop for the purpose of investigating the matter. The sloop had the appearance of having recently been in collision with some vessel, judging from the damaged condition of her bowsprit and cut-water. Her sails were lying loose on deck, and every thing denoted signs of confusion and violence. The coroner's deputies first proceeded to examine the cabin, which had evidently been the scene of some sanguinary struggle. The floor, ceiling, benches, and furniture were all stained with blood. A further examination showed that the cabin had been ransacked by some persons, as if in

search of plunder; for upon the floor were strewed articles of clothing, papers, bedding, &c. The coroner's deputies took notes of every thing they found in the cabin, among which were the following articles. A slate, on which were written the lines, "I now take my pen in hand to let you know that I am well, and I hope you are the same. I left Egg Harbor—" A coffee-pot, covered with blood and human hair, was found in a corner near the stove. A broom, which had apparently been used in sweeping the blood from the floor, and a hammer, also smeared with blood, were found near the companion-way. Marks of blood were found on the ladder leading to the deck, upon the lockers, upon the sides of the cabin, and upon the ceiling. There were four fresh and distinct marks, as if made with the blade of a knife or sharp hatchet, upon the beams and ceiling; and one of the indentations was stained with blood. A pair of pantaloons, in the pockets of which were found twenty-nine cents, were found wrapped up in a piece of blood-stained paper; also the handle of a carpet-bag or valise, which had recently been torn off. The runs were, upon examination, found to be filled with blood, which had leaked down from the floor and been allowed to remain there in the clotted state in which it was discovered. All the lockers and closets were stained with blood,—probably by the assassin in search of plunder,—as also the stove and cooking-utensils.

The beds and bedclothes, with the exception of a single pillow-case, were free from blood-marks; but the gore could be traced up to the berths on each side of the cabin, in spots and large stains. Two pairs of boots belonging to the captain, several pairs of pantaloons, a number of coats, hats, a marlin-spike, two sheath knives, a violin, a plate of raw beef, a portemonnaie, a penknife, valise filled with clothing, and a number of other articles, were found in the cabin and examined by the doctors. Search was made for the captain's papers and money; but, although every hole and corner was ransacked, no trace of them could be discovered. About a quart of blood had probably been spilled upon the floor. In the neighborhood of the stove and around the wood-pile it was found to be mixed with water, which led the doctors to believe that some attempt had been made to wash the floor but had probably been abandoned as futile.

From the cabin the blood was traced up the companion-way to the deck, where marks as if produced by the dragging of some bloody substance were observable all along from the cabin-door to the side of the vessel. The rail, too, was smeared with blood, and also the side of the sloop, showing that the assassin concluded his work by throwing the evidence of his guilt into the sea. The finger-marks of blood on the rail and the indentation of a

knife leads to the belief that the murderer was compelled to sever the hand of his victim, as he clung to the frail support, before he could throw him overboard.

Amidships on the starboard side, near the centre-board, was found a large pool of blood, which was also traced to the side of the vessel. The second victim had probably been murdered here, dragged to the rail, and committed to the deep. Farther forward, near the main-hatch, was another pool of blood, connecting with a fourth pool around the foremast and fore-castle-hatchway and occupying a space of about six feet square. In the latter pool was found a lock of brown hair, which had evidently been torn out of the murdered man's head in the struggle.

The hold was examined carefully, but no marks of blood or traces of a struggle could be discovered. A quantity of earth, used as ballast, some oyster-baskets, and firewood, was all that it contained.

Upon an examination of the stern of the sloop, it was discovered that the tackle was lowered to the water's edge, and the small boat which usually hung there had been taken away.

Pending the examination of the sloop by the coroner, the Second Precinct police were ashore making diligent inquiries respecting the vessel, her captain, crew, &c. They learned she was engaged in the oyster-business, and left Catharine Market slip on the 15th inst., for Keyport, N.J., with a crew of the following-named persons:—

George Burr, captain.

Nathaniel Clack, mate.

Smith Watts and Oliver Watts, hands.

The crew all belonged to Islip, L.I.; and the sloop proved to be the property of Mr. E. A. Johnson, of the same place. The vessel, it appears, reached Keyport in safety, and left there on Sunday night, bound for Deep Creek, Va., to take in a cargo of oysters. The oysters were intended for Messrs. Barnes & Simmons, of Keyport, and were intended for planting.

Captain Nickerson, of the schooner John B. Mather, of Dennis, Mass., reports that about half-past three or four o'clock in the morning, while abreast of the tail of the West Bank, he came in collision with the sloop E. A. Johnson and was badly damaged. The sloop was standing north, as if running for New York, while his schooner was sailing almost due south. There was only one man on board of the sloop at the time, and he was at the wheel, steering. No words were exchanged between Captain Nickerson and the man on board the sloop. Immediately after the collision, the John B. Mather was found to be so badly damaged that it was deemed necessary to put back to New York for repairs. On his arrival in the East River yesterday morning, Captain Nickerson saw the sloop E. A. Johnson; and he immediately

recognised her as his acquaintance of the previous night. He says the sloop had a boat swinging from her stern at the time of the collision, but he did not observe any one getting into it while the two vessels were in sight of each other. He is of opinion that the collision was caused by the grossest ignorance or fright on the part of the man who was steering the sloop, and says that during his sea-experience of over twenty-five years he never saw a more bungling piece of work than that performed by the steersman in question. There were no calls for assistance on board the sloop, and not a word was uttered by any one on board. The incident passed off in perfect silence; and, with the exception of a few words spoken by Captain Nickerson, a dead silence reigned on board of both vessels.

Such are the facts respecting the abandonment, discovery, and subsequent examination of the sloop E. A. Johnson. Captain Burr had over \$1000 in his possession, with which he intended to purchase his cargo; and this money must have been the incentive for the murderers. The disappearance of the small boat goes to favor the idea that the butchery was committed by one or more of the crew, or some one who had concealed himself on board.

SHOCKING AFFAIR.—A LADY BURNED UP IN HER HOUSE.—This day, near Marion, S.C., the house of Mr. D. W. Larrimore was destroyed by fire, and his wife perished in the flames. Mr. Larrimore was absent at the time, and his children were at school. It is thought that Mrs. L., who was subject to fits, was taken with one, and fell into the fire, her clothing communicating the flames to the furniture. Her bones only were found in the embers.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT AT RAPE BY A BOY OF SIXTEEN.—This day, at Calanan's Corners, twelve miles from Albany, N.Y., a wicked attempt to commit rape was made. The victim of the affair is an orphan-girl, ten years of age, named Charity Wagner, who had been adopted into the family of John Flansburgh, a highly-respectable farmer of that place. She was sent to the barn by Mrs. Flansburgh to get some eggs. She started on her errand, and upon reaching the barn—which was some distance from the house—was met by a brute in human shape, named Andrew Acker, who seized hold of her and threw her upon the floor, when he made a desperate attempt to violate her person. The girl was so much affected by the sudden appearance of the man that she became almost helpless. However, she resisted as best she could, and finally, after receiving the most inhuman treatment, succeeded in releasing herself from the grasp of her destroyer, and fled to the house,

when she immediately informed Mrs. Flansburgh of the affair. Acker, who is a boy sixteen years old, was arrested and committed to jail.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER ARKANSAS TRAVELLER.—This day, the steamer Arkansas Traveller, from New Orleans to Fort Smith, was sunk near Van Buren, Texas. A passenger (name unknown) was lost. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

THURSDAY, MARCH 22.

THE RAILROAD-CONVENTION which had been in session at Louisville since the 21st. this day adjourned. Twenty-six companies were represented. They unanimously and enthusiastically passed a resolution reconsidering the early construction of a railroad-bridge over the falls of the Ohio, and invoking the early approval by Congress of Senator Wigfall's bill for a railroad and telegraph line from the Mississippi River to the Pacific.

IRON-MANUFACTURERS' CONVENTION.—In Philadelphia, this day, a convention of the iron-manufacturers of Pennsylvania met,—the object being to secure an advance in the rates of duties on foreign iron. A committee on resolutions was appointed, which includes three delegates to the Chicago Convention.

WIFE BROUGHT BACK.—Mrs. Sprague, of Boston, mysteriously disappeared from her home in that city, a few months since, but was discovered and returned to her friends. About three weeks since, she again disappeared, having gone off with Albert B. Hall, of Augusta. The parties were traced to Chicago, where they were found living as man and wife. This day, she was again brought back to Boston, by Officer Wright, who had gone in pursuit of her. Hall was left at Chicago, the officer having no directions to arrest him.

TOO LATE.—Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, this day, issued his warrant for the arrest and surrender of Barclay Coppie, a second application having been made to him, accompanied by the proper papers. Coppie, however, at the time was in Canada.

DIED.—This day, Dr. T. C. Thornton, the venerable divine, and President of Madison College, departed this life, at his residence, in Sharon.

SURRENDERED HIMSELF.—This day, John B. Brownlow, of Knoxville, Tenn., charged with killing James W. Reese at Emory and Henry College, surrendered himself to the Virginia authorities.

PAPER-MILL BURNED.—The paper-factory and dwelling of George S. Eaby, near Compsville, West Caln, Chester county, Pa., was almost completely destroyed by fire on the evening of this day.

SINKING OF THE SCHOONER GRANDILLA, OF BOSTON.—This day, the schooner Grandilla, of Boston, Captain Baker, sprung a leak in a gale and sunk. The following is the captain's report:—

The schooner Grandilla, of Boston, sailed hence on the 21st inst., with a general cargo, bound to New Orleans. On the 22d, in latitude 37°, longitude 73°, encountered a violent gale from the northwest, during which the schooner sprung a leak. On the 22d, at half-past four o'clock p.m., the brig John Chrysal, Captain Pton, hence for Indianola, came up. Finding it impossible to keep the vessel afloat, I concluded to abandon her, and was taken off by the brig. There were eight of us on board,—all of whom were rescued. At the time of leaving, there were twenty-four inches of water in the hold, and blowing heavy, with snow-squalls.

The Grandilla is two hundred and twenty-eight tons, rates A 2, was built in Harpswell in 1855, and is owned by Mr. Doland, of Boston, Captain Baker, and others.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23.

WOMAN HUNG.—Mrs. Billansky was hung in St. Paul, this day, for poisoning her husband on the 12th of March, 1859. Every effort had been made by her counsel to secure her acquittal, but without effect. She escaped once from the hall of the jail, and, after a week's absence, was retaken with a person said to be her paramour. At the scaffold the following scene occurred, in the presence of a hundred persons, among whom were a number of Dacotah or Sioux Indians, who had come to witness this exhibition of Christian civilization.

When the prisoner arrived upon the platform, she was led forward, and knecled upon the drop, the clergy, jailer, and Sisters of Charity, and other ladies, in the same posture around her. About five minutes were then spent in reading prayers by the clergy, in which she seemed to take a deep interest. Upon rising, she was asked if she had any thing to say. She said,—

“I die without having had any mercy shown me, or justice. I die for the good of my soul, and not for murder. May you all profit by my death! Your courts of justice are *not* courts of justice; but I will yet get justice in heaven. I am a guilty woman, I know, but not of this murder, which was committed by another. I forgive everybody who did me wrong. I die a sacrifice to the

law. I hope you all may be judged better than I have been, and by a more righteous Judge. I die prepared to meet my God."

Dr. Miller, the deputy sheriff, then approached her with the rope, when she exclaimed, "Dr. Miller, how can you stain your hands by putting that rope around my neck, —the instrument of my death?"

He assured her that duty compelled him to do it; and she made no resistance, but only said, "Do, for God's sake, put it on so it will not suffocate me."

After it had been arranged, Dr. Miller took the black cap from his pocket and proceeded to put it on her head, when she said, "Be sure that my face is well covered."

All this took place in less time than it will take to read it, during which she said, several times, "God, have mercy—God, have mercy on my soul." Her last words were, "Lord Jesus Christ, receive my soul."

She was requested to take a step forward on the drop; and then, every thing being prepared, Dr. Miller made a motion to Sheriff Tallis, who pulled the fatal rope, and in an instant she fell. The fall was about four feet, and the machinery was so nicely adjusted that the noise was scarcely heard outside the enclosure.

There was scarcely any movement in the body after it dropped: a slight convulsive motion, and a heaving of the chest, were all that was observed.

The body was allowed to hang about twenty minutes, during which time prayers were read audibly by the clergy, who remained kneeling on the platform.

The physicians, having examined the body several times, then stated to the sheriff that life was extinct; and she was cut down and placed in a plain black coffin, that had been placed in front of the gallows during the whole period of the execution.

Her demeanor on the scaffold was excellent. She was not defiant nor stoical; neither did she shed a tear. It is the opinion of many that she expected a pardon or reprieve to the last moment.

The most disgusting feature connected with the affair was the eagerness and persistency with which females sought to obtain eligible places to view the dying agonies of one of their own sex.

EXECUTION OF PHILIP LYNCH AT MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.—Philip Lynch was hung, to-day, at the Burlington county prison. He was convicted, at the December term of the Burlington County Courts, of the murder of George Coulter, a Scotchman, at Bordentown, on the night of the 23d of September last. When the sentence was pronounced, he appeared perfectly furious, and upon the closing clause by the judge he exclaimed, "And may the d—l die with me!" He then turned upon Mr. Cannon, the District Attorney, and

said that he would appear to him after his death. He has steadily refused the offices of religion, notwithstanding the humane efforts of the Catholic clergymen to bring him to a realizing sense of his awful condition. His desperation of character has been fully kept up during his incarceration; and it has been necessary to iron him heavily. The execution took place at twenty minutes before twelve o'clock. Lynch made no address from the scaffold, but declared his innocence to his spiritual adviser. Father Bowles, of Burlington, was in attendance all the morning, but failed to make any impression on his hardened heart. After hanging about thirty minutes, the body was taken down and placed in a coffin in one of the prison-cells.

FATAL AFFRAY.—In New York, this day, a fatal affray occurred in West Street, in a saloon kept by William Dunnigan. During a fight which took place there, Dunnigan stabbed two men, named Hickey and Kevin. They were both conveyed to the New York Hospital, where Hickey soon after died. Kevin lingered for a few days afterward, when he also died.

EXECUTION OF WILLIAM FEE.—In Lyons, N.Y., this day, William Fee, who was convicted of the murder of an unknown woman, paid the penalty of his crime upon the gallows at Lyons. The murder was committed on Sunday, the 25th of September last, in the town of Galen. The victim, a female of the age of twenty-five years or more, was travelling along a highway not much frequented, with her satchel in hand, and was, no doubt, in search of employment. Fee pursued, avowing that he would ravish her, and declaring that his purpose should be accomplished even at the cost of life. It was accomplished and repeated; and subsequently the lifeless body of the poor woman was found where he left it, with finger-marks upon her throat, indicating that she had died from strangulation. Fee ravished this woman, and for that crime deserved death; yet the law for that crime alone would not condemn him to the gallows. Fee never denied that he committed the assault upon the woman, but declared that he did not kill her. He was attended on that Sunday by Thomas Muldoon, who was jointly indicted with him for the murder and now awaits trial.

Fee resided at Lock Pit, a mile or more from the scene of the murder, and had been employed as a laborer on the canal-work. He had a father, mother, and two or three brothers. His conduct was bad, and for three or four years, or since the family have resided there, the terror of all who knew him; and his relatives do not bear a favorable character. One of his brothers is now under indictment for assault and battery. Fee was about twenty-three years old, and

had resided in this country sixteen years. He was a native of Ireland.

DEATH OF A MILLIONNAIRE.—In Charleston, S.C., this day, Mr. William Enston, for many years a large dealer in furniture in that city, died very suddenly. Mr. Enston was a native of England, but came to this country in early childhood. In Philadelphia, where he grew up to manhood, he learned the trade of a chair-maker, and after his marriage came to Charleston to follow that trade. From this humble beginning, by habits of strict industry and attention to business, he became one of our wealthiest citizens, and died possessed of a property of about \$2,000,000. Being childless, he left his wife a life-interest in the estate, and one or two annuities to relatives. Upon the death of these parties, the entire estate, excepting about \$30,000, reverts to the city of Charleston, in trust for charitable purposes, as is more explicitly set forth in the following extract from his will:—“And at the death of parties concerned, wherein the amount is not left unqualifiedly absolute, shall revert back to my estate at the death of all parties concerned: it is my wish and will that the whole fund shall go to the city of Charleston, for the following purposes and under the following provisions; to build up a hospital for old and infirm persons. None must be admitted under the age of (45) forty-five years, unless in the case of some great infirmity, some lameness, some physical infirmity. I entirely exclude lunacy from the said hospital. It is more for to make old age comfortable than for any thing else. The necessary qualifications for entrance must be poverty, a good, honest character; the parties must be decent, and the gift of the places must be in the hands of twelve trustees, chosen by council; and the said trustees, together with the mayor of the city, shall determine whether they are proper persons for the charity. There shall always remain in the gift of any of my family, if any be alive, six gifts for six individuals. Before any thing can be done with my funds for such a purpose, the city of Charleston must furnish not less than eight acres of ground to erect the said cottages on; for each cottage must have a small garden, to busy the occupant. These cottages must be built of brick, in rows, neat and convenient, two stories high, having each two rooms and a kitchen. As I have no time now, there must be made a plan of said hospital and submitted to my wife Hannah for her approval. The lot of ground, or its location, must have her approval.”

SENTENCED FOR ADULTERY.—This day, in the Superior Court of Boston, Edwin W. Reed, the Springfield music-teacher, who had previously been convicted of adultery, was brought in for sentence. As he took his

place in the dock, his hands trembled with emotion and his eyes were red with weeping. His wife was present, and stated to the court that he had always treated her well and supplied the wants of her family. General Butler, his counsel, then addressed the court, urging in mitigation of sentence that, although guilty of the crime proved, he was not the seducer of Miss Kendall. He produced, as tending to show this, the record of the birth of her child, in Boston, in April, 1855, and proof that in the July previous Miss Kendall was on a visit to a Unitarian minister, a widower, under circumstances that caused some talk in the neighborhood. He asked, as a matter of favor to the prisoner's wife, that the sentence might be to the House of Correction rather than to the State prison. No remarks were made in behalf of the prosecution; and Judge Allen sentenced him to the House of Correction for the term of two and a half years,—fifteen months on each of the two counts upon which he was convicted.

DOCTOR FOUND MURDERED.—This day, Dr. McNeely Dubose was found murdered in his field, in Clarendon district, S.C. It is reported that the deed was committed by an insane man by the name of Stukes.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PEKIN, ILL.—The night of this day, a fire broke out in Pekin, (Ill.) in the store of Charles Greedenberg, on Court Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, which, before it could be arrested, destroyed the fourth part of that and an adjoining block of buildings. The principal losers are Rhodes & Co., (warehouse,) \$6000; Hoffman, druggist, \$10,000; Rupert & Vincent, \$20,000; Becker & Co., \$5000; D. H. Lowrey, \$5000. The post-office was also burned; but the mails were nearly all saved. The total loss exceeded \$90,000.

FIRE IN CLARKSVILLE, Mo.—This day, the flour-mills of Wells & Co., at Clarksville, Mo., together with a large stock of wheat and flour, were burned. The loss amounted to \$30,000, on which there was no insurance.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met at Baltimore, this day, and selected delegates for Charleston. They passed resolutions in substance as follows:—

1. The people of Maryland, as a frontier Southern State, are most vitally interested in the protection of slave-property and the faithful observance of all guarantees of the Federal Constitution; denounces as wicked the treasonable attempts by the Northern people to regulate or invade, by discussion, agitation, or otherwise, the domestic institutions of any State or Territory.

2. That we pledge ourselves to unite with our Southern brethren in asserting and main-

taining our constitutional rights at every hazard and to the last extremity.

3. That we do faithfully adhere to the political principles of the National Convention of 1856, as the true Democratic creed.

4. That we stand upon the policy of non-intervention by Congress with the institution of slavery in the Territories, as approved by the Convention of 1856, and that we declare it to be our opinion that neither Congress nor the people of a Territory, organized or unorganized, directly or indirectly, can interfere with the institution of slavery or the right of holding slaves. We hereby declare that such right is more properly referable to judicial instruction, and that the adjudication of the Supreme Court upon such question is final and binding upon each member of the Democratic party, and will more certainly conduce to the public peace than any form of legislative intervention.

5. That perfect freedom of opinion upon all questions ought to be enjoyed by every member of the party, and all differences tolerated until the Democratic Convention, or Supreme Court, or the States, shall settle the issue, when it becomes an imperative duty to yield unqualified adhesion.

6. That we approve of the general policy of the present national Administration.

7. That we will give our support to the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

STABBED.—At Flint, Miss., this day, a prisoner, named Sorrer, was stabbed and instantly killed in the county jail, by a fellow-prisoner, named Ackerman, who was under confinement for supposed insanity.

SENTENCES.—In New York, this day, John W. Curtis, a miserably-clad young man, convicted of passing counterfeit money, knowing it to be such, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor in Sing Sing.

James M. Williams, for taking a letter, in which was three thousand dollars, from the post-office, addressed to T. Williams, to be imprisoned at hard labor, in Sing Sing, for the term of eight years.

Daniel H. Palmer, a genteel-looking young man, who pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing letters from the letter-boxes attached to the lamp-posts, was asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. Palmer replied that he had to say that he was guilty of the offence, and he was truly sorry for it. When he was caught, he confessed it, and relinquished every thing to the post-office, even seventy-four dollars of his own. He had been tempted to use the key of the boxes when in the employ of the contractor. It was his first offence; and he hoped that his previous good character and his wife and children would make some consideration in the mind of the court. If judgment were suspended, he would promise to leave the

country and lead a holy and righteous life elsewhere.

The judge, in passing sentence, said that Palmer had been indicted for stealing letters from the post-office, and had pleaded guilty, thus saving time and expense to the Government. Your case is one which appeals to the sympathy of the court. You ask that sentence be suspended; but there is no pardoning-power in the court: that belongs to another power. But we have a discretion; and we are disposed to be lenient. The highest penalty awarded for the offence is ten years' imprisonment; the lowest is two years'. The sentence of the court is, that you be imprisoned for two years and six months.

ARREST OF THE MURDERER OF THE HANDS ON BOARD THE OYSTER-SLOOP E. A. JOHNSON.—This day, was arrested in Providence, R. I., Albert W. Hicks, charged with the murder of Capt. Burr and Smith and Oliver Watts on board the sloop E. A. Johnson. The following are the circumstances which led to his arrest, which is copied from the "New York Police Gazette:"—

On Thursday morning, Capt. Weed, of the Second District police, received information which pointed most positively to the assassin, and immediately despatched two of his most efficient officers in pursuit of the fugitive. From reliable authority, Capt. Weed ascertained that a man answering the description of one of the crew of the ill-fated sloop came ashore at Staten Island on Wednesday morning, in a small boat, and related that he belonged to a vessel which had been sunk a few hours previous by coming in collision with a schooner. He further stated that the captain of the sloop had been killed by the collision, and that he was the only one on board who had time to escape, which he did by getting in the yawl-boat. While relating the story of his misfortune, he produced a bag of money, and requested the deck-hand to help him to count it over, as he was afraid some one had been cheating him. The money consisted of gold and silver coin, and, to the best of the deck-hand's recollection, the bag contained about \$500.

Before the counting of the money could be concluded, the Southfield arrived at the Battery, and the stranger, gathering up his money, left the boat, with the intention, he said, of seeing if something could not be done toward raising the sloop. From the Battery the police traced the stranger to 129 Cedar Street, where he met his wife and child, the latter about ten years of age. Here the officers ascertained that the stranger's name was no other than William Johnson, the mate of the ill-fated sloop. Immediately after his arrival in this city, Johnson proceeded to a barber's shop and had his face shaved and hair cut, and, after

packing up some trunks, he proceeded on board the Stonington boat and engaged a state-room for himself and family.

The important information contained in the above paragraph was not received by the parties until Thursday morning,—nearly fifteen hours after the suspected party had left the city. The telegraph was brought into use, however, and orders were forwarded to Stonington and Providence to arrest the accused should he make his appearance in either of those cities. Detectives Nevin and Smith took the eleven-o'clock train the same day, and pursued their way to Stonington for the purpose of following up the fugitive. The officers have a full description of both Johnson and his wife, and cannot fail to recognise the couple the moment they appear in sight. On Friday, Capt. Weed received information that the detectives had arrived in Stonington and had started for Providence. Johnson is supposed to have gone to his father's residence, in Rhode Island, at a point on the railroad about half-way between Stonington and Providence.

On Friday afternoon the carman who took Johnson's luggage down to the steamboat-wharf informed Capt. Weed that the fugitive had taken the Fall River boat, and not the Stonington boat, as was at first supposed. The carman says he does not know Johnson by name; but his description of the person whose baggage he put on board the Fall River boat corresponds to a nicety with that of Johnson. He says that after the luggage, which consisted of two trunks and a hatbox, had been put on board, the owner requested him, if any inquiries were made, to say that he had gone to Albany. The person (a woman) who informed Capt. Weed that Johnson had taken the Stonington boat was an old acquaintance of the fugitive's wife, and says she went on board with the family, and only left them when the hour of departure had arrived: so that it is altogether probable that the carman is mistaken in the identity of the man, and that Johnson did take passage in the Stonington boat, after all.

The Saturday evening edition of the New York "Times" contained the following letter from Providence, R.I., which furnishes full particulars of the pursuit of the fugitive:—

PROVIDENCE, Friday, March 23, 1860.

Officer Nevin and myself took the Shore-Line Railroad at noon on Thursday, intending to confer at Stonington with the clerk and officers of the Commonwealth, on which it was said the man had gone east. We reached Stonington about six o'clock, and proceeded at once to the steamer, where Mr. Foster, the obliging clerk Mr. Crowley, and the other attaches of the boat gave us

all the information in their possession. Unluckily, however, it proved of not the slightest advantage.

A man and wife, with a large box, who had a girl of five years, helped to confuse our minds somewhat; and, as there was one sailor-man who stopped at Providence with a chest and other sailor's luggage, we concluded to go on. The first of these parties we followed as far as Canton, Mass., and became fully satisfied that they were not the designed couple. After a hasty breakfast, we took the first train from Boston, arriving at Providence at ten o'clock A.M.

Here we questioned all the baggage-markers and freight-agents as to the parties who had stopped there by the previous train from Stonington. We ascertained that a sailor's chest and bag had been landed the morning before, and that a dark-complexioned man had left them in the depot, calling for them early in the morning. The pursuit of this thread now occupied our attention, and every hack-driver and baggage-express-wagon was put to the inquiry for light as to where they had gone.

While on our way to Stonington, I suggested to Officer Nevin the possibility that the murderer had taken the Fall River boat, instead of the Stonington, for the purpose of misleading his pursuers, and taking the steamer Bradford Durfee from the latter place to Providence. Leaving the officer to work up this part of the case, in connection with Constable Billings, of the Providence police, whose assistance had been solicited, I struck out on my own hook, by permission of my superior officer. The Bradford Durfee was still at the dock; and my first thought was to question her crew.

The first man I spoke to was John McDermott, an intelligent deck-hand. I said, "You brought up a sailor-man from Fall River yesterday. Can you tell me what baggage he had?" John promptly replied, "Yes," and immediately gave me a precise list of every article, adding, "He had his wife with him,—a little woman, with a child; and she had weak eyes." He then described Johnson perfectly, and said he asked him, on coming up the river, if he (John) could show him a private boarding-house. He could not do so, and that matter was dropped.

I then inquired about the hackman who took them away; went to his house and roused him from a profound slumber, and obtained from him the precise house where he had left them. It is at a remote part of the city, near India Point, where he put up with a woman named Butts, a respectable lady, who consented to take them in.

These facts I communicated to my associates as soon as possible; and, while I

write, preparations are being made to surprise him at his lodgings this evening.

The plan of capture was duly executed, and the alleged murderer was soon in the hands of the New York officers.

The real name of the murderer is Albert W. Hicks. He is a native of Foster, R.I., and is thirty-two years old. He denies all knowledge of the crime.

DEATH OF AN OLD NEW YORK MERCHANT.—This day, died, in New York, Najah Taylor, one of that class of staunch and reliable New York merchants who are now nearly extinct. The subject of this notice was a contemporary of Stephen Whitney, John Jacob Astor, J. Phillips Phenix, and others who amassed immense fortunes in their lives, the principal benefits of which have descended as the patrimony to a long line of successors. Mr. Taylor expired at half-past five o'clock in the morning. He was born at Ridgefield, Conn., on the 31st of October, 1769, and consequently was in the ninety-first year of his age: yet up to within a few days of his death he enjoyed remarkably good health, such as few men of his years possess.

SATURDAY, MARCH 24.

FORGERY.—In New York, a young man named Bartley Dugan, of No. 154 Laurens Street, presented for payment at the American Exchange Bank a check for \$155. The check was drawn payable to Henry Jones, or order, and purported to have been drawn by Messrs. Collins & Bowne, bankers, of No. 96 Broadway. The paying-teller at once discovered that the check was a forgery, and caused the arrest of Dugan. The prisoner was taken before Alderman Smith, acting-magistrate at the Tombs, who committed him to answer. The accused says that a stranger at the Lovejoy House handed him the check and requested him to draw the money.

BARNUM SOLVENT.—In New York, this day, Mr. P. T. Barnum made a speech, stating that since his failure, four years ago, he has been engaged in giving exhibitions, and in musical and commercial speculations in Europe, which, with the proceeds of his lectures in Great Britain, have enabled him to cancel his Jerome Clock Company debts and to preserve a large portion of his estate.

TERRIBLE MUTINY OF COOLIES AT SEA.—THIRTY SHOT, AND OVER NINETY WOUNDED.—The "Boston Herald" of this date says:—A very serious case of mutiny occurred on board the ship Norway, (of New York,) Captain Major, on her recent passage from

Macao to Havana, which came very near proving disastrous to the officers, passengers, and crew. The Norway sailed from Macao November 26, with about one thousand coolies on board, and when five days out, at about six o'clock in the evening, the captain being below at the time, a mutiny broke out among the coolies, who set fire to the ship in two places and tried to force the hatches. Mr. Simpson, of Boston, one of the mates, had charge of the deck, and the watch, with the exception of the man at the wheel, was aloft, taking in sail. Mr. Simpson rushed to the hatch and commenced the struggle. The crew from aloft and those below tried to seize the boats and leave the ship,—when the surgeon, an English gentleman, drew his pistol and threatened to shoot the first man who dared to make that attempt.

The crew then rallied and went to the assistance of the officers, and a fight ensued, which continued from six in the evening until after daylight next morning. Thirty of the coolies were killed, and more than ninety more were wounded, before the mutiny was quelled. The captain then gave the coolies one hour to deliver up the arms in their possession. If they did not, he threatened to cut away the masts, set fire to the ship, take the boats and provisions, and leave them to their fate. The mutineers soon came to terms.

DIED.—Mrs. Graves, who was treated so inhumanly by her son in Cleveland, Ohio,—he attempting to starve her to death,—died this day.

SEWING-MACHINE ESTABLISHMENT DESTROYED.—This day, Mr. A. G. West's sewing-machine manufactory was burned, at Windsor Locks, Conn. Loss, \$20,000: insured for \$14,000 in the *Ætna* of Hartford and \$5000 in a Massachusetts office.

STABBED.—Abraham Crooms, a colored man, was stabbed in Philadelphia, the night of this day, in Lombard Street below Seventh, by a white man named George H. Savage.

THE QUICKEST PASSAGE ON RECORD BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK.—The "Alta Californian" says:—This day, the clipper-ship Andrew Jackson, Captain Williams, from New York, arrived in the unprecedented time of eighty-nine days and seven hours, beating the quickest voyage of the clipper-ship Flying Cloud, Captain Cressy, six hours. The Flying Cloud made two voyages to this port which were never equalled until this one of the Andrew Jackson. Her first short passage was eighty-nine days and twenty-three hours, and the second one was eighty-nine days and thirteen hours;

and now the Andrew Jackson beats her shortest voyage some six hours.

WHIPPED FOR SPEAKING AGAINST SLAVERY.—The "Washington (Ga.) Independent" learns that a man by the name of Wood, who was taken up at Abbeville, S.C., last fall, for using language unpalatable to slavery men, and who received the sentence of thirty-nine lashes at the recent spring term of the court at that place, suffered the penalty of the law in the public square on this day. The punishment was inflicted by Sheriff Moore with seven switches. He was then immediately placed on the cars and sent out of town.

SUICIDE.—This day, a stranger, not far advanced in years, was found in the "fallen timber," a short distance from Alliance, Ohio, suspended in the air by his handkerchief, one end of which was lapped firmly about the limb of a half-prostrate tree.

UNKNOWN WRECK.—This day, the ship E. P. Stringer, Winsor, saw from the mast-head, when becalmed off St. Helen's Shoals, lat. 3° N., lon. 132° E., a large ship, apparently a long, black-painted clipper, with white masts and all sails bent, lying on her beam-ends, but no signs of any person on board or near her.

DREADFUL MURDER ON BOARD THE SLOOP SPRAY.—**MURDER OF CAPT. LEETE AND HIS BROTHER.**—This day, the pilot-boat George Steers, about four miles from Barnegat, near New York, came upon the sloop Spray, anchored and sunk. She immediately took her in tow, and proceeded with her to Jersey City, opposite New York. The Spray was commanded by Capt. John Leete, and her crew consisted of Capt. Leete, his brother, Elijah Leete, and a Chinaman, named John Canoe, or Low, but more familiarly known as Jackalow. From the appearance of the boat, the things being scattered around the deck, it was supposed, as it was afterward proved, that the two brothers had been murdered by Jackalow and robbed. The Spray belonged to Guilford, Connecticut, and had left that place on the 15th, in company with a number of other vessels. On the 21st, she came into collision with the sloop Lucinda, of Rockaway, which knocked a hole in her bow and somewhat injured the Lucinda. This collision was the cause of the Spray's sinking. The captain of the Lucinda stated that the two sloops were fast to each other for about fifteen minutes, during which time he saw no person on board the Spray except the Chinaman, who obstinately refused to seek safety on board the Lucinda.

The captain also states that the deck of the Spray was strewn with bedding and various other articles, indicating that the cabin had

been overhauled and the contents scattered over the deck. He is quite positive that there was no person on board the Spray at the time of the accident except the Chinaman, and attributes the collision entirely to his ignorance or malice, as it might have been avoided had the Spray been properly managed.

The New York Harbor police immediately took charge of the vessel and commenced an examination. From the position in which the sloop lay, her side to the beach, it was impossible to haul her up high enough to leave the cabin entirely free from water; and the officers, therefore, labored under serious disadvantage in prosecuting the search. By means of boat-hooks, however, they succeeded in getting out a great variety of things, including several articles of wearing-apparel belonging to the missing men. As the tide continued to fall, a chest of drawers was discovered, near the companion-way, which had evidently been rifled, as the contents were found in a very disordered state, and two of them were half drawn out, showing that whoever had opened them last had left them hurriedly and neglected to shut them. The depth of the water prevented the officers from going into the cabin; and it is therefore impossible to arrive at its precise condition.

Among the first articles fished up was the captain's bed. Upon the sheet, and on the tick near the head of the bed, were several large stains of blood, and the woodwork around was bespattered with blood in several places. In the captain's berth was also found a heavy three-cornered scraper, which is probably the instrument with which the bloody deed was committed. A daguerreotype of a young lady, supposed to be a sister of the murdered man, was found in the bureau; a pair of heavy navy-pistols, belonging to the captain, neither of which was loaded, but one of them had evidently been recently discharged; a pocket-book was found, open and empty; and a small pine box, veneered in imitation of mahogany, was brought up, which, upon examination, was found to have been broken open and its contents removed. This is supposed to have been the captain's money-box. A telegraphic despatch, dated Guilford, Nov. 8, 1859, and directed to J. F. Leete, New York, was found, which read as follows:—"Wait, and I will come down to-night.—E. J. Leete." This is supposed to have come from his brother, who was murdered with him.

In the captain's berth was found a card of a Seaman's Bethel, inviting seamen to attend divine worship at 47 Almon Street; the place not mentioned. At the top of the card were these words:—"Are you ready for death, judgment, and eternity;" and at the bottom, "Friend, Jesus invites you to heaven: will you go?"

Numerous articles of wearing-apparel,

bedding, provisions, a banjo and fiddle, powder, shot, caps, and numerous other articles were fished out of the cabin, but no body, nor any money, could be found. The supposition was that, after the murder had been committed, the bodies were thrown overboard, probably between Norwalk and New York.

Jackalow, whom circumstances point out as the wicked murderer, was, on the 21st, picked up by Captain James Webb, of the schooner Thomas F. French, of Suffolk, Va., who made the following statement:—

I was below; my mate told me that there was a sloop capsizing; I came up from below, and, picking up my spy-glass, saw that her name was the Spray; about the sloop's length to windward, saw one man in a yawl-boat; saw the other vessel, the Lucinda, with her bowsprit gone; ran up near the Lucinda, and then tacked ship, and then ran up to the Spray on the windward; hailed him (Jackalow) and asked him if he wanted to come aboard; the boat lay still, and the cable of the yawl was over the bow; he nodded his head, and after we passed took off his hat and swung it to us; I tacked boat and told him he would have to cut his cable and let the boat drift away from the vessel; he picked up a hatchet, and made two or three motions to cut the cable, but did not touch it; I then went about again, and as I passed him I said, "D—n it, if you want to come on board, cut your cable;" did not hear him speak; he then picked up the hatchet and made a motion, and I, thinking he was a "kanaka," motioned him how to cut it; he did so, and, picking up his oars, tried to run toward the shore; he did not make any progress, as the wind was against him; I motioned him to lay down his oars, which he did, and I hove off to leeward and caught him; I took the boat-hook, and ordered one of my men to stand by with a line, with which we made the boat fast about midships; he then jumped on board and ran forward; I got into the boat, and found a compass, hatchet, coat, some bread, and a knit comforter containing some provisions; when I came on deck, and said, "What have you done with that lubber?" I did not know but he had run forward and jumped overboard; the prisoner then came aft, where I was; I asked him what had become of the captain; he said the captain was sick in the cabin, and his brother was knocked over by the boom; I remarked that the captain must have been very sick not to have come on board in a collision; he made no reply; I put several questions to him; he could not answer any thing I asked him; he tried to make me understand that he could not understand me.

Captain Webb also stated that Jackalow told various stories, one of which was that the captain was knocked off while standing

at the bowsprit; another, that he was knocked overboard by the mainsheet.

The Spray had several hundred dollars on board when she left Guilford, for the purchase of oysters in Virginia. None of this money was found on board the vessel. The supposition was that it was for this money that the captain and his brother were robbed and murdered.

The Chinaman, who goes by the name of John Low, or Jackalow, as he is more frequently called, was well known in New York, and had sailed with Capt. Leete for the past four years. Something over a year ago he stole considerable money from Capt. Leete, and ran away to New Haven, where he was captured by the police and brought back to New York. Such was Capt. Leete's attachment to Jackalow that he refused to press the prosecution, and, on his discharge, immediately restored him to his position as cook on board the Spray. He was reported to be a very revengeful fellow, and, when excited, to stop at nothing, however desperate, in order to gratify his revenge. He manifested considerable uneasiness while on board the French. When Capt. Webb left his vessel in the harbor to go on shore, he jumped into the boat and insisted upon accompanying him, which he did. As soon as a landing had been effected, he sprang ashore and disappeared in the crowd, since which time he has not been seen. When picked up, he had on a coat belonging to Captain Leete, in the pockets of which was found a memorandum-book, upon the fly-leaf of which was written, in pencil, "J. F. Leete, Guilford, Conn." The book contained various memoranda concerning the sale or purchase of hay, onions, and potatoes. In one of the pockets of the coat was found a letter written to Capt. Leete, by Calvin M. Leete, dated Guilford, Dec. 12, 1859, and relating to the disposition of a cargo of onions.

SUNDAY, MARCH 25.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This day, Miss Lizzie A., daughter of Samuel Bean, of Lowell, Mass., while on her way to church, was seized with a fit of coughing, which caused the rupture of a blood-vessel. She was carried into a neighboring house, where she died in a few minutes.

BURNED TO DEATH.—In New York, on this day, Sarah Brown, a native of Nova Scotia, aged seventy-five years, lately residing at No. 139 Hester Street, died from the effects of burns accidentally received by her clothes catching fire. Deceased, it appeared, was bathing her person with a mixture of camphor and alcohol, when a portion of the liquid fell upon the stove, and, blazing up, set her dress on fire. The flames were

soon extinguished, but not until she had been so severely burned that her recovery was pronounced hopeless.

FIRE.—In Wilmington, Del., this day, about three o'clock in the morning, the stable on the Gordon property, in King Street, above Eighth, was destroyed by fire, with the contents, including four horses, two carriages, a sleigh, and a lot of harness, belonging to Dr. Askew, who occupied it.

DIED.—This day, Abraham Crooms, the colored man stabbed in Philadelphia by a white man, died in the hospital.

A NEWARKER FIGHTS A DUEL.—A New Orleans correspondent of the "Newark Advertiser," under this date, says:—

An affair of honor came off in this city a few days since, between a native of your city, Mr. S. W. Plume, and a Mr. Isaac Stone, which took place back of the Metairie Race-track. From what I could learn, Mr. Stone had grossly insulted and imposed upon Mr. Plume while on the island of Cuba. On the parties meeting in this city, a challenge passed, and double-barrelled shot-guns were chosen, (loaded with balls,) at forty paces. On the first shot neither was injured, though a ball passed through Mr. Stone's hat. At the second fire Mr. Stone was shot dead, the ball having entered his left side in the region of the heart, passing through and coming out below the armpit. I had a conversation with some of the friends of Mr. Plume, who assert that Mr. Stone got what he justly deserved.

CHARGED WITH POISONING.—In Baltimore, William Witz, the son-in-law of Mr. Emanuel Irons, whose whole family were poisoned several weeks since, was this day arrested as the would-be murderer of the family, including his own wife and child. Witz, it appears, has been for some time separated from his wife, who had, on account of ill usage, left him, and, with her child, was residing at the house of her father, Mr. Irons. Mr. Irons has had a suspicion that the poison was put into the coffee by Witz, or by his procurement, and has at length obtained sufficient proof to justify his arrest.

DEPLORABLE OCCURRENCE AT NASHVILLE, TENN.—**ASSASSINATION OF A PROMINENT PHYSICIAN.**—This day, in Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Henry Carow, a well-known physician and surgeon of that city, was shot and instantly killed by P. P. Trewitt, Postmaster at Sparta, Tenn. The deed was committed about one o'clock in the afternoon, in a room in the third story of the Commercial Hotel. The circumstances of this unfortunate occurrence were as follows. Mr. Trewitt went to the hotel, and, complaining of

indisposition, desired the attendance of a physician. Dr. Carow, whose office was immediately opposite the hotel, on Cedar Street, was accordingly sent for. A few minutes after Dr. Carow entered the room of Mr. Trewitt, the report of a pistol was heard, and those who repaired thither to ascertain the cause found him sitting in his chair dead from a pistol-shot in the back part of the neck. At the time he was killed he was in the act of writing a prescription, and was evidently sitting with his back to the man at whose hands he met his death.

Mr. Trewitt was immediately taken into custody and confined in jail to await examination. It was presumed he was laboring under a fit of *delirium-tremens*.

MURDER OF T. S. WILLIAMS BY INDIANS.—This day, T. S. Williams was murdered in Utah Territory by Indians. The occurrence took place at Bitter Springs, thirty-five miles this side of the crossing of the Mohave, and one hundred and thirty-five miles from San Bernardino.

Before their train, consisting of about a dozen wagons, arrived at the Springs, Mr. Williams, Mr. Parmeno, and Jackman went on ahead to look for grass, and met with four Indians, who appeared friendly and conducted them to a place where there was plenty of feed for their stock, four miles beyond the Springs. On their way back to meet the train, the Indians, who were following them close in the rear, made an assault upon them with their arrows, Williams instantly receiving three wounds and Jackman two. Williams stuck to his animal, which carried him into camp before he was so far exhausted that he could not tell what had transpired. Jackman fell from his steed, which ran off, after which the Indians shot him with several arrows, and evidently left him for dead. He was subsequently found by a party that went out from the camp after Williams arrived there with the news, nearly dead from the effects of his wounds and the cold, which was severe.

Mr. Williams died of his wounds that night, and was buried at the Springs. Jackman was taken to Lane's Ranch on the Mohave, and was alive when the expressman left, but was not expected to live. One of the arrows is reported to have entered his abdomen and passed out at the neck; another entered at the back and went through his body so far that the point came out in front; but how it was extracted the account does not state.

MONDAY, MARCH 26.

BARK SUNK.—This day, a bark from Cairo, in tow of the steamer Philadelphia, was sunk just above Memphis, Tennessee. The loss amounted to \$25,000.

STEAMER SCUTTLED.—This day, the steamer *Anglo-Saxon*, from Cincinnati for the Arkansas River, took fire in her hold and was scuttled. Her deck-cargo was saved. No lives were lost. The boat was insured for \$8000.

TENNESSEE LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.—This day, the Legislature of Tennessee adjourned. The House finally rejected the Senate-bill in lieu of the one which originated in the House in regard to the free negro population; and therefore this class remain in an unchanged relation to the State.

PITTSBURG BONDS.—In Philadelphia, this day, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, sitting in that city, return was made to the mandamus directed to the Councils of Pittsburg, requiring that body to levy the necessary tax to pay the interest on the bonds to the various railroad-companies. The Select Council returned that they had complied with the writ by passing an ordinance authorizing the assessment. A majority of the Common Council having refused concurrence, the minority of the body returned that they had done all that they could do by voting in favor of the ordinance of Select Council, and wished to be considered as occupying the same ground as Select Council, which passed it. One of the councilmen, having resigned his seat before the service of the mandamus, returned that fact as exonerating him. The majority of the Common Council, as reasons for their seeming contumacy, return that they are not advised of the amount of interest which is claimed to be due and owing; that they are only a branch of the legislative authority, and vested with a deliberative capacity alone; that, acting, as they are, upon their oaths of office, they cannot in conscience undertake to levy and assess a tax on their constituents against their own judgment; that they cannot obey the mandate of the court, except under such circumstances as would deprive them of the exercise of their free judgment in the premises. The undersigned profess, however, entire willingness to surrender their trust to their constituents, to be delegated anew, at their pleasure, to such persons as may conscientiously accept of it. These returns elicited some conversation between counsel and the court, and the tone of the proceedings was esteemed favorable by the bondholders, who are disposed to consider the action of the authorities of Pittsburg as a gradual yielding to the mandates of the court.

FIRST RAIL LAID IN KANSAS.—This day, the first rail ever laid in Kansas was put down, on the St. Joseph & Marysville road, in the presence of many citizens;

among whom were the city-officers and other prominent men. This is the commencement of the first section of the great Pacific Railroad west of the Missouri, which will be rapidly pushed forward.

SALE OF COINS.—In New York, this day, a large and curious audience assembled at the auction-rooms of Messrs. George A. Leavitt & Co., No. 377 Broadway, the occasion being the sale of the large and valuable numismatic collection of Mr. William Leggett Bramhall. Medals were not well appreciated; yet some of the rarest and most desirable brought \$4 and \$5 each. The early American coins seemed to be more in demand. A Flying-Eagle dollar sold for \$8; cents of 1793, \$5.25; 1799, \$11.25; 1804, \$3.50; 1809, \$1.50; and 1813, \$1.25; a Massachusetts Pine-Tree threepence, of date 1652, (one of the first of the American Colonial coinage,) brought \$6.75; a silver proof Republican medalet sold for \$2.25; a large assortment of English tokens, in fine condition, realized from 10 cents to \$1 each.

GREAT CONFLAGRATION IN BROOKLYN.—ALLEN & McDUGALL'S ROPEWORKS DEMOLISHED.—A CLOCK-FACTORY GUTTED.—This day, in the afternoon, about half-past three o'clock, a fire broke out in the western extremity of the ropewalk of Messrs. Allen & McDougall, located at the corner of Walton Street and Marcy Avenue, and extending eastward to Harrison Avenue. In ten minutes after the fire broke out, the ropewalk (which is six hundred and twenty feet long) was in one magnificent sheet of flame. In about five minutes more, the entire shed, from end to end, was demolished. By this time the flames had communicated with the jenny-house, fronting on Walton Street, and the boiler and engine-house, which stood between the jenny-house and the ropewalk; also with the clock-factory of Thomas J. Moore, fronting on the same street. The North American Iron-Foundry is also located on Walton Street, and narrowly escaped damage, although close to the clock-factory.

The jenny-house, which was three stories high, appeared to be full of combustible material, and the heavy black smoke and flames were vomited from the windows with tremendous force. The hopelessness of saving this building caused the firemen to concentrate their efforts upon the clock-factory and the front building of the North American Foundry, as also in endeavoring to prevent the flames from communicating with the stables and dwellings on the opposite side of Walton Street. In about half an hour after the fire broke out, the jenny-house, and boiler and engine houses, which were built of brick, were laid in ruins.

Notwithstanding the efforts made to save

the clock-factory,—which also was three stories high,—the two upper stories were completely gutted; while the stock belonging to the rope-factory, which was stored away in the first story, was either burned or damaged by muddy water.

The foundry escaped damage, except it may have been by water.

At the other end of the ropewalk, in Walton Street, near to Harrison Avenue, were several small frame dwelling-houses, to which the flames were communicated from the shed; and they were so thoroughly demolished that afterward it was difficult to point out the sites where they stood. The poor people, however, who had occupied them succeeded in saving most of their furniture and carrying it to an adjacent vacant lot, where it remained piled up until they had an opportunity of hiring apartments elsewhere.

There was very little water to be had, and what the firemen were obliged to use was taken by suction from the shallow stagnant pools in the neighboring fields. When played upon the burning buildings, it was as black as the smoke which issued from the shed at the commencement of the fire.

The fire-engines were deposited at various points in the open fields near the little lakes; and the sight when they were all pumping—concentrating their various streams upon two or three engines near to the burning pile—was an interesting one. Ten thousand people must have flocked to the immediate neighborhood of the fire, as the avenues and streets all round presented one human mass.

The North American Iron-Foundry, which was saved, is insured to the amount of \$8000 in the Williamsburg City and other insurance companies.

Thomas J. Moore's zinc clock-factory was insured only three days ago.

FIRE IN MOUNT CLEMENS, MICH.—This day, a fire at Mount Clemens destroyed the Empire House and several adjoining buildings, comprising nearly the entire block on the north side of the public square. Loss estimated at \$25,000; insured for \$10,000.

CHILD POISONED.—In New York, this day, Henrietta Silvernail, a child about four years of age, living with her parents, at No. 65 Laurens Street, was accidentally poisoned by swallowing a quantity of laudanum which had been kept in the house for medicinal purposes. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body of deceased, when the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

TRIED FOR MURDER.—In the Philadelphia Court of Oyer and Terminer, this day, Christopher McFarland was placed on trial,

charged with the murder of his wife, Catharine, on the night of the 31st of January last. The prisoner and his wife, with three children, resided in one room of a frame house standing back of Shippen Street, below Broad. McFarland was of intemperate habits; and, on the afternoon of the 31st of January, he came home very much intoxicated, and, meeting his wife in the yard, struck her there, and afterward in the house. Soon afterward, he drove the eldest daughter out of the house, and then began to beat his wife with a poker, and in the struggle the deceased had nearly all her clothing stripped from her person. The neighbors heard the disturbance which took place during the night, and the next morning they visited the house, and asked the prisoner, who was up, what was the matter with his "old woman." He told them she had a fever, but would soon get over it. One of the women was not satisfied with this statement, and then went to the bed, and, upon removing the clothing, found Mrs. McFarland stiff and cold, her face covered with blood and very much bruised, cut, and swollen. When taken into custody, the prisoner denied having killed his wife, and accused her of injuring herself.

From the evidence, it appeared that the prisoner and his wife frequently quarrelled, and McFarland had threatened to kill her.

The defence set up that the prisoner, when affected by liquor, was perfectly insane. Good character was given in evidence. The case was given to the jury last evening, and in ten minutes a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree was rendered.

DEATH OF THE HON. FRANCIS MALLARY.—This day, in Norfolk, Virginia, the Hon. Francis Mallary, formerly member of Congress from that district, died.

LYNCH TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY.—This day, an affray occurred between some of the expelled Bereans and a committee appointed to warn them to leave. The Kentucky papers say:—

A man named Hanson, who was recently expelled from Berea, Madison county, with John G. Fee, returned to Berea; whereupon a committee waited upon him for the purpose of again ordering him from the county. Hanson, with twenty-five or thirty associates, armed with rifles, fired upon the committee, but without injury to any one. Hanson's party then retreated and barricaded themselves in a house. The committee, which is composed of twenty-five or thirty men, were armed with revolvers.

AN ATTEMPTED RAPE.—MEETING OF CITIZENS.—This day, a young girl, named Almira Gray, only fourteen years of age, being

on her way from Owego to Waverly, fell in with a woman who induced her to turn out of her course for the purpose of passing a night at Hornellsville, N. Y., where the woman said she had friends. The Hornellsville "Tribune" says:—

They arrived at the last-named place in company with two conductors of the New York & Erie road, and went to a hotel, where they were shown a sitting-room with bedroom attached. Later in the evening, as the landlord was passing the room, he heard entreaties from the girl and oaths from one of the conductors, (Barstow.) He immediately knocked at the door and ordered the man to leave the house. He did so, trying to force Miss Gray away with him; but this the landlord would not allow. The girl stated that Barstow would undoubtedly have accomplished his attempted crime had the interference of the landlord not compelled him to desist.

After some delay, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Barstow, the conductor; but, for some reason, it was not served, and he escaped. The next feature in the case was the appearance of the girl's father, who went before a justice and obtained a warrant against his daughter, on the ground that she had committed an assault and battery on Barstow. The constable, however, did not dare to serve the process.

These facts having become generally known among the citizens of the place, and the previous good character of Miss Gray having been well established, a public meeting was called by the following card, signed by more than one hundred and twenty-five citizens:—

Whereas, Violations of law are of frequent occurrence in our village, involving, in many cases, the most serious consequences, which in some instances find apologists among us; and *whereas*, at the Western Hotel, on the 26th inst., a certain transaction occurred, revolting to the feelings of every high-minded, honorable person having any regard for law or individual rights; and *whereas* some of the employees of the New York & Erie Railroad Company are attempting—as we are informed—to shield the persons implicated from legal investigation of the crime charged, aided by certain individuals resident among us:

We, the undersigned, hereby pledge ourselves to aid, as far as in our power lies, in enforcing the law, and reporting every employe on the railroad known to be engaged in efforts to defeat the ends of justice, and affixing the brand of infamy to any and all of our citizens in this community attempting to accomplish a like object; and we recommend a meeting of the people of similar feelings, to be held at Bennett Hall on Friday evening, March 30, 1860.

An overflowing audience attended the

meeting thus called, and a list of resolutions were adopted. The tenor of these was as follows:—That certain residents of the village and certain persons employed by the railroad-company mentioned were in the habit of disturbing the peace and quiet of the community by drunkenness, gaming, and-crime in various other forms; that the railroad-company, although it countenanced no such persons, should endeavor to reform these abuses; recommending that a vigilance committee of five be appointed, whose duty it should be to find out and bring to speedy justice all guilty of offences against the public morals; denouncing those of the citizens of the place who had endeavored to shield the criminals; and giving warm praise to the keeper of the hotel for his energetic action in assisting Miss Gray.

The superintendent of one division of the New York & Erie Railroad was present at the meeting, with the assurance that the company would do every thing in their power to ferret out all their employees who were concerned in the affair. Barstow had not been arrested, at the latest accounts.

BOSTON MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The election for Register of Deeds came off in Boston, this day. Three candidates were in the field. The following are the returns:—

Wyman, Republican.....	1138
Rice.....	2513
Gilchrist.....	2467

DEATH OF MAJOR FRANCIS NELSON PAGE.—This day, at Fort Smith, Arkansas, died Brevet-Major Francis Nelson Page, Assistant Adjutant-General United States Army, in the forty-first year of his age, leaving a devoted wife and four children, and a large number of attached relations and friends, to mourn his death. He was a son of the late Mann Page, of the county of Gloucester, State of Virginia, and great-grandson of Governor Page and of Gen. Thomas Nelson, two of the most distinguished, trusted, and honored patriots of the Revolution, whose memory he had been taught to revere and whose patriotic example he desired to imitate. He graduated at the West Point Military Academy in 1841, and soon after, as brevet second lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, joined the army in Florida, then prosecuting the Seminole War, and there remained actively and efficiently engaged until its close. After this he was stationed at the military post at Baton Rouge, till ordered to Texas with his regiment, among the first detachment of troops, in anticipation of war with Mexico. On the commencement of hostilities with Mexico, he marched with the army of Gen. Taylor in his first advance upon the Rio Grande, and from that time forward to the end of the war was in most of the battles on both lines, and greatly distinguished

himself. He was in Fort Brown during its memorable siege and bombardment, acting as adjutant of his regiment, which, with two companies of artillery, formed the garrison that so heroically defended the fort, and for his constancy and gallant conduct on the occasion was breveted first lieutenant. He was in the noted battle of Monterey, with his regiment, in Gen. Worth's division, and shared in the brilliant success which there attended the operations of that accomplished officer, and for his bravery and meritorious services during these operations, and in the battle, was subsequently promoted to assistant adjutant-general, with the rank of captain. He not long afterward left the army of Gen. Taylor, with the troops sent to join Gen. Scott at Vera Cruz, and under the latter general actively participated in the siege and bombardment which forced the surrender of the city of Vera Cruz, with its castle. He was in the battle of Cerro Gordo, with his regiment, as adjutant, serving with Gen. Twiggs's division, was in the advance as part of the gallant force which stormed the heights and fortifications of Cerro Gordo, and is mentioned in the report of the commandant of his regiment as among the first officers within the fort of the enemy. Shortly after this he received his appointment of assistant adjutant-general, and, being assigned to staff-duty, thus continued to act in the advance of the army upon the city of Mexico. He was in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, with the brigade of the intrepid Gen. Shields, serving on his staff as assistant adjutant-general and aid, and was breveted major for his gallant and meritorious conduct in these battles; and he was in the hard-fought battle of Chapultepec, (where he was wounded,) and at the capture of the city of Mexico, still serving, with bravery and marked distinction, in the same capacity, on the staff of Gen. Shields. These were the last of that brilliant series of battles won by our army under Gen. Scott which placed the city of Mexico in our possession; and from that time to the close of the war, Major Page served as assistant adjutant-general and chief of staff to our civil and military governors of the city. Peace being declared, he returned with the army to the United States, after having served without intermission from the beginning to the end of the war, and having received on all occasions the highest commendation of his commanding officer. But, alas! he returned with his health impaired and shattered by the hardships and exposure of his campaigns,—so much so that all efforts for his permanent restoration have been baffled. Since then he has, most of the time, through choice, though in feeble health, been on duty; but the insidious malady (pulmonary consumption) which threatened him gradually undermined his constitution and terminated his life.

TUESDAY, MARCH 27.

ACQUITTED OF FORGERY.—Isaac F. Shephard, tried in Boston this day, was acquitted on account of an error in the indictment. The forgery with which he was charged was that of a note of Taylor & Co. for the sum of \$500. The trial had been progressing two or three days, when Benjamin F. Butler, the forger's counsel, discovered that instead of the note being forged on Taylor & Co. it was put down in the indictment Taylor, Co. and asked to have his client discharged. After some delay, Chief-Justice Allen decided that the omission of the & was fatal to the indictment, and a verdict of not guilty was rendered. He was immediately arraigned on another indictment.

OVERSEER KILLED BY A BOY.—The Montgomery (Ala.) "Advertiser" of this date says, We regret to hear that a little son of Mrs. Pierce, of this city, shot and killed Mr. Eason, (overseer of Col. Thomas J. Judge,) who resided at the plantation of the latter, four miles west of Montgomery. The circumstances of the case, as we understand them, are about as follows. Mrs. Pierce's son and another young gentleman of this city, having lost a boat, found it in the river in the rear of Mr. Judge's plantation. Finding it locked, the boys proceeded to unfasten it the best way they could, when Mr. Eason rode up on horseback and indulged in some abusive language, whereupon Mrs. Pierce's son raised a gun and fired, the bird-shot taking effect in his side and almost instantly producing death. This is indeed an unfortunate occurrence.

INAUGURATION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION PARTY.—In Boston, this day, the Constitutional Union party was inaugurated by a meeting of about three hundred gentlemen in Music Hall. Speeches were made, and delegates elected to the State Convention.

GRANT OF LAND TO RAILROAD.—This day, the Iowa Legislature conferred upon the Cedar Rapids & Missouri River Railroad Company a land-grant of 700,000 acres, recently reserved for the Iowa Central Company. This is the most valuable grant in the State.

ATTACHMENT APPLIED FOR.—In the Supreme Court at Philadelphia, this day, Mr. Harding applied for an attachment against those members of the Pittsburg City Councils who refused to obey the orders of the court in reference to the railroad-subscriptions. The writ was made returnable on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in May.

KILLED BY BLASTING.—In the afternoon of this day, an accident occurred at Snake

Hill, on the Hackensack River, New Jersey, at two o'clock P.M., by which a man named Robert Leary lost his life. The deceased was on board the sloop Anna Maria, when some blasting of rock in a quarry adjacent took place, throwing the fragments as far as the deck of the sloop. One of these struck Leary on the head and shoulder, throwing him overboard and disfiguring his body very much. He never uttered a word afterward, and was soon taken from the water quite dead. The captain of the sloop was also on board the vessel at the time of the accident, and had a hairbreadth escape from another fragment of the broken rock.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—This day, a train on the Bloomfield Railroad, about a mile from Bloomfield, N.J., ran into a wagon which was crossing the track, smashing the vehicle to pieces, and injuring Mrs. Merseler, an old woman, so badly that she died in a few hours. Her husband and a girl named Letty Cune, who were also in a wagon, were severely injured.

FIRE AT THE NAVY-YARD, FLORIDA.—This day, a fire at the Navy-Yard, Florida, burned the Government paint-shop, valued at \$25,000 to \$30,000. The fire is supposed to have caught from the wadding from the cannon when firing a salute, it being very windy at the time. No other buildings were injured.

YOUNG MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—In Tennessee, this day, the dwelling-house of Alex. F. Todd, residing about three miles east of Woodbury, in Cannon county, was burned down. A young man named Phillips, about seventeen years of age, who was spending the night at Mr. Todd's, was burned to death. Two of Mr. Todd's sons, young men, were burned very badly,—one of them so much so that it is thought impossible for him to recover. Mr. Todd himself, in endeavoring to rescue the young men, was very badly burned; but it is thought he will recover. The fire was supposed to be the result of accident.

LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—This day, the Bellefonte "Era" says, Mrs. John Womack, of this county, while preparing dinner, had her clothes to take fire and burn her so shockingly that she died. The fire was communicated to the bed, and consequently the house was burned to the ground. It seems that she was alone at the time the fire caught, her husband returning just in time to get her out of the house before the roof fell in. He found her lying helpless on the floor, and even it burning under her.

FUGITIVE-SLAVE CASE IN PHILADELPHIA.—A colored man named Moses Horner, an alleged fugitive slave, was brought before

Judge Cadwallader, at Philadelphia, this day. Officers Jenkins and Sharkey, and a Mr. Fitzgerald, arrested Moses a short distance above Harrisburg, at a place called Holmestown. They walked to Middletown with him, a distance of eleven miles, and took the six-o'clock train, arriving in the city about eleven o'clock. The case was under consideration for two days, and a large number of witnesses were examined. The case was ably argued by the counsel on either side, after which the judge awarded a certificate to the claimant to take the party in accordance with the provisions of the fugitive-slave law.

As soon as the necessary papers were in readiness, a carriage was driven to the door on Fifth Street, where a large crowd of negroes had assembled, and Moses, escorted by Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Sharkey, was placed inside, for the purpose of being conveyed to prison. The carriage was scarcely in motion when several negro men sprang forward and seized the horses by the heads, in the melee breaking the pole of the carriage. Several of the assailants were knocked over the head by the police, and taken into custody. By this time the carriage and the crowd had reached Chestnut Street, in front of the State-House, where a halt was made until another carriage could be obtained.

After a few minutes, another was driven up, and, under cover of a large and effective body of police, under the control of the Chief, Moses was transferred to the other vehicle, which, surrounded on all sides by double ranks of policemen, was driven slowly out Chestnut Street to Tenth, and down to the County Prison, still followed by the crowd, by whom no further demonstration was made, though the mutterings were not loud but deep.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—This day, the United States steamer Powhatan, Capt. Pearson, bearing the flag of Com. Tatnall, arrived at San Francisco, from Japan via Honolulu. She brings the Japanese embassy, consisting of two principal ambassadors, princes of the highest rank among the nobility of the empire, and two associates, who are nobles of nearly equal rank. These four are of the emperor's council. They are accompanied by a suite of sixteen officers. The following is a list of the embassy:—

Sinne, Prince of Boozen,	} Envoys.
Mooragaki, Prince of Awadsi,	
Ogoori Matatitsee, chief censor.	
One vice-governor of the treasury.	
One vice-governor for foreign affairs.	
One secretary of the first rank, (Serabay	
Two inspectors of the first rank. [Akoo.]	
Two secretaries of the second rank.	
Two treasury officers.	

Two inspectors of the second rank.

Two interpreters.

Two doctors.

Fifty-three servants.

The Powhatan arrived at Honolulu March 5, and remained there till the 18th. The ambassadors were there received with all formal honors. Private hospitalities were extended on every hand, and the king and queen held court at the palace for the reception of the distinguished foreigners, and welcomed them in appropriate terms. They were also entertained at a grand ball given by the officers of the Powhatan, and expressed great delight at the gay and novel scene.

They bring \$100,000 to defray their personal expenses, although the embassy is invited at the sole expense of the United States. They were given the best quarters on board the Powhatan during the voyage, and arrived in good health and highly pleased.

The chief dignitaries are magnificently dressed in embroidered silk robes, each wearing a sword of beautiful workmanship. They have conducted themselves with great dignity and propriety.

The Japanese carry an immense amount of baggage, including many boxes of presents to the United States Government.

FIGHTING AGAINST FIRE.—The woods in the town of Robinson, Ottawa county, Mich., says the "Grand Rapids Eagle," caught fire this day, and the conflagration quickly spread over a great portion of the township. The wind was blowing a fearful gale all day. Several buildings and a large amount of property were destroyed on the south side of the river,—among others, a barn belonging to E. T. Ranney, who also lost all the fences around his farm, and a number of thousand feet of lumber. The dwelling-house was saved only by great efforts on the part of the family occupying it. At this point the river—over a mile wide—and a broad bayou presented a wide barrier to the further spread of the flames; and it was hoped that they would be stayed.

But the strong gale overleaped all obstacles, carrying the fire clear over the intervening space and greatly endangering the safety of the whole village of Ottawa Centre. The population all turned out, and only by great exertion succeeded in saving their property. Several times the saw-mill and store under the hill, the fences along the river-bank, the late residence of Mr. Smith, and other buildings, were on fire, and were with difficulty preserved by the vigilance and exertions of the inhabitants.

Farther down the river, where it is over half a mile wide, the fire was carried across, burning the house of Mr. Tier, the barn of Mr. John Cassell, a single shanty, and a large quantity of shingles, many fences, and a large amount of other property. A truck

loaded with hay, and drawn by oxen, caught fire at a distance of a mile from the woods, and the oxen were detached and saved with some difficulty, the truck and load being consumed. From this point the fire came sweeping up toward the village with resistless fury and great speed, to the utter consternation of the inhabitants; but the gale died away with the approach of night, and the flames were, fortunately, subdued before morning by the unremitting exertions of the frightened populace.

CAPTURE OF JACKALOW, THE SUPPOSED MURDERER OF CAPT. LEETE AND HIS BROTHER ON BOARD THE SLOOP SPRAY.—This day, at half-past eleven o'clock in the forenoon, the engineer and brakeman on the Philadelphia train, coming into Jersey City, reported that as they crossed the Hackensack Bridge a man had been seen making for a piece of woods, and, from his appearance, they believed he was the Chinaman belonging to the Spray.

Two Jersey City officers started out in pursuit, and an hour later returned for further assistance. Some eight officers then went out; but, before they arrived in the vicinity where the man was supposed to be lurking, the Chinaman had been taken into custody by John Sanford, Henry Wilson, William Jacobus, and John Douglass, who are engaged at work on the railroad-bridge.

Their account of the arrest is as follows. At noon, while the above-named persons were at dinner, except young Jacobus, a man attempted to cross the railroad-bridge, when Jacobus turned him off, as it was against the rules. After he was gone, Jacobus went into the house, and, mentioning the fact that a man had attempted to cross the bridge, remarked that he believed from his appearance that he was Jackalow, the Chinaman, of whom they had read in the morning. Wilson said that he believed that \$1000 reward had been offered for his arrest, when the four men concluded to go in pursuit as soon as they could lay out some work for the hands to attend to during their absence. With a spy-glass, they could see a man lurking in the cedars about half a mile distant, and apparently endeavoring to make for the plank-road unobserved. Jacobus and Douglass started in that direction, while Sanford and Wilson went to Newark on the cars, hired a horse, and drove up the road in order to intercept the man.

They returned, however, without having accomplished their object, and, while standing at the plank bridge toll-gate, Jackalow came up the road to cross the bridge, the men appearing not to notice him. As he was in the act of paying the toll, one of the men asked him if he was not the man that attempted to cross the railroad-bridge. He replied that he was. They then asked him

what countryman he was, and he replied that he was an East Indiaman. Becoming satisfied, from his conversation and dress, that he was the man, they told him that he must go with them. One of them, while behind him, called out "Jackalow," when the prisoner whirled round suddenly, but immediately afterward denied that that was his name. The men then stopped a train of cars, and brought their prisoner to Jersey City about four o'clock.

At the depot, Assistant Superintendent Woodruff searched the prisoner, and found in the legs and seat of his pantaloons a bag containing \$24.11, one stocking, containing \$44.11, and a canvas bag, in which was \$324.50 in gold, and fifty cents in silver. All the money was in specie.

The prisoner was then taken to the city prison, followed by a great crowd of people anxious to get a look at him. He was at once conveyed to the cells and locked up. As the news spread, people came flocking from all directions, completely filling the station-house and blocking the streets around it.

Shortly after five o'clock, the prisoner was taken before Recorder Bedford, handcuffed, when Mr. Sanford made a formal complaint, charging Jackalow with the murder of Capt. Leete and his brother on the high seas, while on board the sloop Spray.

The recorder then asked the accused the following questions:—

Q. What is your name?

A. Sam Patch. (Laughter.)

Q. Where do you belong?

A. I belong to sloop Spray, of Guilford. Two weeks ago, Capt. Leete, brother, and me, Sam Patch; another sloop come and struck and capsized us; both overboard; me down below.

Recorder.—That will do. That's enough.

Sam Patch.—Tell you more bimeby, when we go up there.

The prisoner was then committed to the cells, to await the action of the United States authorities.

Subsequently, Jackalow gave the following disjointed statement to the reporter of the "New York Herald":—

Sailed in sloop Spray, of Guilford, Capt. Leete, and brother, and me as cook; going after oysters. At Barnegat, on Wednesday last, sloop struck and capsized us; captain and brother went overboard in water and drowned; I was down below, cooking. Me get in small boat, and about two hours there, when schooner took me off; the captain's name Webb. Saturday we came to Jersey City. I went ashore. Me cross the river to Newark. Saturday night got no house and slept out doors. Sunday night I stayed to Newark, to-day I started to come back, and went in the woods to get some nuts. The money (\$396.80) was my wages; worked for Capt. Leete four years, for \$30 a month.

The men took me at the bridge. My name is Sam Patch, American name Jack Lowe; have been in this country six years; one year I sold cigars in New York, one year was on a man-of-war ship, (Mississippi), as cook and any thing. Last four years was on the sloop with Capt. Leete. I am thirty-nine years of age, and am a native of an island in the China Sea. Do not know what they brought me here for, unless it was for taking nuts in the woods.

The prisoner having previously been detected in attempting to slip his handcuffs, Marshal Ellis took the precaution to place upon his ankles a pair of shackles.

Jackalow is about five feet four inches in height, and rather slender built. He appeared to be in good spirits, smiled when he conversed; but his countenance indicated treachery.

He had on a brown sack overcoat, said to belong to Capt. Leete, a monkey-jacket, new overalls over his pants, and a new cap.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

DREADFUL FIRE.—TEN HUMAN BEINGS BURNED TO DEATH IN A TENEMENT-HOUSE IN NEW YORK.—In the city of New York, between one and two o'clock in the morning of this day, a fire broke out in a row of four frame tenement-houses in West Forty-Fifth street, near the Sixth Avenue. Thither the firemen of the district hastily repaired; but, before they could get to work, the fire, which originated in building No. 90, had gained considerable headway and was rapidly extending to the adjoining houses. These buildings are located on the south side of the street, and were erected about nine years ago. They are four stories high and forty feet deep, each floor being arranged for the occupancy of two families,—one in front and one in the rear. The lower part of No. 90 was occupied by Martin Redman as a grocery and liquor store; second floor by Timothy Nolan, wife, and four children; Mr. Kierny, widower, with his two children, boarded with Nolan; third floor front by William Irwin, wife, and four children; rear by Thomas Bennett, wife, and four children; fourth floor by Andrew Wheeler, wife and four children.

No. 88 was occupied on the first floor front by Patrick Storcks, rear by Martin Redman; second floor front by Mrs. Fagan, rear by Mrs. Hughes; third floor front by William Stevens, rear by John Stevens; fourth floor front empty, rear by Mrs. Reynolds.

No. 86.—First floor front by Mrs. McCaverty, rear by Mrs. Murphy and a boarder named Philip McGuire; second floor front by John Dugan, rear by John McFarrell; third floor front by Daniel Gowens, rear by

Mrs. Farrel; fourth floor front empty, rear by Barney Kiernan.

No. 84.—First floor front by John Pifenberger, rear by — McNabb; second floor front by John Talf, rear by Vestry Dignan; third floor front by John Mahanahan, rear by Michael McCadden; fourth floor vacant.

Nearly every one of the families above named had about four or five children.

At first it was thought that all of the inmates had escaped; but it soon became known that there were still a number of persons in No. 90. The unfortunate occupants of the upper rooms were soon after seen at the front windows, wringing their hands, tearing their hair, and shrieking for aid. Several leaped to the ground, sustaining from the fall injuries more or less severe; but, happily, only one was dangerously hurt. This was a woman who was standing at a fourth-story window in the rear. She was told by the persons in the yard not to jump; but it was of no avail: the fire pressed on her, and, rather than be burned alive, she sprang from the window, striking with full force on the ground in the yard. She was immediately picked up: her head and face were streaming with blood, and it was subsequently ascertained that her left thigh was broken. She informed the Fire-Marshal that her name was Jane McNally, twenty-eight years of age, and that she was on a visit to the family of Thomas Bennett. She further stated that Mrs. Bennett and her four children were on that story at the time she sprang out of the window. The police procured a carriage and conveyed the injured woman to the New York Hospital.

The scene at this time beggars description. The poor creatures who feared to leap could still be seen at the upper windows, but their cries were becoming more and more feeble. The flames were rapidly rising to the upper floors, all efforts on the part of the firemen to check them proving unavailing, as the fire was running upward through the centre of the building. A large ladder was raised; but, being crowded by too many firemen, anxious to save life, it broke in the centre, and all the men fell to the ground, some of them being quite seriously injured.

At this time, Thomas Bennett and Andrew Wheeler, whose families resided in the building in which the fire originated, rushed frantically upon the ground, and implored the firemen to save their wives and children. At this appeal, the firemen and police strained every nerve to render assistance to the unfortunate women and their children, but were forced to see them perish before their eyes. Just before the flames licked upward toward the roof, two women, surrounded by their children, were seen at the windows; but in a moment or

two thereafter they fell backward, and were seen no more alive. The fire soon gained the roof, and thence extended rapidly along to No. 84, where its further progress was checked. The interior of No. 94 was entirely burned out, only portions of the wooden front and rear being left standing.

The police of the Twenty-Second Ward, Captain Bryan, Sergeant Bumstead, of the Nineteenth, and Sergeant Van Hagen, of the Twentieth, with sections of men, worked hard and efficiently in saving life and subduing the flames. Some most daring feats were performed in rescuing children from the flames. Mr. Bowers saved two children from the burning building; V. Werner rescued two; Casper Hack and George Welling each rescued one child from the fire.

Steam-engine No. 46 did most excellent service in preventing the spread of the fire, but had to complain of the frequent cutting of their hose by some unknown persons. So great was this evil that it became necessary to station police along the line of hose to protect it. A section of men under command of Sergeant Scott took the matter in hand, and used the utmost diligence to ferret out the perpetrators of the outrage. As soon as this difficulty was remedied, the steam-engine got fairly to work, and speedily extinguished the flames.

The following are the names of the persons killed:—

Mrs. Catharine Wheeler, aged 35 years; Catharine Wheeler, aged 14 years; Thomas Wheeler, aged 12 years; Bridget Wheeler, aged 5 years; Emily, an infant, aged eight months; body not recovered; Mrs. Anne Bennett, aged 34 years; Thomas Bennett, aged 11 years; John Bennet, aged 9 years; Rosanna Bennett, aged 4 years; Catharine, an infant, aged ten months.

The scene at the Twenty-Second Ward Station-house, where the bodies were conveyed on their removal from the ruins, was of the most heart-rending description. Anxious friends and relatives, after vainly seeking in the crowd collected around the smouldering ruins for those they held dear, at last bent their steps in the direction of the station-house, in the yard attached to which the charred remains of the unfortunate victims were laid and covered with strips of canvas. Arrived there, their anxiety and grief almost overpowered them. As they passed from body to body, desirous, yet afraid, to lift the cloth, lest they should recognise the form of some missing relative, their countenances presented an alternation of hope and fear, and, when at length the inspection was over, an exclamation of grief told that the worst fears of some of the searchers had been realized, or a sigh of relief that another of them was more fortunate.

A coroner's jury sat upon the bodies, who returned the following verdict:—

We find that the deceased persons came to their death by burns received at the conflagration of the house No. 90 West Forty-Fifth Street, on the morning of the 28th inst. The jury further censure the owner of said building for not providing ladders to the scuttles; which, had they been so provided, in our opinion, would have prevented the accident and loss of life.

ANOTHER FIRE IN NEW YORK.—LOSS, \$20,000.—This day, about eight o'clock in the evening, in New York, a fire was discovered on the fifth floor of the building 32 Beekman Street, in the premises of E. Baumont, manufacturer of writing-desks and stationers' wooden-ware. When the fire was first discovered, the flames were bursting through a skylight into the fourth floor. The firemen were promptly on the premises, and extinguished the fire before it extended below the fourth floor. The roof was nearly all destroyed. Mr. Baumont's loss will be about \$3000; said to be insured for \$2000. The second, third, and fourth floors are occupied by Isaac Oliver as a printing-establishment. His loss by fire and water will be between \$10,000 and \$12,000, insured as follows:—Astor, \$1500; St. Nicholas, \$1500; National, \$1500; Empire City, \$1500; Brevoort, \$1500; Rutgers, \$1500; Columbia, \$1500; Citizens', \$1500. Total, \$12,000.

The rear part of the second floor is occupied by Lynch & Cole, proprietors and publishers of the "Irish American." Their damage will be about \$500 by water.

The first floor, basement, and cellar are occupied by A. C. Goodman, dealer in paper. His stock will be damaged about \$5000 by water; insured for \$14,000 in city companies.

The building is owned by William Hustis. It is damaged about \$2000, and is insured for \$12,000.

From an examination of the premises, the fire appears to have commenced in close proximity to the furnace connected with a caloric-engine in the premises of Mr. Baumont.

GREAT FIRE IN JACKSONPORT, ARK.—This day, the entire business portion of Jacksonport, Ark., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$150,000; insurance, \$81,000.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—This day, in New Orleans, Felles & Marsh's crockery-establishment was burned down. Loss, \$30,000; insured.

A BROTHER KILLS A BROTHER.—The "Memphis Avalanche" of this date says that W. Prebles recently shot his brother

Henry, in Aberdeen, Ark., under the following circumstances. Henry, who was said to be a worthless, desperate young man, followed his brother up with a double-barrelled gun, threatening his life if he did not advance him \$300. Upon meeting with a refusal, Henry cocked his gun and presented it, when Esquire Prebles, whose gun was in his hand at the time, fired, the shot terminating fatally, as above stated.

SOMNAMBULIST.—This day, Mr. George W. Senter, of Cincinnati, a passenger by the midnight express-train from New York to Boston, rose from his seat while sound asleep, stepped out upon the platform, and leaped off upon the ground while the train was in rapid motion, about four miles east of Worcester. Fortunately he fell in a soft place, and was not much hurt.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF BOATS AT ST. PAUL.—The Milwaukee arrived at St. Paul, this day after noon. She worked her way through ice in Lake Pepin still a foot thick. This is the earliest arrival on record except that of 1858, when the Gray Eagle arrived at St. Paul on March 25, three days earlier than the present season.

KANSAS DEMOCRATIC TERRITORIAL CONVENTION.—This day, the Kansas Democratic Territorial Convention met at Atchison, and appointed Douglas delegates to Charleston.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DESTRUCTION OF THE AMERICAN BARK TRIMOUNTAIN FROM FIRE BY SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.—This day, about eight o'clock in the evening, says the Madras "Times," a fire was discovered on board the American ship Trimountain, which arrived here from Liverpool three weeks ago with a cargo of coal for Government. The Trimountain brought out 1800 tons of coal, and of these about 1200 have been landed; and the fire, it was found, was caused by spontaneous ignition in the portion which yet remained unrecovered from the hold of the vessel. The most active measures were at once taken to arrest the progress of the fire. The engine on board was brought to play on the hold; and, news of the accident having speedily reached the vessels alongside, prompt assistance was rendered, so that by daybreak, and before any aid could be despatched from shore, all apprehensions for the safety of the ship were removed. The captains and crews of the American ship Frank Flint and the Bremen ship Sirius were on board soon after her dangerous plight became known, and remained there during the whole night, rendering invaluable assistance. A fire-engine from the Frank Flint was also taken to the Trimountain, and worked in concert with the one belonging to the ship. Early

in the morning, Captains McKennie and Marshall, of the Master Attendant's Department, were on the beach; and, as the Trimountain was yet signaling for assistance, about twenty boats and one hundred batta lascars were sent off, the Assistant Master Attendant and his deputy pushing off for the vessel at the same time; and before noon the fire was effectually got under, sufficient water having been poured into the hold for that purpose. The Trimountain has three decks, all of which were filled with coal when she arrived; and it is fortunate for her that the accident did not take place before the two upper decks were cleared, for, if it had, the chances are that the accident would have ended in the utter destruction of the ship. It is believed that she has sustained no injury worth mentioning.

FATAL AFFAIR.—PROTECTING A DAUGHTER'S HONOR.—This day, Mr. Wm. H. Berkeley, of King and Queen county, Va., having heard that Joseph Broach had circulated a slanderous report about one of his (Berkeley's) daughters, waited upon Broach and demanded a *retract* or the name of the author. Broach refused to do either, when Berkeley drew a five-shooter and inflicted a wound which terminated the existence of Broach about one hour after he received the ball. Berkeley immediately placed himself in the custody of the proper authorities.

FRENCHMAN DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of A. Lene, a native of France, aged forty-five years, was found floating in the North River, at the foot of Fifty-Fifth Street, by a couple of boatmen. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body of deceased, when the jury rendered a verdict of "supposed drowning." Deceased was a manufacturer of boot-lasts, and did business at No. 312 Pearl Street.

CHARGED WITH REVOLT.—This day, Henry Lagrest, Harry Johnson, John Schroeder, and Chas. P. Rich were tried for a revolt, in refusing to do duty on board the bark Humming-Bird, when at Palermo, on the 31st of December last. They were sent to New York by the American consul at that place, and a new crew shipped for the vessel. Mr. McLane appeared for the Government, and Mr. Ridgway for the defence. The jury found the prisoners guilty.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM DRINKING WHISKEY.—John Murphy, aged six years, died in Philadelphia, this day, from the effects of swallowing a large quantity of whiskey. The child, in going home from school with some companions, passed a liquor-store where there were barrels of whiskey at the door. A bung was got out of one of them, and he

drank such a quantity of liquor that he was taken home insensible, and died soon after.

BILL PASSED.—This day, the House bill No. 241, authorizing publishers to print on their papers the date when their subscriptions expire, and reducing the postage on town and city drop-letters to one cent, was finally passed by both Houses of Congress.

SLAVER CONDEMNED.—This day, the bark Isla de Cuba, seized as a slaver several months since, was condemned as such by Judge Sprague, of the U.S. District Court, after a lengthy hearing, at Boston.

AFFRAY OF AMERICAN SAILORS IN CUBA.—This day, a fight took place at Cienfuegos, Cuba, between some sailors from the United States sloop-of-war Wyandotte and a party of Spanish sailors, during which the police of the town charged bayonets on the Americans, who were getting the best of the fight, and wounded eight of them, one of whom, an engineer on the Wyandotte, has since died.

NEGRO WOMAN DROWNING HER THREE CHILDREN, AND TRYING TO DROWN HERSELF.—This day, a negro woman, the slave of James Lankford, of Penfield, Georgia, being weary of life, threw three of her children into a well sixty-five feet deep, and then plunged in herself. Curtis Lankford went down after them, and found her still living, and not seriously injured. When he reached her she attempted to drown him, and it was only by main force that he subdued her and brought her up. The children were all dead. She assigned, as a reason for the rash and inhuman act, that she wished to die, and did not wish any of her children to survive her.

THE NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met at Trenton, this day, for the purpose of choosing delegates to Charleston. After making choice of delegates, they passed a series of resolutions.

The first denounces the Republican position in Congress, as disregarding the provisions of the Constitution for the protection of slave-property; the second says the Constitution must be sustained, and a ready observance of the laws enforced to preserve the Union; the third asserts that Federal legislation on slavery should be limited by the Constitution,—all that instrument gives should be accorded, and all that it withholds should be denied; the fourth says it is the duty of every State to protect itself against invasion by fanatics, and to punish offenders in an exemplary manner; the fifth is in favor of the fugitive-slave law and in favor of the suppression of the slave-trade; the sixth re-endorses the Cincinnati Platform, and says we will consent to no unauthorized

interpretation of it; the seventh is for a tariff, by wise discrimination in favor of home manufactures, and says the Government should, for public uses, favor home products; the eighth recommends Mr. C. Alexander for Vice-President; the ninth recommends the delegation, on all questions, to cast a united vote; and the tenth says the administration of President Buchanan has been statesmanlike and conservative.

MAYORALTY NOMINATION.—The Democrats of Philadelphia nominated John Robbins (Administration) for Mayor, this day.

ARRIVAL OF AN ALLEGED SLAVER.—Arrived in Norfolk, this day, brig Virginian, Capt. Lynn, of New York, an alleged slaver, captured on the 10th of February, in the Congo River, by the U.S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth. She had no slaves on board. Lieuts. Brown and Tyler brought the brig in.

MISSING CITIZEN.—This day, a man named Joseph Giss left his home in Newark, N.J., since which time nothing has been heard of him. His mind is somewhat deranged, and he has been an inmate of the State Lunatic-Asylum at Trenton, in which direction it is supposed he has wandered. He is a native of Belgium, about thirty-five years of age.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT INDEPENDENCE, MO.—This day, about half-past eleven p.m., a fire broke out in the drug-store of James Beckham, on the southeast corner of the public square, and, in spite of all the exertions to stop it, it progressed until it destroyed every house on the east side and several dwellings in the immediate vicinity. The wind was blowing a gale at the time, and large flakes of fire were carried half a mile, several times setting fire to houses that distance from the conflagration. At least twenty substantial buildings were burned. The probable loss is about \$150,000.

The following are some of the losers:—J. Beckham, \$12,500; insured. J. Robinson, \$2500; no insurance. Robinson & Norris, \$1000; no insurance. Dr. Lathmore, \$1500; insured \$300. J. F. Norris, \$1000; no insurance. W. & C. N. Thomas, \$5000; no insurance. M. Sampson, \$5000; insured \$1500. J. & J. Saldonell, \$2000; no insurance. Mr. Saldonell's residence was also consumed, upon which there was an insurance of \$3000. Langham & McClanahan, and D. W. McClanahan, each lose largely, but the amount is not known. The house of Mr. Rodevalds, which was also consumed, was valued at \$20,000. Altogether the fire is the largest and most destructive that has ever occurred in that city.

CHARGE OF FORGERY.—In Philadelphia, this day, Edwin Keyl was charged, before Alderman Beidler, with forging the name of Charles J. Crease to a check for one thousand dollars on the Bank of Germantown, which was made payable to Drexel & Co., or order, and upon which the money was obtained at the office of the firm by a lad. The accused, it is alleged, advertised for an errand-boy, and, as soon as he engaged the lad, sent him with the check referred to. As soon as the money was obtained, the services of the lad were dispensed with. It was through this boy that the arrest was made. The money was all recovered, it having been deposited in two savings-funds. The accused was held to answer.

ELOPEMENT.—This day, a married woman, named Bailey, from Rochester, N.Y., who left her home in company with a man named Grannis, was arrested in Albany. After a "scene" with her husband at a hotel, she returned to Rochester.

CHILD KILLED ON A RAILROAD.—In New York, this day, Edward Donough, a child four years of age, residing with his parents at 161 Perry Street, while attempting to get upon one of the freight-cars of the Hudson River Railroad while the same was in motion, was caught under the wheels and so severely injured that he died almost immediately after being extricated.

REMOVING THE PHILADELPHIA ARCADE.—This day, workmen commenced the demolition of the Arcade, in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA PEOPLE'S PARTY NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.—This day, the People's Convention, to nominate city officers, met in Philadelphia, in the County Court-House, and organized by choosing Mr. William Welsh for president, and a number of gentlemen for vice-presidents and secretaries. The convention first went into a nomination for Mayor.—Alexander Henry, S. Snyder Leidy, and Charles B. Trego being the nominees. On the first ballot, the vote was—Henry, 127; Leidy, 8; Trego, 2. Mr. Henry was then declared to be the unanimous choice of the convention.

BURIAL OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—This day, the funeral of Michael Coon, a soldier of the Revolutionary War and of the War of 1812, took place in Philadelphia, from the State-House. For some time previous to the moving of the procession, the body lay in state in the vestibule of the State-House, and was seen by a large number of persons. An address was there delivered by Major Robert Burns, M.D., of the Second Brigade, and Philip S. White, both of whom referred to the important military services of the de-

ceased, both in the War of the Revolution and in that of 1812.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—This day, Mr. William Babcock died at the residence of his son, in Hope township, Warren county, N.Y., aged one hundred and six years. Mr. Babcock was a soldier in the Revolution, and served at the battle of Stony Point. He was a native of Rockland county, N.Y., and had been living with his son in that county for the last eight years.

DEATH OF MRS. ANN SANBORN.—Died, this day, at Charleston, Me., Mrs. Ann Sanborn, wife of Captain Theophilus Sanborn, aged eighty-seven years. Captain Sanborn, who still survives, is ninety years old. They had been married sixty-three years, and had six sons, the oldest of whom is sixty-two, and the youngest forty-four. There had never been a death in the family up to the hour of her decease, and all her sons were around her dying bed during her last moments.

DISCHARGED.—William K. Bagby, the individual who was arrested in Baltimore some two weeks ago and brought to Savannah, on a charge of having passed forged drafts to the amount of near \$22,000 on the State Bank, was examined this day. Notwithstanding many of the witnesses were satisfied of his identity, the testimony of others, and a number, clearly proved an *alibi*, and he was accordingly discharged from custody.

TRIAL OF THE REV. DANIEL WORTH.—SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT FOR CIRCULATING HELPER'S BOOK IN RANDOLPH COUNTY, N.C.—In giving an account of this trial, which occurred this day, the correspondent of the "Raleigh (N.C.) Register" says:—

The prisoner was brought into court with a white bandage on his head, and rather a complaisant, defiant expression on his countenance. The State announced its readiness for trial, as well as the defendant. Counsel for the State, Mr. Solicitor Settle, McLean, and Scott; for the defendant, Morehead and Gorrell. The jury was called, and the defendant objected to the whole array, and challenged for cause, and put them each upon their *voir dire*, as to whether they had formed and expressed an opinion as to the prisoner's guilt. After examining fifty jurors, a jury was obtained and empanelled. Mr. Scott, for the State, opened the case by reading the bill of indictment, which was spread upon twenty pages of foolscap paper, reciting portions of the infamous Helper book, such as, "Smallpox is a nuisance, mad dogs is a nuisance, slavery is a nuisance, and slave-owners is a nuisance, but the greatest of all is the slave-owner; and that it was lawful and right to abate all nuisances."

This, with many others of like character, was recited in the bill.

The court-room was densely crowded; and, as Mr. Scott proceeded to read the bill of indictment in a clear and solemn tone of voice, indignation began to grow upon the sea of human faces, and eyes ever and anon turned upon the prisoner, who cowered, cast his eyes to the floor, and hung his head. Mr. Scott remarked to the jury, if they failed to convict, and thus encouraged these abolition emissaries, it would not be long until our fair land would be deluged in blood. The darkness of midnight would be lighted up with our burning buildings to see the massacred bodies of our wives and children, and that the sun would rise ere long upon the dead bodies of slave-holders with their throats cut. This eloquent touch electrified the court-room, and brought down upon the prisoner such a torrent of indignant looks that he seemed to sink.

The State called its witnesses: J. H. Pearce, Daniel Briles, Jacob Briles, William Yates, James Sluder, Mahala Sluder, Thomas Dougan, and a number of others.

John H. Pearce testified that he had known the defendant some two years; that he bought the Helper book from him; paid one dollar for it; defendant recommended it as a good book; had heard him preach often.

Daniel and Jacob Briles testified that they had known the defendant some two years, and that they each bought a Helper book from him, and that the defendant recommended it as a good book. William Yates has known the defendant some three years, and had bought a book some two years ago from defendant, which he recommended to be a good book.

James Sluder was present and saw defendant sell to William Yates a book, which he told him to be careful with, for it contained enough to whip a man's back. Mahala Sluder was also present when defendant sold to Yates the book. Understood the defendant to say to Yates to be careful of it, for it contained enough to whip his back, if they were mean enough to do it. The defendant's counsel attacked the character of witnesses James Sluder and wife Mahala; but they were triumphantly sustained as being worthy of all credit.

The State here stopped the case, as did the defendant also.

Mr. Gorrell opened the defence in a speech of some two hours in length; complained of the fierce speech of Mr. Scott; said there might be some objectionable sentiments in the book; called the statute under which defendant was indicted rigorous, as having been written in blood; with many other such cuts at our laws. I think his client cannot complain of him.

Next came Mr. Solicitor Settle, with his dignified, manly bearing, in a speech

which was thrillingly eloquent and calculated to do much good to those who had been misled by this bad man, Worth, as well as convincing to the jury. Then came McLean, with his thunderbolt of reason and keen arrows of sarcasm, that shook and made old Belshazzar tremble. The closing speech was made by Mr. Morehead, who acquitted himself in such a manner as to leave no just grounds of complaint from his client. His hour then gave a clear and impartial charge; and the jury retired at half-past eleven o'clock, and brought in a verdict of guilty. Mr. Worth was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment.

EXECUTION OF GEORGE ACKER FOR THE MURDER OF ISAAC H. GORDON.—This day, George Acker was hanged in Morristown, Morris county, N.J., for the murder of Isaac H. Gordon, between Boonton and Montville, on the 18th of October last. These men had been drinking together at Provost's tavern, in Montville; and Gordon, made foolish by liquor, talked to his companion about some money he had,—a twenty-dollar gold-piece and some bills, amounting to less than fifty dollars. He not only talked about the money, but showed it. His companion forthwith resolved to possess himself of that money by murdering its owner. It was late in the afternoon when Acker started for Boonton, knowing that Gordon was soon to follow along the same road. He met one John Jackson Norris, of Boonton, and a young lady. He was seen coming out of the saw-mill with a stout club, intending to use it, but afterward he changed his plan. In a little while Gordon came along, and Acker joined him. At a point in the road where he could see a long distance both ways, he seized a stone and threw it with all his might, hitting Gordon back of the ear. The man fell, and his murderer threw him over the road-fence. Just at this moment one Susan Taylor came along, and saw a middling large man standing by the fence with something dark at his feet; but she was so much frightened as not to identify the man, or tell what was at his feet. This testimony was considered almost incredible; but the prisoner is said to have admitted the fact since the trial. He carted the body, dinner-pail, and hat of his victim to a clump of woods near at hand, cut his victim's throat, and rifled his pockets. He left the body there, intending to return at night and bury it. He now returned to the road; and, perceiving he had blood on his overalls, he scraped up some mud from the road to cover it. At this, John Jackson Norris, on his return, found him, noticed the blood on his clothes and hands, and also his excited conduct. Norris's hat blew off, and Acker brought it to him; and the wonder is that he did not kill this one terrible witness who was then in his power.

Norris asked him to ride, but he declined, and followed the tow-path of the canal. In order to get rid of his bloody overalls, he rolled a stone in them and cast them into the canal. It is supposed that in his excitement he put the bills he got from Gordon into the pocket of the overalls and sunk it. The gold-piece he lost through a hole in his pocket, and this was found the same day and restored to Gordon's family afterward. Thus, Acker could have realized either nothing or next to nothing for his murder.

He now went to Boonton, and of course drank some. He returned to Montville, where he lived, and bought a bottle of rum, to stimulate his courage; and, after his wife went to bed, he examined his pockets, and found he had lost the money for which he committed the murder. This was the first instalment of retribution. He now left his house and went to hide the body of his victim. In his confession he declares it was a horrible meeting when, that night, he tumbled against the body of his victim. He seized it by the neck-tie and dragged it back to the fence, taking the pail and hat, but leaving some other things which were afterward found. He then shouldered the body and carried it to a sand-pit some rods distant. This was an after-thought, as he originally designed to hide it in the woods near by. In the sand-pit he dug a shallow grave with his hands, and buried him with no other help. After several days the body was found by some boy. Acker came with others, and, as they were taking the body up, directed the attention of those present to himself, by thanking God that he did not do it.

He was arrested, and on the 30th of January his trial began. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, but conclusive. That of Norris was overwhelming. It is said that Acker now admits that he for several nights prowled about Norris's house, intending to put him out of the way.

He is a large man, full six feet in stature, muscular, and extremely ignorant. He cannot read or write a word. He is a native of Haverstraw, and has for many years been very intemperate and abandoned. He leaves a wife and four children. He is thirty-four years old.

He manifested great firmness during the trial, and at times since has shown signs of regret; but his general demeanor has not been what might be expected under the circumstances.

His execution was private in the sense of its being in the work-house yard enclosure, in the presence of some three hundred persons. As usual in such cases, there was a rush for the tickets, several thousand persons having applied.

This is the third execution occurring in that county within the present century.

Many years ago a negro woman was hung for murdering her mistress while the family were absent. The second was Le Blanc, a foreigner, who murdered the Sayre family, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity.

Le Blanc and Acker, though both ignorant and brutal, could not muster courage for the deed without drinking rum freely.

The hanging was by means of weights, which jerked the body up violently, breaking the neck.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO POISON.—This day, in Baltimore, a young woman, named Welsh, was arrested at the instance of Dr. E. R. Bear, of the Marine Hospital, charged by that gentleman and a boatman of the place with having mixed a quantity of arsenic with the coffee and bread intended to be used by the inmates of the house. The woman had been employed at the institution as a cook, and, it is said, had made sundry threats, in consequence of some affront or injuries received while there. When arrested, however, she utterly protested against the charge, and was loud in her complaints of the bad treatment she had received

FRIDAY, MARCH 30.

THE PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE, in session this day, examined the case of the Rev. W. Quinn, against whom charges were preferred for holding slaves, contrary to the Discipline, in that, though his slaves were manumitted, it was not until they were thirty-three years of age. Mr. Quinn was requested, last Conference, to manumit them earlier. He entered into an argument, in reply by letter, questioning the right of the Conference to authoritatively determine the exact time at which he should manumit. As the case may become of some wide importance, it may be well to sketch it. The Rev. Mr. Cunningham contended that the slavery which manumitted slaves at thirty-five years of age was the most profitable kind, and that it was not a manumission such as looked to extirpation. Mr. Quigley said we were about to try this man for not being anti-slavery, when he had manumitted his slaves at a time when they would bring him some \$20,000,—try a man for not being anti-slavery who has lost \$20,000 for this very principle.

A substitute which was offered for the motion to entertain the charge showed the case to have a documentary history, which was that in 1842 this Conference requested all ministers being within the State of Delaware absolutely to manumit their slaves, but fixed no time. In Maryland, it was understood at that time, there could be no manumission; and accordingly they simply requested ministers resident there, and holding slaves, to endeavor to induce them to accept of their liberty and go to Africa.

In 1845, Mr. Quinn had to answer the question, "Do you hold slaves in any way?" and he said he did. He was then required to manumit them, and execute a deed of manumission; but it fixed no time.

In 1846, Mr. Quinn replied by letter, and his character was passed, &c.

The question was on the right of the Conference to go behind that action, under which he was required to manumit, without any period being fixed, and in compliance with which he did manumit at least ten years sooner than the laws of the State of Maryland fixed as the limit at which they should not be exercised. It was also stated that his wife had absolute control over the slave-property, and that he could not manumit her slaves without her consent. So that, it was argued, she was the responsible party in the case, &c.

Finally, however, the Conference disposed of the case on the ground that it was closed by his compliance with the requirement of the Conference of 1845, which, it was alleged, put it beyond their control at present.

SENTENCE.—In Philadelphia, this day, in the Oyer and Terminer Court, with all the judges on the bench, the following sentences were passed:—

Christopher McFarland, convicted of murder in the second degree, in causing the death of his wife, by beating her with a poker, was sentenced to eight years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

William Berkely, convicted of murder in the second degree, in causing the death of Andrew Johnson, by stabbing him eight times in the back, was sentenced to eight years in the penitentiary. His companion, Bishop Rutter, who was tried at the same time, but convicted of manslaughter, was sentenced to four years in the penitentiary.

James Gorman, convicted of murder in the second degree, in causing the death of James Anderson, during a fight in Pine Alley, was sentenced to ten years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

SUICIDE.—The coroner of Philadelphia, this day, held an inquest on the body of a man found floating in the Schuylkill near Lombard Street wharf. About the time of the finding of the body, a hat was picked up near where it was discovered, in which there was a note directed to Mrs. Shiel, care of H. B. Wilkins, Pittsburg, Pa. It was as follows:—"My Dear Friend:—You have been the means of driving me out of a home. May God bless you! I forgive you, and hope you will also. I lay in the bottom of the Schuylkill River. May God bless you and all my children!" Supposing the hat to belong to the body, the jury rendered a verdict of suicide by drowning.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.—The Missouri Legislature adjourned *sine die* this day; but Gov. Stewart immediately issued a proclamation calling an extra session forthwith, for the purpose of consultation upon the objectionable features of the railroad-bill.

THE WILL OF JOHN ROSE was probated in New York, this day. In one of its provisions, \$300,000 was bequeathed to that city. The brother of the testator contested the will, on the grounds that it contained no attestation clause; and, two of the witnesses who signed the instrument having died in the interim, and the third testifying that he had only an indistinct recollection of signing it, there appeared to arise considerable difficulty in the case. After many lengthy hearings, however, the Surrogate decided in favor of the proponent. The whole value of the deceased's property was \$900,000.

MAN KILLED BY HORSE RUNNING AWAY.—Near Philadelphia, Mr. Levi Grade, this day, was killed on the Belmont Road, above the Columbia Bridge, by the running away of a pair of horses attached to a wagon which he had charge of. From the shocking manner in which he was mangled, it is believed that he became entangled in the wheels. He died in a few minutes after he was removed to a neighboring house. Deceased was a resident of Haverford, Delaware county. He leaves a wife and three children.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—In New York, a man named Hiram Kenney, residing at No. 8 Brunswick Street, attempted to commit suicide by hanging himself in the back yard.

EXECUTION OF JOHN CRIMMINS.—This unfortunate man, who, in the month of October last, took the life of Dennis McHenry, was hanged this day, at twelve minutes after nine o'clock, in the prison-yard of the Tombs, in New York. The case of Crimmins had not occasioned much interest in the public mind, owing to the fact that there was nothing extraordinary in the circumstances connected with the sad affray which terminated in the death of McHenry.

The quarrel between the prisoner and McHenry originated, it is believed, in some scandals circulated by the latter reflecting on the good character of the former's wife. McHenry also owed Crimmins some small amount of money, about the payment of which there had been a misunderstanding. Crimmins kept a grocery and liquor store in Pell Street, near Mott, and had forbidden McHenry visiting his place. Nevertheless, on the 10th of October, the latter, in company with four or five acquaintances, went to the prisoner's store and commenced to drink.

While they were thus occupied, Crimmins came in, and almost immediately an altercation sprang up, McHenry refusing to leave the store until he settled for what he owed. The result is told in a few words. Crimmins retired to a room off the store, procured a sword-bayonet, rushed out after McHenry, and, overtaking him, stabbed him three times in the back, chest, and thigh. It is proper to state, without going deeply into details, that the conduct of McHenry had previously been in the highest degree provocative, and it was not until Crimmins had been excited and angered almost beyond endurance, that he committed the deed for which he this day forfeited his life.

Great efforts were made on the part of his relatives, friends, and counsel to induce Governor Morgan to commute the sentence. But all in vain; the Executive firmly withstood all prayers for pardon, preferring to let the law take its regular course.

SENTENCED.—In New York, this day, James Seagrist and others, convicted of a revolt on board the Humming-Bird, in Palermo, were sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment and a fine of \$10 each.

FATAL AFFRAY IN CALIFORNIA.—A shooting-affair occurred at Rocky Ridge, in which Lewis Hame and Joe Cady were killed, and Bill Finley wounded.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Died, this day, in Ogdensburg, N.Y., Zachariah Barber, in the ninety-sixth year of his age. Mr. Barber was a native of Medway, Norfolk county, Mass. He entered the army at the early age of sixteen years, and received his discharge at West Point at the close of the war. He was one of the early settlers of Vermont, and went into the new State and settled in the wilderness when the roads were followed by blazed trees. For the last thirty years he resided in St. Lawrence county, in the town of Depeyster.

DEATH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE WYOMING MASSACRE.—Died, this day, Mrs. P. Weeden, the last survivor of the ever-to-be-remembered Wyoming Massacre. We need scarcely remind our readers of the horrors attending this frightful event. In a single night the entire settlement was laid waste, and most of the inhabitants were murdered in cold blood by Indians and the British. The historians have told the frightful tale, and all are familiar with it. The poet Campbell has also told it in superb verse. A few of the inhabitants escaped, among whom was the family of William Martin, Mrs. Weeden's father. Mrs. Weeden was twelve years old at the time; and she retained a vivid recollection of the massacre until her death. She was a prisoner with

her sister in the fort, where every male was put to death by the tomahawk. The sisters left the Valley with their father and mother, and travelled with a flag of truce, through the then dense forest, till within forty miles of the Connecticut River. There they were met by two of Mr. Martin's sons, and taken to Colchester. Mr. Martin and his family left Rhode Island for Wyoming, Pennsylvania, a few years before the massacre, performing the arduous journey on foot. That was the day of iron hands, brave hearts, and wills that never faltered. Mrs. W. had one of the largest funerals ever seen in the neighborhood.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.—AN UNNATURAL FATHER.—The Chicago "Journal" gives the following particulars of a most shocking case of cruel treatment and consequent suicide. Coroner James held an inquest upon the body of a boy named John Steege, in the town of Elk Grove, who came to his death by suicide, under the following painful circumstances.

The father for a long time has been addicted to the use of liquor to excess, and while in his excited fits was accustomed to beat his children in a savage manner, especially his boys, who were respectively thirteen and eleven years of age. About a week ago the elder boy, the deceased, told his brother that if his father whipped him again he would hang himself. On this day, the father came home intoxicated about noon, and found the boys at play, when he expected to find them chopping wood. He became enraged and gave them both a severe beating with a strap. At five o'clock, he sent the boys to do some chores. The oldest went to the cow-shed, a short distance from the house, and the youngest went for the cows and drove them up to the shed. The animals, however, appeared terrified, and would not enter, and the boy went in to see what the trouble was, and found his brother hanging by the neck, the rope fastened around a rail in the roof and tied in a bow-knot. He untied it, and the body fell to the ground. He then took the rope off, and ran to the house. His mother brought the body in, but all efforts to resuscitate it were in vain.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned the following verdict:—

"That the said John Steege came to his death, by hanging himself in the cow-shed near his father's house, on Friday, the 30th instant, about five o'clock, and that it is the opinion of the jury that he did so in consequence of the harsh treatment and abuse he received from his father."

THROWN FROM A MULE AND KILLED.—This day, Mr. Thos. Spencer, son of Eugene Spencer, of Franklin, Lycoming county, Pa.,

a youth eighteen years of age, was thrown from a mule, near Williamsport, in that county, and fractured his skull, from the effects of which he died. No one being present at the time of the accident, nothing is known of the immediate cause of the unfortunate occurrence. His remains were carried to Franklin for burial.

MURDER IN AURARIA, KANSAS.—This day, a man named John O'Neil, living in Auraria, at the Pike's Peak gold-region, was shot dead by a man named John Rooker. The circumstances were as follows:—

A quarrel had arisen several days previous, which had been renewed on the day before by very insulting and slanderous language used by O'Neil to Rooker. In consequence of this, a challenge passed between them. O'Neil chose bowie-knives for weapons, and a dark room for the place. Rooker rejected, whereupon O'Neil sent word that they would shoot on sight.

With this arrangement of the matter, Rooker stationed himself in the door of the Western Saloon, armed with a shot-gun loaded with buckshot. O'Neil had occasion to pass by, and, as he did so, Rooker saw him, when he cried out, with an oath, "I've got you now," and immediately shot him. O'Neil, who had turned to go away, fell with his revolver cocked in his hand, simply uttering the words, "Rooker has killed me," and expired in ten minutes.

Upon the commission of the deed, Rooker immediately jumped upon a horse which he had in readiness and left the city. At first the excitement was immense, but, upon a knowledge of the facts of the case, immediately abated, and in ten minutes' time it was generally conceded that O'Neil had met with a deserved fate. The deceased was born in Rochester, State of New York, but had since boyhood lived in Milwaukee, where his father, a retired merchant-tailor of considerable wealth, still resides. He has for years been considered one of the most expert pugilists in the West, but was a violent man, and had, it is affirmed, killed three men in as many different affrays. He fled from Kansas City in the night to escape being lynched by the people for committing a rape in connection with another person. His death was looked upon more in the light of the abatement of a nuisance than of any thing else, and consequently but little attention was paid to the matter, and it was passed by without a thorough investigation.

MURDER OF MISS HARVEY, A BEAUTIFUL YOUNG WOMAN.—This day, the body of Miss Harvey, a beautiful young woman, who had only a few days before eloped from Rockford, Ill., with a man named Lawrence, who had either married her or pretended to marry her, was found in the river near

Ottumwa, Iowa. An Iowa correspondent, speaking of this affair, says:—

A young woman of interesting appearance arrived at Ottumwa in a wagon. The men pretended that the young woman was a sister; but, while stopping at a hotel over night, it became evident from their actions that they were her seducers, and she their miserable victim. On Friday morning, the body of a young woman was found in the Des Moines River, dead, and bearing evidences of having been foully murdered, her skull being broken in, and finger-marks being visible upon the throat. It was afterward discovered that she had been murdered in a field about a mile from Ottumwa, a board covered with blood and human hair being found there, as well as pools of blood on the ground. They, no doubt, murdered her there, and then conveyed the body to the river and cast it into the stream. A man was arrested next day, but it turned out that he was not one of the two who were seen with the woman. At last accounts, a party was scouring the country west of Ottumwa, in pursuit of the murderers.

Another writer says:—"She was a pretty, but weak, girl of seventeen, the daughter of a widow in Rockford, Ill., who recently advertised for a husband,—'just for the romance of the thing.' She obtained, not a husband, but a seducer, in the person of a gambler named Moore, who had returned from Pike's Peak for the winter. He started recently to return to the diggings, taking her (it is supposed) along; and the next thing known of her by her friends is the discovery, near Ottumwa, Iowa, of her dead body, bearing incontestable marks of murder."

DREADFUL SCENE.—STAGE WITH LADIES CAUGHT IN BURNING WOODS.—The pine-woods of New Jersey for some days had been on fire in Burlington county, the fire extending six miles in length by three in breadth. According to the "Trenton Gazette," this day, the Mannahawkin stage, on its way to Mount Holly, met with a narrow escape from the fire. The driver, before he was aware of it, found himself almost in the midst of the flames. The great body of the fire, however, seemed to be in advance of him, and he turned around to make his escape; but he had not proceeded far before the flames checked him in his retreat, and he was obliged to pursue his journey in another direction. In a short time he again found himself surrounded by the flames. He saw no other course to pursue but to go straight ahead, and urged his horses to their utmost speed, hoping soon to be free from the devouring element. But when he was surrounded by the greatest body of fire and smoke, his horses became frightened and stopped, and it was impossible to move them.

Here they remained for a minute or two, the fire roaring and crackling to a terrific extent, when suddenly, the smoke clearing away, the horses started, and the driver found that the great mass of fire had crossed the road a short distance in advance, and was making the most fearful ravages in its track to the right of him. He was soon enabled to get entirely out of its path, but felt that he had never before been in so terrible a position. At one time it appeared to him that the flames must entirely surround him and cut off all means of escape. He had two female passengers, and, as may be supposed, they were frightened beyond all description. Fearing that they would perish in the fire and smoke, their screams were frequently of the most painful nature.

BURNING OF THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.—This day, the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, was partially destroyed by fire, together with the superintendent's residence.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31.

SHOOTING.—In Philadelphia, this day, an exciting occurrence took place in the South Second Street Market, between Lombard and South. Jane Meagher, a market-woman, occupant of a stall, discharged a pistol at Sergeant George Bromley, of U.S. Army, stationed at Fort Mifflin, as he was standing in front of her stall. The ball missing its aim, she seized a cleaver, and, rushing toward him, inflicted a cut upon one of his hands before she could be secured. She was then taken to the office of Alderman Moore, where she was charged with an assault with intent to kill, and was held in \$1500 bail to answer. During the hearing, Mrs. Meagher expressed regret that she had not killed Bromley, and applied epithets to him showing the excitement under which she was laboring. According to the woman's statement, Bromley has been persecuting her for some time by making improper proposals to her in the absence of her husband. From expressing friendship for her in the market, he got to visiting her at her house, where he was threatened by her with the cleaver if he showed himself again. Notwithstanding these manifestations of repugnance to his addresses, it is said that he persisted in repeating them; and on making his appearance in market on this day, the woman shot at him with a pistol, which she had prepared for his visit. The acquaintance had been formed while Bromley was purchasing marketing for Fort Mifflin. The husband of the woman was a witness to the occurrence.

SHOT.—This day, Andrew McIndon was

shot and killed in Charleston, S.C., by John G. Burckmyer.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR BOSTON.—This day, a fire in Brighton, destroyed the lumber-yard and contents of J. H. Fuller & Son, whose loss is \$20,000, on which there is \$9000 insurance; one dwelling and two stores, owned by E. Sparbank, loss \$7000, no insurance; the grocery of Salmon, Kendall & Co., loss \$7000, insured \$5000; and two buildings owned by Cephas Brackett, loss \$6000, insured \$3000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A fire in Chelsea, also near Boston, on the evening of this day, destroyed six dwellings, occupied by nearly twenty Irish families. Loss, \$10,000; insured \$6000.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN, L.I.—This day, a fire broke out in a stable owned by Charles Williams, situated in Fulton Place, between Livingston Street and Fulton Avenue, at half-past nine o'clock in the evening. The flames communicated to an adjoining carpenter's shop, owned by Mr. Hart. Both structures, with their contents, were destroyed, including four horses. Several animals were saved, when the smoke became so dense that the others could not be approached, and were left to perish. An adjoining three-story brick house, owned by Mr. Cooper, was slightly damaged. It is occupied by three families, who were compelled to remove in consequence of the dense smoke. Loss, about \$3000. There was no insurance on the property destroyed.

A few minutes previous, a fire was discovered in the blacksmith-shop of Mr. Williamson, No. 18 De Kalb Avenue, which was extinguished by Mr. D. J. Nefus, who was passing at the time.

At the same time there was an alarm of fire in the Seventh District, which originated from the burning of S. L. Ilsted's stable in Flushing, near Kent Avenue. It has latterly been used for the storage of wagons, sleighs, &c. The flames were suppressed by the fire-department before a great deal of damage was done.

These fires are all supposed to be the work of incendiaries.

Shortly before the fire broke out in Fulton Place, a lady residing in the neighborhood saw a man come from the stable. His actions created suspicion at the time, and he was subsequently taken into custody by Officer Munson, of the First Precinct Police. The name of the accused is Neah L. Brown. He was held for a hearing.

FIRE IN KENOSHA, Wis.—This day, a fire at Kenosha, Wis., destroyed all the buildings on Main Street between Market and Pearl, except Bailey's dry-goods store and the north side of Market Square. Loss

estimated at \$40,000, which is insured for \$10,000.

DEATH FROM THE USE OF CHLOROFORM.—The wife of Mr. Henry L. Pope, of Louisville, Ky., came to her death this day, under the most distressing circumstances. She was suffering from headache, and inhaled chloroform to alleviate the pain. When her little children started to dancing-school, Mrs. Pope was lying on the bed, inhaling it. When they returned, she was discovered with a handkerchief over her mouth, quite dead.

A DOUBLE ELOPEMENT.—In New York, this day, the neighborhood of Avenue C, between Eleventh and Twelfth Streets, was thrown into a state of intense excitement, in consequence of the elopement of a man named Charles Hartman with the wife of a neighbor named John Zimmerman, all Germans. Hartman married a rich widow by whom he had one child, and lately, by representing that he was about commencing business, obtained between \$10,000 and \$11,000. They lived on the front of the avenue, while Zimmerman lived in a tenement-house in the rear. Clandestine interviews had taken place between Hartman and Mrs. Zimmerman—who is represented as a very fine-looking woman—for some time past, which, although it created ill feeling between the remainder of the two families, was not thought to be of a nature to create alarm. Zimmerman, who is a baker, took things rather quietly and attended to his business regularly; but on Saturday morning, when he returned from his nightly labors, he was astonished to find his "frau" missing and most of his household goods gone.

His three children were left, however, as some sort of consolation. He soon ascertained that a carman had left the house with the goods but a few minutes before, and he ran out and overtook him. Being unable to speak English so as to be understood, he made the most violent gesticulations, attempted to stop the carman's horse, and, in fact, acted in such a manner that the carman, thinking he was crazy, took him on the vehicle and conveyed him to the Police Headquarters in Broome Street. Here Zimmerman explained the nature of affairs by means of an interpreter, and the carman was compelled to take the goods back to the house. He was to have conveyed them to Jersey City, where the guilty pair had ordered them to be left.

Mrs. Hartman, who is quite a fine-looking lady, said she was glad her good-for-nothing husband was gone, although she regretted the loss of her money. She is not left destitute, however, being the owner of considerable property in her own right. It

is probable that the guilty pair went to Philadelphia. Mrs. Hartman did not feel inclined to follow the matter up, thinking herself better off without her husband than with him. She is glad he is gone, and will not willingly do any thing to bring him back again. Not so with Zimmerman, however. He thinks his wife is a very good woman yet, but that Hartman is a very bad man. He hopes she may come back and resume her duties by taking charge of the *kleinen kinder* whom she so cruelly deserted.

LOST CHILDREN.—In New York, this day, the Police Telegraph-room at head-quarters was overrun by the parents and friends of lost children. Between forty and fifty were reported missing to Mr. James Kellock, the telegraph-operator, in the various wards, most of whom were found before ten o'clock and restored to their parents.

FAILURE IN THE SHOE-TRADE.—We understand, says the "Boston Traveller" of this date, that the shoe-firm of J. L. Thompson & Co., of Philadelphia, whose failure was announced last week, have liabilities to the amount of \$350,000 or \$400,000, principally to shoe-manufacturers of Massachusetts, of which about \$100,000 is held by houses in Pearl Street. The house is one of the oldest of the kind in Philadelphia, having, with their predecessors, carried on business for a period of forty years. It is generally supposed that the failure will not be a very bad one, though no statement of the condition of affairs has yet been made. The failure is supposed to have in part resulted from losses incurred during and since that fatal year 1857. Altogether, it is one of the most serious losses experienced by the shoe-interest of Massachusetts for several years.

CONGRESSIONAL AFFRAY.—This day, there was almost a street-collision, in the forenoon, about ten o'clock, between two Congressmen, Mr. Van Wyck of New York, and Mr. Hindman of Arkansas, in front of the National Hotel. There are various interpretations of the affair afloat, but the following is obtained from an eye-witness. Mr. Van Wyck was standing upon the front steps of the hotel, with Mr. Stuart of New York and Mr. Lovejoy of Illinois. Mr. Hindman alighted from a carriage, and was passing near the three gentlemen named above, to enter the hotel, when Mr. Van Wyck saluted him with a bow, and the words, "How are you, Mr. Hindman?" The latter resented the salutation with a movement of the hand toward Mr. Van Wyck, which Mr. Stuart interpreted as an intended blow; but Mr. Hindman did not reach Mr. Van Wyck. Mr. Stuart stepped between and mildly remonstrated with Mr. Hindman,

and he desisted,—remarking to Mr. Stuart that Mr. Van Wyck had made a speech in the House of Representatives insulting to every Southern gentleman, and he (Mr. Hindman) could not permit Mr. Van Wyck to speak to him. Mr. Van Wyck, not having been struck, made no resistance to Mr. Hindman. After some little conversation among the friends of the parties, growing out of the affair, they separated.

ACCIDENT.—TWO MEN KILLED.—An accident occurred at Cooper's Furnace, near Philadelphia, this day, by which three brothers, named Thomas, Samuel, and John Stoneback, were injured, the first two fatally and the latter slightly. The accident was caused by some haulers of stone dumping a load into the place where the men were working.

EXAMINATION.—In New York, the first and second mates of the American bark *Anna*, Edmund P. Lane and Gordon Hires, were to-day brought before United States Commissioner Betts for examination, the first charged with the murder of Francis Light on the 25th of December, 1859, and the second with the murder of Wm. Johnson on the 1st of December, 1859, on the high seas.

DIED IN PRISON FROM INTemperance.—In New York, this day, a policeman of the Eleventh Ward found an aged woman, named Esther Moore, sick in the street. She was conveyed to the station-house and placed in a cell for the night. When visited next morning, it was found that she was dead. Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body late on Friday afternoon, which resulted in a verdict of "Death from the effects of intemperance."

SUICIDE OF A SAILOR.—In New York, this day, a sailor named Patrick Roake, belonging to the ship *Niagara*, committed suicide by shooting himself in the neck with a pistol. It was stated by some of the hands that the deceased came on board with a pistol in his pocket and threatened to shoot some of the officers. After speaking with the captain a moment, he went forward and immediately shot himself. The ball severed the carotid artery, producing death instantly. It is said that the deceased had special objection to going to New Orleans, whither the *Niagara* was bound. Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body, which resulted in a verdict of "Suicide by shooting with a pistol." The deceased was a native of Ireland, twenty-one years of age.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—This day, the trial of Walter Land, accused of the murder of his brother-in-law, Benjamin F. Flana-

gan, was terminated at the court-house in Princess Anne county, Virginia, by a verdict of guilty. Land shot Flanagan, and then escaped to Baltimore, where he was arrested. Since that he escaped twice from the officers, and lived in secret for some time in the Dismal Swamp. Jealousy, caused by the intimacy of his brother-in-law with his wife, caused the murder. In Virginia the jury fix the punishment; and they have given Land eighteen years in the State prison. He was defended by a number of lawyers, at the head of whom was ex-Governor Wise.

During the trial the following singular scene took place.

Ex-Governor Wise made a long and eloquent speech, urging the admission of Mrs. Land's testimony. The Commonwealth finally consented, and the sheriff soon entered with Mrs. Land leaning upon his arm. She is only about twenty years of age. Her face was covered with a thick brown veil; she was dressed in a blue and black striped silk, and appeared much affected. She took a seat in the bar beside the prisoner, who at that moment covered his face with a handkerchief. She did likewise, and both bowed their heads in grief. She sat beside him for some moments with her left hand clasped in his, while the court and audience appeared moved by a deep but quiet excitement, until the clerk called her to the stand to be sworn.

Her testimony was to the effect that while boarding at Flanagan's, in 1854, he seduced her, and deterred her from saying any thing about it, by saying that it would be the means of bringing her sister (his wife) and himself into difficulty; on the 4th of June, 1857, she married Land, who subsequently complaining of her condition, she, on the 17th of June last, told him all about it. Her testimony then proceeds as follows:—

After I told him, he went the same day to see cousin Henry Woodhouse, to consult him about what I had told him; Mr. Flanagan came to my house on the morning of the 18th of June last; Walter (Land) was in the field at the time he arrived; Flanagan came because I sent for him; I sent a negro woman for him to tell him what his conduct had brought me to, and to advise with him as to what I must do; he got there between eight and nine o'clock; he came in at the front door and sat down near it, and attempted to draw me down on his lap by force; this took place in the parlor; he used force to draw me down, and was endeavoring to take improper liberties with me; I tried to get from him, and screamed; Walter (Land) came in at that time and picked up the gun from the corner and shot him; Walter did not occupy the same room with me the night before; something had been said about a divorce between us; Walter did

not carry any arms in the field; the gun was against the corner of the door, where it usually set; he was in the habit of shooting crows, and kept the gun loaded for that purpose; when he came in he had no weapons with him, but picked up the gun from the corner.

Cross-examined by the Commonwealth.—My husband was dissatisfied, and complained of my situation a month or two after I was married; I did not acknowledge to him my situation, but denied to him that there was any reason to find fault of me as regards my virtue; I have never stated to any one that he complained of me for the first time on the 16th day of June last.

At this juncture a letter was produced by Marmaduke Johnson, Esq., who was conducting the prosecution. It was handed to Mr. John Peters, who stepped to the witness and asked her if she recognised that letter as having been written by her. She raised her head, looked at it, her eyes flashed, and, as she grasped it, she said, "Yes, sir, I do: that letter was gotten from me by my brother Frank, who told me that it was only to be used in case my husband was taken from me, and it was written for the sake of my family; it was written at the request of my brother." While saying this, the rapid manipulation of the paper between two nervous hands had staggered the Commonwealth's attorney, who turned to the judge, and, in a voice indicating astonishment, said, "She is tearing it up, sir." Meanwhile she had torn it into a thousand pieces and threw them upon the floor.

A general murmur of applause ran through the audience, and we caught several times the sound, "I glory in her spunk," "I glory in her spunk."

The Commonwealth here announced the fact that they intended to introduce this letter, which had been written by the witness, as testimony to contradict her statement, and that, from its present condition, they would be unable to do so. In order to enable the counsel, if possible, to paste the torn pieces together, the court adjourned for the day.

The following is the letter torn up by Mrs. Land, which, after being pasted together, was easily deciphered:—

{ LAND OF PROMISE, P. Anne County,
 June 15, 1860.

BROTHER FRANK:—Here is a true statement of the sad affair that happened on the 18th of June, 1859, and I wish you to show it to the citizens of Princess Anne after the trial of my husband, if he is not acquitted. On the 16th of June, 1859, I found that my husband was inconstant to me, and I upbraided him; for no one on earth could have made me believe that he was not virtuous. He was always very kind and affectionate to

me. No one told me of it, nor did I suspect it, but my own eyes told it. I told him that I didn't believe that he would be so unkind to me, and I would not allow him to have but one wife. I asked him why he acted so toward me, and he said because he believed I wasn't true before I married him. I was astonished; I didn't know that he ever suspected such, and asked him why did he brand me with such an accusation.

I told him that I could prove to him the contrary by two of my sisters. He said he believed that Mr. Flanagan was the man that had wronged him, and I told him that Mr. Flanagan had always treated me with kindness, and never said any thing disrespectful to me in his life. It seemed that Walter was almost insane. He was walking and throwing himself all about the house. On the 17th, in the morning, I started to go to Mr. Flanagan's, to tell his wife of my troubles; but he would not let me go, and he caught up his gun and loaded it. I asked him what he intended to do, but he made no reply. After he loaded the gun he sat down, and I sat in his lap, and told him that I was a virtuous girl, and was surprised at his thinking otherwise. I also told him I would forgive him for his conduct toward me. He sat in the house some time, and then kissed me and went out. I asked him where he was going, and he said, "In the field."

It was late in the evening before he came back, and he brought me a piece of paper. Said he had been to see H. M. Woodhouse, and said I had to sign my name to the paper for a divorce, or he intended to kill Flanagan. I told him that I would not sign it, because I was virtuous, and did not intend to tell a falsehood for him. He said he was glad that I would not sign it, but I did not think he was in earnest about Mr. Flanagan. I wrote sister Margaret a note; but he would not let me send it or go out of doors: so I did not know what he intended to do. He went to bed quiet that night, but he would not talk to me; neither did he eat any thing for four days and nights. He got up very early next morning, but did not go out of the house. I saw him talking to Laura at the door, but thought he was telling her what work to do. I sat down to my work, and it was not long before I saw Mr. Flanagan at the front door. Laura asked him in, and he had just taken a seat when Walter took up his gun and shot him. I screamed, ran out, and fainted, and when I came to I found myself behind the kitchen. Laura carried me there and laid me on a plank. I did not know that Walter had sent for Mr. Flanagan.

While lying behind the kitchen, Walter came to me and told me that he was dead, and said, "Annie, for God's sake, what shall I do?" I told him to kill me and then kill himself; but he would not agree to this, and

said, if I would make a confession, and state that Mr. Flanagan had seduced me, it would clear him. I told him I would be telling a lie, and he said if I did not write the confession he would be hung: so I wrote it verbatim as he wished it. He took the confession and carried it to H. M. Woodhouse, who advised him to leave, and he came home and told me to get ready, as he was going to Norfolk. He was as kind to me as ever after he saw H. M. Woodhouse, and when I got to Norfolk I told him that I would rather stay and let him go, and, after he got out of danger, I would come to him; but he would not agree to it. He was as kind to me as he could be all the time. I heard from him several times while he was a fugitive, also when he was in Carolina; and we intended to meet in the Western country, where he would go to a place of safety to live. I was ready, and would have started in a few days if he had not been retaken. This is all true, and I wish it to be shown after the trial if he is not acquitted. Your affectionate sister, AMIE S. LAND.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER KATE MAY.—The steamer Kate May, with seven hundred bales of cotton on board, was burned, this day, at Cannelton, on the Mississippi. The fire took from the chimney of another vessel, and spread with such rapidity that nothing could be saved. The Kate May was coaling at the time, and had a fuel-flat on each side, both of which, together with Newcomb's wharf-boat, were burned. The cabin-passengers and crew barely escaped with their lives, but lost all their baggage,—every thing save the clothing they had on at the time. Seven gold watches, belonging to passengers, were lost, together with \$2600 in coin belonging to a merchant from Fort Smith. Fortunately, there was an empty flat lying at the stern, which Captain Bruce and officers converted into a bridge, thus saving all the deck-passengers, fifty in number, including six children in one family. The only person missing is the chambermaid, known as Ellen, a white resident of Cincinnati, where she has several children. She has not been seen since the disaster.

A MOST TERRIFIC HURRICANE, this day, passed through Lauderdale county, Miss. The "Mobile Mercury" says:—

The blow was very hard at Marion Station, but blew down no houses. But the hurricane made itself a terrible path through a part of the country near by. At Judge Chapman's place it prostrated every house but his dwelling, and that was much damaged; no person seriously hurt. It took R. B. G. Harper's place in its route and tore it all to pieces. Further on it struck the plantation of J. B. McDonald, where it killed one negro and wounded four others,

and badly hurt both himself and wife. His dwelling-house and every other house on his place were blown down, and not a single panel of fence left standing. Old Mrs. Crane's house was blown down, and herself so badly injured that it is doubtful if she recovers; her leg was broken in two places. Mrs. Judge Daniel's new house was badly damaged by having a large tree blown down upon it. Mrs. Daniels, with her family, had gone to Marion and stayed over night, which was a lucky circumstance and saved them from probable injury.

In speaking of the same hurricane, whose ravages were felt in the neighborhood of Vicksburg, the "Vicksburg Sun" says:—

A terrible tornado passed through the neighborhood of Goodrich's Landing, completely devastating Mr. Goodrich's premises, prostrating all of his negro-cabins, gin-house, dwelling, corn-cribs, stables, and fences. Dr. F. A. W. Davis also suffered by having his gin-house and some cabins blown down. Fortunately, no lives were lost, though some negroes were crippled. Mr. Goodrich lost several mules. Mr. Goodrich's loss cannot be less than \$10,000. Dr. Carson, too, had some cabins blown down.

VISIT OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS TO SAN FRANCISCO.—This day, the Japanese Ambassadors visited San Francisco and became the honored guests of the city. Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated from the city treasury to provide for them suitable entertainment. All the corporation officers, the members of the Legislature, the Governor, and citizens generally, paid their respects in person.

DEATH OF CHARLES BREWER.—This day, Mr. Charles Brewer, an old resident of Pittsburg, died, aged seventy-six. He left a property valued at \$150,000 to benevolent institutions, and none of it to any relative. He was one of the vice-presidents of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and gave to that society at one time \$1000.

THE CARSTANG-SHAW BREACH OF PROMISE CASE, which for so many days occupied the St. Louis court, was this day given to the jury, who retired, and, in twenty minutes, rendered a verdict for the defendant.

A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by the plaintiff's counsel.

The circumstances of this case were as follows:—

The defendant, Henry Shaw, has been a resident of St. Louis for forty-one years. He was formerly a merchant, and, acquiring great wealth, retired from business as long ago as 1841. His age is between fifty and sixty; his hair is tinged with gray. His wealth is variously estimated at between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. The plaintiff,

Miss Effie Catharine Carstang, lived in comparative obscurity till the commencement of the present proceedings. She went to St. Louis in the year 1854. Her acquaintance with Mr. Shaw commenced during the year 1856, and the promise to marry is alleged to have been given in November, 1856. In personal appearance Miss Carstang is rather tall in figure and withal graceful, has dark hair, brilliant eyes, blonde complexion, and a firmness of feature indicating the decision of character which has marked her participation in the present suit since its inception. She is probably a little over thirty years of age.

Mr. Shaw declining to fulfil the promise alleged to have been made, suit was brought against him for a breach of promise, which resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, assessing her damages at \$100,000. The defendant applied for a new trial, which was granted by Judge Reber. Since that time, Mr. Shaw has used every means in his power to collect testimony against the plaintiff from every quarter where she has ever lived or been known. He succeeded in getting a number of witnesses, who testified to circumstances showing a previous want of chastity, from girlhood up; upon which grounds a verdict as before stated was rendered for the defendant.

THE MEDICAL CONVENTION AT WASHINGTON.—This day, the Medical or Pharmacopœia Convention adjourned *sine die*. Previous to the adjournment there was a discussion, but no action, on weights and measures.

WRECK OF THE SHIP INTREPID.—This day, the American ship Intrepid, from China for New York, (tea, silk, and cassia,) was wrecked on Belvidere Shoal, at the entrance of Gaspar Straits. When last seen she was still holding together. Crew taken off by American ship Beaver and landed at Anjer. Her cargo consisted of 334,530 lbs. black and 42,561 lbs. green tea, 1500 pieces pongees, 13,040 pieces shawls and scarfs, 51 piculs raw silk, 450 do. cassia, 4032 rolls matting, 120 boxes japan-ware, 3005 do. sweetmeats, 20 do. vermilion, 52 do. china-ware, 19,058 fire-crackers, 50 do. cassia oil, 75 do. anise oil, 40 do. star anise, 96 piculs camphor, and 100 boxes cassia-buds. There was \$25,000 insurance in Providence, equally divided between the Roger Williams, Merchants', Atlantic, and Gaspee offices.

TRIED FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—In New York, this day, George Dawer, second mate of the American ship Devonshire, was put on trial for causing the death of James Humphreys, a seaman on board the vessel, on the 8th of December last. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the defendant was in the habit of treating Humphreys in a cruel manner. On the day above mentioned,

he sent deceased to the back-stays, and while he was there Dawer shook him off into the water. No effort being made to rescue him he was drowned.

ARRIVAL OF THE U.S. SLOOP-OF-WAR VINCENNES WITH THE OFFICERS AND CREW OF THE SLAVE-BARK ORION AS PRISONERS.—This day, the Vincennes arrived at Boston, bringing as prisoners the officers of the slave-bark Orion, which was captured by the British steamer Pluto, with eight hundred and twenty-three negroes on board. The names of the officers are,—captain, Thomas Morgan; first mate, Byron Chamberlain; second mate, William Dunning. The Orion was first taken to St. Helena, and the officers were taken by the steamer Mystic to Loando, where they were transferred to the flag-ship of the squadron and kept in irons until the departure of the Vincennes. The prisoners were delivered to the United States Deputy-Marshal on Saturday afternoon; and, about six o'clock in the evening, they were arraigned before Commissioner Henry L. Hallet, who held them to bail in \$5000 each for examination, at ten o'clock this morning; in default thereof they were committed to jail. The captain, who is an Englishman, has a decidedly brutal expression. The first mate is an American, and is not so repulsive in appearance as the other two.

The Vincennes also brought as passengers, from the African squadron, M. E. Wandell, acting master's mate, who came in charge of the prisoners, and W. B. Hall, midshipman.

When the Vincennes left Loando, the American brig William Taylor Hall, Captain Oliver, which was stopping at that port, was being narrowly watched by the squadron, as she was suspected to be a slaver. There was not sufficient proof, however, to warrant her seizure at that time.

During the whole cruise of the Vincennes, of about two years and a half, not a single man of the officers or crew has been lost, either by death or desertion. This fact is somewhat remarkable as regards the former, as the coast of Africa has generally been considered as one of the unhealthiest of the naval stations.

DESTRUCTION OF THE COTTON-SHIP INDEPENDENCE BY FIRE.—The night of this day, in New Orleans, between nine and ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the after-part of the ship Independence, of Bath, Me., Captain Merritt. She had cleared for Liverpool with a cargo of thirty-five hundred and fifteen bales of cotton, sixty-five of which was on the levee, the balance on board,—freighted by $\frac{5}{8}$ d. The forward deck had been cut through and water poured in, but in spite of all she burned to the water's edge, and listed to the star-board side. The fore-castle hatchway had been caulked two weeks: so that the fire must

have been smouldering that length of time and longer. The value of the vessel and cargo was \$275,000. She was built in Bath, Me., in 1855, twelve hundred and seventy-eight tons register, rated $1\frac{1}{2}$, and is owned by R. Morse & Son, of Bath.

END OF THE BRENNAN TRAGEDY.—DISCOVERY OF MRS. BRENNAN.—This lady, who it was supposed had been violated and murdered at Staten Island, New York, has at last been found alive in Italy. It appears she eloped with Lieutenant Powell T. Wyman, of the U.S. Army. The following correspondence of the "New York Tribune" of this date gives the particulars of her discovery:—

ROME, March 31, 1860.

Eight months ago, I understood, from a gentleman who was not at liberty to tell me more, that Mrs. Brennan, whose mysterious disappearance from her home in Staten Island awakened so much interest in New York two years ago the 20th of next July, was living. From other sources I gathered that she had voluntarily left her husband for the sake of another man. Who that man was, and what the particulars of the story were, I did not learn, and therefore did not feel willing, upon such slight information, to make the matter public. But facts which have recently come to my knowledge, and will doubtless be communicated to the family, should be made known.

A few weeks ago, as Miss —, a young lady belonging to Philadelphia, was walking in Florence, she noticed a person who was the image of Mrs. Brennan, whom she had long since given up for dead. Passing her, she turned back in order to meet her again and dissipate or confirm her suspicions. Thus she managed to see the face distinctly three times, both ladies being unveiled. Miss — knew Mrs. Brennan intimately, having been with her for two continuous months, the summer before her disappearance, travelling, and at watering-places. Miss — was much attached to Mrs. Brennan, whom she describes as extremely bright and pleasant, and is ready to take her oath that the woman she met in Florence was she.

A few days afterward, Mrs. —, Miss —'s mother, who was also of the Bedford Spring party, met a woman whom she recognised as Mrs. Brennan, on the Ponte Vecchio in Florence. She took her by the wrist and exclaimed, "Mrs. Brennan!" The only reply was a death-like paleness. The man with whom the supposed Mrs. Brennan was walking took to his heels at Mrs. —'s salutation. A third and a fourth time this woman was seen by mother or daughter in Florence, —always in company with the same man, always after the first occasion veiled, and always distinctly recognised as their old friend Mrs. Brennan. Miss — describes

her as short of stature, with light hair and eyes, and an unusually low forehead; but no personal description can be so satisfactory as the declaration of a respectable lady who knew Mrs. Brennan so well.

At Naples, Miss and Mrs. — saw the couple twice,—once in the street, and again at the *Museo Borbonico*, and there Miss — told the story which she had mentioned in Florence to two United States army officers, friends of Captain Brennan, and of the Cranes, Mrs. Brennan's father and brother. As it happened, these gentlemen took passage for Rome on the same steamer with the suspected couple, and sat opposite them at the *table d'hôte*. Both recognised her, from Miss —'s description, and one noticed a strong resemblance in features to Dr. Crane, Mrs. Brennan's brother, while the other was struck by the likeness to her father, now, I believe, deceased. Captain — describes the woman in question as about twenty-five or twenty-eight years of age, sallow-faced, with leaden, fishy eyes, light hair, and, on the whole, rather prepossessing features. He noticed a wart or mole on one side—he believes the left—of her nose, another near the eyebrow, and another behind the ear. At Civita Vecchia, Captain — and his companion took the first train for Rome, but, not finding the couple in the cars, inferred that, through fear of meeting the army-officers, they had waited till the next train,—a delay which no one who has seen Civita Vecchia can believe it possible to make without strong reasons.

So far nothing was known of the companion of the supposed Mrs. Brennan, and it was believed that he was not the same with whom she had left America. But the passport system, bad as it is, blows some good. Captain —, immediately upon his arrival, went to Mr. Glentworth, our consul here, and told him what he knew. Out of fourteen passports sent Mr. G. by the police, one was suspicious. It was dated June, 1859, and was made out in the name of Powell T. Wyman. But in the *visé* of Mr. Spencer, our consul at Paris, *avec Helen sa femme* was inserted, and the equivalent Italian expression was added to the American *visé* at Naples. Last Monday a *valet de place* came to Mr. Glentworth to get this passport *viséd* for France and Sardinia. The consul objected that it was not *en règle*, and solicited a personal interview with Mr. Wyman. That gentleman appeared at six o'clock, when Mr. Glentworth informed him that if he wished the *visé* to cover two persons, he must take an affidavit that she was his wife. At first Wyman blustered, that it was not requisite, and that no other consul had demanded it, but, after some further talk, changed his front, affirming that he had already taken the requisite oath at Paris. At length, however, he wrote out and signed a declaration that the woman in whose company he was

travelling was his wife. The passport was then *viséd*, and Mr. and Mrs. Wyman took steamer on Wednesday.

But on Tuesday another recognition took place. As Miss —, with two other ladies, and her father and mother, were coming out of the Academy of St. Luke, the foremost of the party recognised Mrs. Brennan in a woman just stepping out of a carriage, as if to enter the Gallery. Miss — spoke to her father, who was in the rear; but before he could reach the door the woman saw who was coming, stepped back again, and drove off. The —s drove after them, but, as they passed, the supposed Mrs. Brennan covered her veiled face with her parasol.

Since Wyman's departure, some light has been thrown upon his personality. A man named Powell T. Wyman graduated, according to the army-register, at West Point, in 1850, and is now first lieutenant in the 1st Artillery, in which corps Mr. Brennan is captain. Army-officers here say that Lieutenant Wyman had a difficulty with Captain Brennan, touching his wife, in Florida, some months before her disappearance, and that he obtained the leave of absence to come abroad through political influence at Washington, after it had been refused him by General Scott and Colonel Thomas. The passport of the Powell T. Wyman recently in Rome does not, however, state he is an army-officer; and no one in Rome knows the lieutenant so as to identify him. The suspected Mr. Wyman is described as a slim, lantern-jawed man, with a sandy complexion and a thin, light beard: he wears eye-glasses or spectacles. It is probable that, if he had been suspected of being an officer while here, there would have been some conversation between him and Captain —.

Whether the couple have gone is not known. Whether they are both the suspected persons is, perhaps, not positively certain. I give the facts as stated at first hand, and I leave you to weigh them. They may, at all events, give a direction to the search which I believe is still prosecuted in New York, and may help to clear up a "mysterious disappearance," which, if planned, was adroit, and another testimony to the ingenuity of a woman with a purpose. You remember how she made her call, and missed the boat at which she was to meet her mother; and how a woman like her took a later evening boat which touched at a point at some distance from her home; and how she, or her counterfeit presentment, drove off with an unknown man, to whom she had not been seen to speak on the boat; and how, from that moment for many months, no clew to Mrs. Brennan's whereabouts was given. How long she stayed in some out-of-the-way place in America, or even in New York, under what passport she reached Paris, and was joined there by the man who now calls her his wife,

are questions which, if the woman travelling with Powell T. Wyman be Mrs. Brennan, time will probably answer. But if the persons who have awakened suspicion are innocent, they will surely, for the sake of dispelling so sad a cloud of mystery, bear with a mistake which has not been committed without strong show of reason.

**EVENTS OCCURRING IN MARCH,
THE EXACT DATE OF WHICH
COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.**

REPORT AGAINST THE ELECTION OF THE BALTIMORE REPRESENTATIVES TO THE MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—On the protest against the election of the Baltimore members of the Maryland House of Delegates, the House Committee reported the following resolve:—

Resolved, That it appears to this House that there was much tumult, riot, intimidation, fraud, and injustice, in the election of delegates from the city of Baltimore, on the 2d of November last, in contempt of law, and in violation of the freedom of elections, that the said election is void, and that the Speaker of the House of Delegates issue his warrant for the election of ten Delegates to represent Baltimore City in the present General Assembly.

ACTS OF THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.—One thousand three hundred and thirty-two general acts, and thirty joint resolutions, were passed at the recent session of the Legislature of Kentucky.

THE NEW YORK BOARD OF EDUCATION has adopted resolutions in favor of referring the question as to the constitutionality of the by-law requiring the Bible to be read in the public schools to the justices of the Supreme Court. Their decision in the premises is to be considered final.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES IN NEBRASKA.—The "Nebraska Republican" gives the returns from the late election in that Territory for delegates to a convention to frame a Constitution preparatory to admission into the Union as a State. In forty-eight counties, the Republicans elect thirty-six, and the Democrats twelve, delegates, with four counties yet to be heard from. On the State Government question the vote stands 1877 for, and 1987 against.

MONUMENT TO DANIEL BOONE.—The Kentucky State Senate appropriated \$2000 toward the erection of a monument at the capital of the State to the memory of Daniel Boone, the pioneer, and the first settler in Kentucky. Daniel Boone was from Bucks county, Pennsylvania.

COLLECTOR OF BOSTON REMOVED.—Mr. Austin, Collector at Boston, has been removed. He was succeeded by John Appleton.

ARMS TO THE SOUTH.—The War Department ordered one hundred and fifteen thousand muskets from Springfield, and nine thousand rifles from Waterville, to be placed in the arsenals of Charleston, Augusta, and Baton Rouge, to supply the quota due to Southern States.

MEETING OF THE SOLDIERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Over one hundred old soldiers of the War of 1812 have lately been in session at Columbus, Ohio. They resolved to vote for no man for President who was not in favor of a Pension Bill.

EXPERIMENTS IN PHILADELPHIA WITH TURBINE WATER-WHEELS.—The experiments which have been progressing for several months at the Fairmount Water-Works with various turbine water-wheels were brought to a close, after the trial of some sixteen different models. The experiments have proved beyond a doubt that the wheels produced by American manufacturers and inventors, excel all those that have been introduced from foreign countries. A wheel of this kind, of one hundred and twenty-five horse-power, will, it is calculated, pump six million gallons of water per day with a fall of water from eight to fourteen feet. The turbine wheel now at Fairmount has a power of about forty horse, and pumps nearly a million and a half gallons per day.

RESIGNATION OF THE PRESIDENT OF HARVARD COLLEGE.—The resignation of Dr. Walker as President of Harvard College, after a long delay consequent on the difficulty of choosing a successor that would be agreeable to all parties, has been accepted, and Professor C. C. Felton has been chosen in his place. The Rev. F. D. Huntington has since resigned the Plummer Professorship, on account, it is said, of some disaffection on doctrinal grounds. The college has been known as Unitarian or Liberal, and the avowed lapse of Mr. Huntington into Trinitarianism has been the groundwork of a suppressed controversy, which is now brought to a point, for the time at least, by the instalment of a President of the Unitarian faith.

PRESENT TO HARVARD MUSEUM.—Agassiz has presented to the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology the collection made by him since 1852, and his claim upon the Museum for the care on that collection. The sums paid in cash for making these additions to the Museum, including the expenses for preserving the specimens belong-

ing to the University, amount to \$10,000,—not taking into account the expenses incurred when making excursions and long journeys for the purpose of obtaining new specimens.

BEQUEST TO BOWDOIN COLLEGE.—George W. Boyd, Esq., who died in Portland, Maine, bequeathed all his property, even to the most minute article, to Bowdoin College. The value of the property is estimated at \$10,000.

THE WILL OF HANNAH PARKE, recently recorded in the office of the Register of Wills at Philadelphia, contains the following liberal bequests, all of which are to be paid within six years after her death:—\$4000 to the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital; \$3000 to the House of Refuge; \$2000 to the Foster Home Association of Philadelphia; \$1000 to the Union Benevolent Association; and \$15,000 to be distributed to and among such other charitable institutions in the city of Philadelphia as may be selected by the executors.

RHODE ISLAND PENITENTIARY SUPPLYING LOUIS NAPOLEON WITH SHOES.—One of the speakers at the Lynn strike asserted that the Rhode Island Penitentiary was filling an order from Louis Napoleon for two hundred thousand pairs of brogans.

BEAR PLAYING WITH A CHILD.—The "Sullivan (Pa.) Democrat" says that a large bear entered a dwelling, near Cherry, in that county, and, perceiving a child on the floor, Mr. Bruin commenced fondling and playing with it, and the little one seemed equally pleased with its playmate. After a few minutes, however, Bruin, hearing a slight noise out of doors, went outside to ascertain the cause, when the mother, who was nearly paralyzed with terror, contrived to shut and bar the door upon the strange visitor.

FAST SKATING.—At a skating-match at Rochester, N.Y., the distance of four and a half miles was passed over by Mr. Ridley, the winner, in eighteen minutes and forty-two seconds.

UNINVITED GUESTS EXPELLED AT WASHINGTON.—The Washington "Star" says:—Senator Thompson recently entertained a large party of gentlemen at supper, including Mr. Speaker Pennington, and quite a delegation of the New Jersey Legislature. As is very apt to be the case, it was discovered that among the guests were two who had not been invited, but who had "availed themselves of the occasion" (as they write at the State Department) to "ring in." The Senator, however, was not disposed

to thus entertain strangers, and they were most unceremoniously ejected from the festival scene.

This system of going to entertainments without having been invited has become an intolerable nuisance. At a large party given a few weeks since, the hostess remarked that she had reason to believe that nearly fifty of the gentlemen (?) present had thus intruded themselves.

VERDICT AGAINST A FEMALE MOB IN INDIANA.—The Richmond (Indiana) "Jeffersonian" says:—

A year or two ago, some ladies of Centreville went to work to stop, by force, the selling of liquor in that place. They visited the different places where liquors were supposed to be kept, and demolished, with hatchets, &c., barrels, kegs, and demijohns which were suspected of containing spirits of any kind. Among the places visited was the drug-store of Dr. Cleveland, where the heads of barrels and kegs were knocked in and the contents let out, without regard to what they contained. Suit was brought by Dr. C. against a portion of those concerned in the affair for damages. A change of venue was taken from this county to Union. The case was tried in the circuit court of the latter county week before last. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiff, assessing his damages at \$150. The costs of the case amounted to a considerable sum.

JUDICIAL DECISION IN WISCONSIN.—The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has decided that the railroad-tax law, imposing one per cent. on the gross earnings, in lieu of all other taxes, is unconstitutional, upon the ground that the Constitution requires all taxation to be uniform.

DAMAGES AGAINST A MAN'S ESTATE FOR KILLING HIMSELF.—In an Ulster county (N.Y.) court, the following trial came off:—John Smith against Hiram Hasbrouck, administrator of Weisner, deceased. Mr. Hasbrouck is administrator of Weisner by virtue of his office of county treasurer. Plaintiff claimed that the carelessness of Weisner caused the explosion of his powder-mill at Esopus, by which he lost \$1000. Weisner was killed by the explosion, and left no relatives. The jury gave a verdict for plaintiff of \$1088.

VERDICT OF SIXTY-TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS AGAINST THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—A verdict of \$62,000 has been obtained against the city of New York by Messrs. Jollie & Benjamin Wood, in the celebrated glass ballot-box case. The contract was made by Mayor Wood and General Nye for four thousand glass boxes at fifteen dollars each. Mr.

Jollie, not having sufficient funds, it is alleged, took in the mayor's brother as partner. Mr. Blunt, one of the supervisors, declares that the boxes could be made at two dollars apiece, with a fair profit.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE OLD COLONY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Boston & Worcester Railroad Company have recovered against the Old Colony Company the large verdict of \$41,501, for land taken to lay their track upon. It is between twelve and thirteen years since the land was taken, and the case has been in court most of the time since.

VERDICT OF HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS AGAINST THE VIRGINIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Court of Appeals has decided the long-pending case of the Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad against the Virginia Central Railroad, favorably to the former, involving half a million of dollars.

COLORED PEOPLE MAY RIDE IN CARS IN CINCINNATI.—In Cincinnati, it has been decided that the colored people are entitled to ride in the city cars. The case arose from the ejection of a negro woman from the cars. The judge said that "no matter what class or color, so that the person behaves properly and is not afflicted with an infectious disease, the company, as a common carrier, has no legal right to prevent him or her riding, and that this decision was founded upon the law of rail."

GERRITT SMITH HAS INSTITUTED A LIBEL SUIT against Watts Sherman, Royal Phelps, and S. L. M. Barlow, prominent members of the Fifth Avenue Hotel (New York City) Democratic Committee, who called upon the people of the United States to detest and abhor him. Fifty thousand dollars are the damages claimed in each case. There are twenty-eight other members of this committee.

AMERICAN CITIZEN ARRESTED IN GERMANY.—Joseph Shirberg, a well-known citizen of Cincinnati, has been arrested at Damme, in Northern Germany, on a claim that he owes military service to the Duke of Oldenburg. He left his native country at twelve years of age, and is now thirty-five.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION IN TENNESSEE.—The Nashville (Tennessee) "Banner" gives the following particulars in regard to an attempt, by Mr. Millington, to assassinate Dr. W. T. Briggs, a highly respectable physician of that city. It says:—

Mr. Millington is tolerably well known to most of the people in Winchester, and also the unfortunate affairs that seem to pervade

his household. Since Millington's first attempt to murder Dr. Briggs, he seems to have been constantly on the alert to renew the attempt. It seems that one day last week Dr. Briggs was driving slowly down Cherry Street, accompanied by another physician, and when at the corner of Union Street, he discovered Millington on the pavement in front of him. Immediately Millington drew a pistol, which Briggs noticed, and, being armed on account of an apprehension of an attack from Millington, he also drew. Millington fired, and Briggs returned the fire, neither shot doing any damage. Dr. Briggs leaped from his buggy to defend himself, and Millington took to his heels like a quarter-horse. Dr. Briggs pursued him a short distance without overtaking him. Millington ran into the picture-frame establishment of Goss & Warren, passed through the rear-door, and escaped. He was subsequently arrested at his residence on Cedar Street, west of Capitol Hill, and taken before Esquire Robinson for examination. The above facts were elicited from witnesses. The magistrate held Millington to bail in the sum of \$10,000; in default of which, he was committed to jail to await the session of the criminal court.

The "Banner" adds that Millington has suffered greatly from domestic difficulties; and many suppose that he is partially deranged by the jealousy of his wife, whose conduct has given him great trouble.

There were serious apprehensions at one time that Millington would meet with summary punishment at the hands of the friends of Dr. Briggs, a large number of whom congregated, and were very much excited. It required the interference of Dr. Briggs himself to quiet his excited friends, and it became necessary to smuggle Millington out of the rear of the magistrate's office, into a carriage, to be conveyed to the jail.

DEFAULTING TREASURER.—The Treasurer of Milwaukee, Mr. Schwarting, (Democrat,) has decamped, being a defaulter to the amount of over \$80,000. The credit of the city has been ruined in consequence, by the non-payment of the interest on bonds; while other creditors have had to suffer severely. He procured the election of a confederate (his former clerk) to be his successor, in order to gain time to cover up the fraud by replacing the money; but, being unable to do so, the secret has been made public.

DIED FROM JOY.—A Richmond (Virginia) paper gives an account of the death of a resident of that place from excessive joy. He had succeeded, after a long litigation in the courts, in recovering \$1100 from a debtor, which so elated him that, on its reception, he was seized with apoplexy and died in less than a day.

EXPULSED FOR FAMILIARITY WITH SLAVES.—The Clayton (Alabama) "Banner" states that Robert Blake and J. M. Blake, two itinerant jewellers, were ordered to leave that town for too much familiarity with slaves. They purported to hail from Norfolk, Virginia.

WON'T EMPLOY NORTHERN MEN IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The directors of the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad have passed a resolution instructing the superintendent to employ as few Northern men as possible to work on the road, always giving the preference to home mechanics; also instructing him, in making purchases, to procure, as far as he can, articles of Southern manufacture.

FREE-LOVERS MOBBED IN UTICA, N.Y.—The Utica "Herald" says:—About ten o'clock on Saturday evening, a large number of persons, with a band of Calathumpians, beleaguered the house on Cornelia Street, occupied by Mr. F. Skinner, the gentleman whose "spiritual affinity" induced him to leave his wife and take Miss Kate Beardsley to his embraces. After making divers and sundry noises, enough to alarm the whole neighborhood, in the hope of bringing out the free-lovers, offensive demonstrations were made upon the house. Stones and other missiles were thrown against it, and at last—as the door was in danger of being broken in—Mr. Skinner and Kate Beardsley made their appearance. The leaders of the mob inquired of Mr. Skinner whether he had any justification to make; to which he replied that he had done nothing wrong, and was at the mercy of those present. The mob then endeavored to take Skinner into their hands; but Miss Kate Beardsley wildly clung to him with such tenacity that it was a long time before she could be separated from her affinity. By main force the frantic and misguided girl was at length torn from Mr. Skinner and gently carried back to the house. The mob seemed to have no intention whatever of injuring Kate. A rail was procured, and Mr. Skinner, mounted thereon, received a passage to the City Hall. We do not learn that any injury was done to his person further than that incident to such a ride. At the City Hall the policemen took Mr. Skinner from the hands of the mob and carried him to the watch-house, where he passed the night. The mob expected to find Mr. Wheeler, the Spiritual lecturer, and Dr. Bentley, the man who has left a wife and three children in destitute circumstances for an affinity; but in this they were disappointed. Those individuals have been wise enough to leave the city. After Skinner was taken to the lock-up, the persons who got up the demonstration retired peacefully.

DISTRESSING INCIDENT.—The Cleveland "Plaindealer" says:—The marshal of a Western village recently arrested the inmates of a house of ill fame, and they were taken before a magistrate for examination. There were three girls among the prisoners, and, as the eye of the magistrate fell upon one of them, he grew deadly pale, and hastily adjourned the court. Among those wretched and abandoned girls, he recognized the once fair features of his own daughter. Several years before, while attending a female seminary in an Eastern State, she had eloped with a worthless fellow, and her father had never heard of her or seen her until the terrible morning. Deserted by her husband, she led a life of prostitution, and found her way to the West. The father, unknown to her, moved also to the West, and settled in the village above alluded to.

PREACHER BEATING HIS WIFE.—Thomas Abbott, a Baptist preacher of Blue Point, has been imprisoned for inhumanly beating his wife.

ELOPING WITH A NEGRO.—The Wilmington (N.C.) "Journal" charitably says that the young woman who attempted to elope with the negro, the property of her cousin, was and is deranged.

SINGULAR CASE.—QUESTION OF IDENTITY.—**STRANGE VERDICT.**—A correspondent of the "Bristol News," writing from Elizabethtown, Tennessee, gives the following particulars in regard to a case tried at the late term of the circuit court for Carter county:—

In the month of June, 1845, a negro-trader came to the town of Elizabethtown and purchased a negro girl of one Samuel B. Patterson. The trader called himself John Thomas, of Bowling Green, Kentucky. It appears that he paid Patterson for his slave five one-hundred-dollar bills, purporting to be money issued by the Southwestern Railroad and Banking Company, Charleston, South Carolina. The money was soon found out to be fraudulent and worthless; but Mr. Thomas had left immediately with the slave, and was not heard of for ten years.

In 1855, Mr. Patterson thought he had got on the trail of Thomas; and in Claiborne county, Tennessee, he found a man so fully answering the description of the trader that he had him arrested and brought to trial. The name of the accused is George H. Cheek, and he solemnly averred at the arrest that he had never been in Carter county. On the trial, several witnesses of intelligence and respectability swore that George H. Cheek of 1860 and John Thomas of 1845 were one and the same. The

defendant proved an *alibi*; that is, he proved on the trial, by a number of warrants, judgments, and executions, that he was in Claiborne county, Tennessee, (ninety-five miles distant from Elizabethtown,) the very day it was alleged he had bought the slave. An authenticated transcript from Claiborne county court shows that he was acting justice of the peace for that county in 1845; and these old documents were brought up to show that he was either possessed of ubiquity or could not have been in Carter county at the time John Thomas bought the slave. But the jury returned a verdict of guilty, and sentenced him to three years in the penitentiary of the State. His counsel have appealed to the Supreme Court, which convenes at Knoxville on the third Monday of September.

WOMAN GAGGED AND TIED, AND HER HOUSE ROBBED, BY MEN IN DISGUISE.—Pittsburg, Pa., was the scene of a most daring and outrageous robbery. Mr. Bell, residing in Fayette Street, in the Fourth Ward, had collected some \$3000 to make a payment on some property, and the fact becoming known to some of the thieves that are ever to be found in a large city, they resolved to secure the amount, and took their measures accordingly. In the evening, about six o'clock, two men, disguised in women's clothes, called at Mr. Bell's with a view, as they stated, of seeing the gentleman himself. Mrs. Bell invited them in, and they passed through the hall to the kitchen, where one of them took a seat, while the other stood close by, apparently admiring some birds which hung in a cage against the wall, but in reality watching a favorable opportunity to carry his villainous designs into effect. After a short conversation, Mrs. Bell proceeded to resume her domestic duties, and was passing toward the cupboard, when she observed that one of the females wore a beard. The discovery so alarmed her that she attempted to flee, but she was seized by the bird-fancier ere she could stir, and "garroted," or, in other words, the scoundrel threw his arm around her neck, and, placing his knee against the small of her back, pressed her toward him until, betwixt pain and fright, she was rendered powerless.

But, while this was being done, the rascal's accomplice was not idle. A piece of wax, which he had previously softened at the fire, was pressed into the unfortunate lady's mouth, and, while thus unable either to offer resistance or call for assistance, she was bound hand and foot with a cord, and pushed into a corner, where she had to lie until released by her husband some time afterward. The robbers, having her now secure, hurried up-stairs and ransacked every thing in the house, in search of the

coveted \$3000. They were unable to find it, however,—Mr. Bell having very wisely deposited it some hours before,—and had to content themselves with some articles of jewelry and a small amount of money, which they were fortunate enough to secure. While engaged in the search up-stairs, the bell was pulled violently three times by a confederate outside; and, this being the signal that Mr. Bell was approaching, they hurried down as quick as possible, and, passing through the kitchen,—where Mrs. Bell yet lay,—gained access to an alley in the rear of the house, and escaped.

INDIANS STEALING SHEEP.—The Navajo Indians recently stole seven thousand sheep from the vicinity of Fort Craig. They were promptly pursued by Captain McLane, with a detachment of troops, and all the sheep were recaptured.

MURDERS AND SUICIDES IN CALIFORNIA.—John Jesse Smith, a negro, was recently found murdered at a place about ten miles below Grass Valley. The body was found lying in the top of a fallen tree. There was a bullet-hole in his head, and it was supposed that he had been murdered by Indians.

An affray occurred in a house of ill fame, in Grass Valley, Nevada county, during which a negro was fatally stabbed by A. C. Nichols.

Frank Clements recently committed suicide in San Francisco, by hanging himself, at the residence of his mother.

John W. Harris, a native of England, who came to California from Mexico in 1846 and joined Stevenson's regiment, was found dead near Stockton. He was murdered by William Matthews, an insane man, who had been at one time an inmate of the lunatic-asylum. He committed the deed with an axe. Being satisfied his victim was dead, he removed him to a tent, where he washed the body and covered it with blankets. When first discovered, he was dancing round the corpse of Harris and laughing at his victory. Matthews has been committed to prison.

Mrs. John Hatty, a resident of San Jose, committed suicide in that town. Deceased had been subject to periodical fits of insanity.

Pierre Ste. Marie, a native of Canada, committed suicide at La Porte, Sierra county. He was partially insane.

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.—No less than twenty-five hundred dollars reward is offered in a Fort Smith (Ark.) paper for the alleged murderer Jacob Pitman, and his safe delivery to the keepers of the State penitentiary at Little Rock. Jacob Pitman is the same Pitman who, several years since, was concerned in the murder of three flatboatmen on the Mississippi River, and for the crime fled to Texas, where it was reported he was

concerned in another murder. He came to Fort Smith several years since. He had been there but a short time when he killed Mr. Black, and about eighteen months since killed Blake Thompson, for which he was tried and sentenced to the State penitentiary for fifteen years.

THE bill to pay a life-annuity of \$600 to J. W. Marshall, the discoverer of the California gold-mines, was rejected by the Legislature of that State.

BRODERICK'S GRAVE.—The remains of the deceased Senator have been deposited in their final resting-place, on the loftiest peak in the enclosure of Lone Mountain. The monument in honor of his memory is not yet undertaken. "Let it rise! Let it [speedily] rise, till it meet the sun in his coming! Let the earliest light of the morning gild it, and parting day linger and play on its summit." The spot chosen overlooks the broad Pacific on the west, and the Bay of San Francisco on the east. He is buried at the foot of a prominent landmark erected in 1857 by the United States Coast Survey. The proprietors of Lone Mountain have donated spacious grounds upon which the structure is to stand. Six thousand dollars have been contributed to the monument-fund. Let it be a plain, rough-hewn column, typical of the rugged character of the man whose memory it commemorates.

THE NEW CLAIMANT FOR THE McDONOUGH ESTATE.—Moses Fox, said to be a nephew of the late John McDonough, has entered suit against the cities of Baltimore and New Orleans, jointly, in the Second District Court of the latter city, claiming \$300,000 by virtue of an alleged codicil to the will of McDonough, which is dated November 1, 1849, and provides, in a few words, that the trustees of his property shall pay to Moses Fox, eight years after his death, the sum of \$300,000, signed John McDonough. The "Delta" states that those who have examined the signature pronounce it either genuine or an admirable counterfeit. The same paper states, as a rumor, that a similar claim for \$200,000 will soon be made.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT AND DEATH.—We learn, says the "Buffalo Commercial," that on Saturday afternoon last a young child about two years old, son of Mr. Hirty, residing in the neighborhood of the Indian Village church, on the Reservation, while playing with a piece of wire, about eight inches long, fell down, and the wire, running into one of his eyes, penetrated the brain. The child died in twenty-five hours after the accident happened.

SINGULAR VERDICT BY A CORONER'S JURY.—

An inquest and post-mortem examination was held on the body of Deitrick Meinz, the proprietor of a saloon in St. Louis, who fell suddenly dead while engaged in a quarrel. There was nothing elicited from the examination of the body to denote the cause of the man's death. From the testimony adduced before the coroner, it appears that the deceased, his wife, and a man named Crutzman (who delivered himself up) were engaged in a quarrel. Meinz and his wife beat Crutzman over the head with a club; Crutzman broke loose from them and ran; while running he picked up a billet of wood and threw it at Meinz, who immediately fell dead; the wife and Crutzman did not see the wood hit Meinz. The verdict of the jury was that Meinz came to his death from emotions of anger. Crutzman, who was held on the charge of murder, was properly discharged.

REPORT ON AN ANTI-FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW PETITION.—The Standing Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the petition of J. W. Canfield and fifty-five others, praying the General Assembly of Ohio "to enact that no person who has been held as a slave shall be delivered up by any officer or court, State or Federal, within this Commonwealth, to any one claiming him on the ground that he owes service or labor to such claimant by the laws of one of the slave States of this Union," submitted the following report:—

1. The Federal Constitution provides that fugitives from service shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor is due.
2. This memorial prays that such persons shall not be delivered up on claim of such party.
3. The members of this General Assembly have all taken an oath to support the Constitution of the United States.
4. Article 6 of that Constitution provides that it shall be the supreme law of the land, and that the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. Therefore the prayer of this petition is, in effect, that we shall, in violation of our official oaths,—as we believe,—pass a law that would be *ab initio* null and void, because the judges of our State courts would be bound to decide it contrary to the Constitution of the United States.

A CONVICTION UNDER THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE ACT has been obtained in Illinois. John Hoosack, of Ottawa, in that State, after a long and patient trial, has been found guilty of aiding a slave to escape, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$1000 and to imprisonment for six months. He was defended by six able lawyers, and the proceedings are said to have been impartial.

PRESENTIMENT IN A DREAM.—A few days ago, a young lady, daughter of Heman Miller, Track-Master of the Central Railroad, told her parents, soon after she arose, that she had dreamed the night before that Mr. Keist, who attends the railroad-bridge at Allen's Creek, was killed, and that Mrs. Keist came to the house to tell Mr. Miller. A short time after relating this dream, and while the family were at breakfast, Mrs. Keist came to tell that her husband was killed by the cars last night at Brighton. So impressed was the girl with the force of her dream that she ran to another room when she saw the woman approaching the door, as she felt sure that she had a tale of sorrow to tell.

Mr. Keist was a German, who had worked for a number of years on the railroad, under the direction of Mr. Miller; and his wife had often called at his house, and had thus become well acquainted with the family. When Miss Miller told her dream, Mr. Miller had not heard of the accident: indeed, the coroner having charge of the body did not know who the unfortunate man was. While there are thousands of dreams that are not premonitory, now and then there is one that is, to say the least, coincident with actual occurrences, of which the dreamer knew nothing.—*Union and Advertiser, Rochester.*

A HORRIBLE ACCIDENT occurred in New Orleans. Two little brothers, Charles and Thomas McPeck, aged respectively eleven and thirteen years, were playing with two rifles, when the eldest, Thomas, said to his brother, "Charley, I am going to shoot you. Look out!" and, suiting the action to the word, he pulled the trigger and sent a ball whizzing through the head of Charley, killing him instantly. Poor little fellow! he was heart-broken when he found that he could not mend the injury done, by placing his hand upon the wound to stop the flow of blood. The unfortunate lad has been inconsolable ever since the sad casualty.

FIRE IN WEST HOBOKEN, N.Y.—A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—On a Wednesday afternoon, a fire broke out in a frame dwelling-house on Hague Street, near Clinton Avenue, West Hoboken, owned and occupied by Mr. Ferris and family; and thence the flames extended to three other dwellings in the same row, occupied respectively by Mr. Yates, Mr. Nevers, and a colored family. The fire originated in Mr. Ferris's house, and was caused by the upsetting of a stove. Mrs. Ferris was alone at the time, and, being unable to help herself, the hot coals from the stove readily ignited the woodwork, and in a little time the entire house was in a blaze. The flames soon communicated to the adjoining buildings, which were also frame, and, notwithstanding the exertions of the West Hoboken Fire Company, assisted by the vil-

lagers, the entire row was destroyed. When the alarm was first given, it was rumored about that Mrs. Ferris was in the burning building. Every effort was made to rescue her, but without avail; and it was not until after the flames were extinguished that her charred remains were dug out of the ruins.

THE ASSAULT UPON MR. PURSER.—The "Sunday Atlas" thus describes Alexander Ward's attack upon George Purser in New York:—

Smarting under the effects of his exposure and disgrace, Ward met ex-Corporation Attorney George H. Purser at a drinking-saloon in Broadway, on a Saturday night, and charged him with having instigated Slaight to "peach" upon the corrupt practices which led to his arraignment before the Street Commissioners and the public as an officer unworthy of confidence or place. Purser was inveigled into a "private" room, where Ward pounced upon him like a brute, and inflicted upon him bodily injuries of a very serious character, disfiguring his face very badly, and otherwise wounding him so that he has been unable to appear out-of-doors since. The infuriated shoulder-hitter displayed the propensities of a cannibal, by actually seizing the nose of Mr. Purser between his false teeth and trying to bite it off. He also attempted to gouge out his eyes. A more cowardly and brutal attempt to maim is scarcely on record.

A WOMAN MURDERS HER BROTHER AND VOLUNTARILY SURRENDERS HERSELF.—An extraordinary affair has occurred at Hanover, says the Lockport (N.Y.) "Journal."

A respectable tradeswoman, with two children, went to the police-office and stated that she had murdered her brother in her own house, and that she wished to be taken into custody. The police went to the house and found the dead body of her brother, whose name was Rasel, lying in one of the rooms with his throat cut. The woman said that the man, after losing from drunkenness several situations as clerk to advocates, had been reduced to the necessity of accepting the position of railway-porter, but that she had kindly allowed him to live with her gratis on condition of his giving a solemn promise that he would abstain from drink for the future. This promise he had not kept, and the night before he had returned home so drunk that he had fallen asleep on the floor. Irritated at his shameful conduct, she cut his throat. The police, thinking the woman insane, had her examined by medical men; but no indication of lunacy could be discovered. It turned out that she had committed the murder in the presence of her two children, aged ten and twelve, and that before giving herself into custody she had made her will.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN GREENE COUNTY, ALA.—The Greensborough (Ala.) "Beacon" says:—

Mr. Jacob Herecefield, a merchant residing at Hollow Square, in this county, was murdered last Friday night, a short distance from his residence, by some person unknown. He boarded at Mr. C. Tobert's, about half a mile from his store, and left Mr. T.'s about ten o'clock on Friday night. His body was found on Saturday morning, near a building used as a school-house, located a short distance from, and west of, the Baptist church situated on the Greensborough and Eutaw roads. The wounds indicated that he had been shot in the head and a severe blow inflicted upon him with an axe. As he bore the character of being a peaceable, inoffensive man, no doubt is entertained that the bloody deed was committed solely to get his money. Circumstances, we understand, also justify the belief that an attempt was made the same night to burn his store.

The deceased was a native of Bavaria, Germany, but had resided in this country quite a number of years. He was the postmaster at Hollow Square, and was looked upon by the neighborhood as a worthy man.

MURDER OF DR. DICKERSON IN SELMA, ALA.—The Montgomery "Confederation" says:—

Dr. Dickerson, nephew of Mr. Luke Dickerson, was shot by a man in Selma a few nights ago, and, after lingering about thirty-six hours, died. It seems that the doctor attempted to separate two men who were fighting in the street, when one of them fired a pistol at the other, the ball missing the man but taking effect in the forehead of the doctor. He was immediately taken to the house of a friend, where, after suffering intensely for some time from the terrible wound, he died.

His home was only twenty miles from the town of Selma, to which place he had gone that day to transact business. We understand that the doctor leaves an affectionate wife behind him, who, in conjunction with all of his connections and friends, will deeply mourn his untimely loss.

BLOODY AFFAIR.—ONE MAN KILLED, AND OTHERS WOUNDED.—The Mount Sterling (Ky.) "Whig" says:—

A most horrible encounter took place in Powell county, on Saturday last, on the land of Harvey Hall, some eight miles from Stanton, between Hall and his sons and Hezekiah Bowen and five of his sons. The difficulty grew out of an old lawsuit between the parties concerning a certain division-fence between their lands. On the day named, the parties met on Hall's land, when commenced one of the bloodiest fights that ever came off in our State. It lasted for

some time, all the parties being engaged in it and promiscuously using guns, knives, &c. Bowen's party had the advantage of preparation and strength of numbers, and therefore did the most damage. Henry Hall, son of Harvey, a young man some nineteen years of age, was killed on the spot by the stabs and thrusts of a knife in the hands of one of the Bowens. Old man Hall was stabbed in the throat, the knife entering the jaw and producing a wound from which he is now lying in a critical condition. He is otherwise wounded with a gun. Marcus Hall, another son of Harvey Hall, was severely stabbed in the back, which will cripple him for a long time, if he recovers at all. Old man Bowen was reported severely wounded.

This is the second bloody encounter that has occurred among our Powell neighbors in the last few weeks.

MURDER OF MR. ALFRED JONES.—The Montgomery (Ala.) "Mail" says:—

The body of Mr. Alfred Jones, a worthy planter residing south of this, was found Sunday morning on the Norman Bridge road, eight or ten miles from town. He was in his buggy, having been killed with a knife, probably by persons who had way-laid him with a knowledge that he had some \$1600 on his person. His horse was found in a neighboring lot, and the buggy, with the body in it, had no doubt been carried from the Mobile to the Norman Bridge road. His watch and one dollar were left on his person.

Mr. Jones had been in this city a few hours previous. It is believed he was way-laid by negroes.

MURDER BY BOYS.—A man named Michael O'Connor, of Memphis, Tenn., recently interfered in a fight in which three boys were engaged, when the boys turned upon him and beat him so severely that he died shortly after.

A BRIDEGROOM MURDERED.—In Kentucky, a man named Roberts was killed at Lockport, Henry county, by another named Downs. Roberts was engaged to be married; and the time appointed for the wedding was the day subsequent to the one upon which he was killed. The minister and guests had assembled at the residence of the bride and waited the coming of the bridegroom. The hour appointed for the performance of the nuptial service had passed, and the assembled company had begun to suspect the young man had played false to his lady-love. Their suspicions, however, were soon dispelled on learning of his death, which turned many glad hearts to weeping.

AFFRAY BETWEEN A HUSBAND AND WIFE.

—Joseph Williams and his wife, of New Bedford, Mass., have been separated for some weeks past; and on several occasions he has sought interviews with her for the purpose of inducing her to live with him again. On Sunday evening he called at the house at which she was staying, and after a few minutes' conversation she accompanied him to a boat-builder's shop where he was employed. About three-quarters of an hour afterward, they both returned to their homes, bearing terrible wounds upon their heads, apparently inflicted with some sharp instrument. Williams' head was severely gashed on the top in ten or twelve places. The woman was more dangerously wounded, having three cuts upon the head, all penetrating through the skull. The man's version of the affair is that after they entered the boat-house he was engaged in splitting kindling-wood for her, when, as he stooped down, she pushed him over and seized the axe he was using. He remembers having received three blows, when he became unconscious. He says he has no recollection of striking his wife. The woman has not recovered sufficiently to give a connected statement of the affray. The most likely theory appears to be that she made the first attack, and that after being struck he seized the axe and struck her several times, leaving her in the shop. It is a matter of wonder how they managed to reach home alone—a distance of about fifty rods—after receiving such wounds. Williams is about fifty years of age, and his wife is forty-seven. They are both intemperate.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG LADY.—Miss Mary Jane Huston inflicted five gashes with a razor upon her throat, after failing in an effort to hang herself in her father's barn, Fairfield township, Westmoreland county, Pa. She was successful in ridding herself of life; but the incentive is a complete mystery, as she never appeared gayer than upon the day of her death.

SUICIDE OF A YOUNG MAN WHOSE MARRIAGE WAS PREVENTED.—At Dalton, Ind., a young fellow shot himself because he could not collect money which he had loaned and upon which he had projected marriage to a lovely female of the aforesaid place.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A HUSBAND.—In New York, Alexander Hamilton, twenty-four years of age, of No. 42 West Twenty-Eighth Street, was arrested on complaint of his wife, Joanna Hamilton, who accuses him of having committed an assault and battery upon herself. The prisoner was required to give bail for his appearance to answer the charge. Yesterday his bondman appeared before Justice Kelly and desired to give Mr. Hamilton up and be released from his bonds.

The justice thereupon committed the prisoner to the cells. As they were about leaving the court-room, Hamilton attempted to jump out of the window to the ground,—a distance of twenty feet,—but was prevented by his wife and an officer. He was then placed in a cell with another prisoner, and left to his meditations.

Shortly after, Hamilton's companion informed the keeper that the young husband was bleeding to death. Hastening to his assistance, the keeper found that Hamilton had cut a vein in his left arm with a case-knife, and was trying hard to bleed to death. A police-surgeon was immediately called, who dressed the wound and placed the young man in a cell by himself, after thoroughly searching him. The wound inflicted is not a serious one. Young Hamilton had written the following letter to his wife:—

MY DEAR WIFE:—Sooner than be confined in this place, I would sacrifice my life. It is sad, on this beautiful day, to pass from this to an unknown world; but I am tired of living. Have me buried by the side of my mother, in the old graveyard in Bridgeport. Whatever things my grandmother has belonging to my mother, I wish her to give them to you. With my best wishes for you and yours, I am your affectionate husband.

ALEX. HAMILTON.

MAD HOG FATAL TO INDIANS.—The *Topeka* (Kansas) "Tribune" says that several hogs, which were bitten by dogs and ran mad from the effects, were picked up and eaten by the Kaw Indians, and the effect on them has, in many instances, been, first a swelling of the body and head, then raving and madness, followed by death. During the earlier stage of this disease the impression was that it was the small-pox.

SCARLET FEVER.—This terrible disease rages fearfully in Steubenville, Ohio, and vicinity. The deaths run from two to five daily; and already have two hundred little ones succumbed to its deadly influence.

FATAL AFFRAY.—At a county-seat election in Falls City, Kansas, two men, named Meck and Davis, were present to preserve order. They soon began to quarrel, and, although separated by friends, managed to fire a number of shots at each other during the afternoon, none of them, however, taking effect. At last, after prowling about town with loaded pistols in search of each other, they met and fired. Both shots took effect, one man dying at once, the other lingering, but past recovery.

MURDER COMMITTED BY A NEGRO.—THE

ASSASSIN BURNED AT THE STAKE.—The "Vicksburg (Miss.) Sun" has come in possession of the following facts in relation to the burning of a negro man at Mr. Woolfolk's plantation on Deer Creek. It seems that the negro thus summarily dealt with was a vicious, self-willed fellow, and, becoming offended at a black woman on the same plantation, walked up to her as she was working in the field and deliberately plunged his knife into her heart. Upon perpetrating this bloody deed he fled to the woods, not, however, before giving several other negroes to understand that their turn would come next, and, after them, two white men living hard by. Dogs were put upon his track, and, after a chase of several hours, he was captured, though not without a desperate struggle, the pursuers being put to all they knew to take him alive. Having securely bound him, they took him back to the plantation to consider what was best to be done in his case. Several highly-respectable gentlemen were present at the council, who concluded that the severest punishment possible should be inflicted upon the black desperado, who had for so trivial a cause taken life, as it might be the means of repressing at once any similar ebullition of passion on the part of other desperate negroes in the neighborhood. They decided to burn him at the stake, which was done in the presence of all the negroes on that and the adjoining plantations, all of whom seemed terrified out of their wits on viewing so awful a scene. The spirit of the doomed negro never was subdued. He died cursing his judges, his last words being that he would "take vengeance on them when they met each other in hell."

MURDER IN SCHUYLKILL COUNTY, PA.—At Glen Carton an altercation arose between James Collier and William Large, about a small piece of ground in their vicinity, in which each claimed the right. Shortly after, while Large was standing in front of his door, Collier, whose house is adjoining, made his appearance, having in his hands a United States musket loaded with large-size shot, which he presented and fired at Large. The shot took effect in his abdomen, entering on the left side and dividing the intestines, which caused death in a few hours after the wound had been inflicted.

WIFE-KILLER SENTENCED.—Frank Wright, convicted in Providence, R. I., of killing his wife, has been sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment in the Rhode Island Penitentiary.

BEAT A NEGRO TO DEATH.—A man named Henderson recently beat a negro to death at Prairie Mount, Miss. He gave him one hundred and seventy blows.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND AT LAWRENCE.—The workmen employed in clearing the ruins of the Pemberton Mill drew off the water from the canal, when they found the body of a woman under a large pile of bricks, whose name was supposed to be Mrs. McCann. She was probably carried down with the falling wall through the ice and drowned. She leaves two or three children.

ATROCIOUS MURDER ON A FLATBOAT.—A NEGRO WOMAN AND HER MASTER KILLED.—The "Vicksburg (Miss.) Whig" contains the following particulars of a horrible crime committed near that city:—

One of the most diabolical murders we have ever been called on to notice was perpetrated on board of a storeboat while lying at Nicholas Landing, near the foot of Diamond Bend, about twenty miles below this city, on Friday night last. The flatboat was known as the A. D. Warson No. 6, and belonged to the gentleman whose name it bore. About half-past eleven o'clock on Friday night, Mr. Warson awoke his negro woman and told her to go forward and wake up the hands to stand watch, which she started to do; but when about midway the boat, Mr. Warson heard her scream, and in a moment afterward heard the report of a gun in the boat. He jumped out of bed, exclaiming to his wife that the woman was killed, and, ere he had proceeded to the door which separates the store from the bedroom, another shot was fired and all was still. He continued on to see what was the matter, but when about the end of the counter he received a shot from some unknown person secreted about the counter, which took effect in his throat, killing him instantly. The negro woman was shot in the left breast, and did not survive a moment. After the commission of the deed, the two men went up on deck through the hatchway, cut the lines loose, and endeavored to shove the boat out in the river. It drifted in again, however, and they returned. As they approached the room where Mrs. Warson was, one cocked a pistol, and, on opening the door, presented it at her. She inquired if they would spare her life and that of her children if she gave them all her money; to which he replied, "Yes." She then gave him between three and four thousand dollars, which he took, and they both went forward in the boat, where they remained about an hour and a half. They then went on deck again, and made a second attempt to shove the boat out in the stream, but, failing to do so, unshipped the oars and threw the skiff-oars overboard, then got in a skiff and rowed off.

The storeboat was towed up to this city by the ferry-boat on Sunday morning, and the bodies buried. Although the boat was lying only about twenty-five steps from Mr.

Nicholas's house, none of them heard any thing of it, and one of the hands on the boat did not awake until the next morning. The boat was from Memphis, where Mr. Warson has resided for about seventeen years. He leaves a wife and three interesting children.

Two brothers living about Warrenton, Lewis and David Castleman, were arrested on Saturday on suspicion of having committed the deed, and were brought up to this city yesterday. Mrs. Warson recognised them in a large crowd, and pointed out Lewis as the one to whom she had given the money. They were then taken to jail, to await a requisition from the Governor of Louisiana, when they will be removed to Richmond for trial.

A SINGULAR and sad affair happened the other day at Buffalo. A family arrived there, consisting of a man, his wife, and two children. Both the man and the woman were insane; and both exhibited very nearly the same symptoms, their minds tending to similar hallucinations, and their irrational conversation being upon much the same subjects. It was supposed that they had taken some noxious drugs. They were both conveyed to the insane-asylum, and precautions taken to prevent them from injuring themselves or others. In spite of these, however, the man wrenched an iron handle from his door and managed to cut his throat with it, so that he died from the loss of blood. The woman, in one of her lucid moments, said they came from Kentucky, but could not tell the town or county of her residence.

CRUEL DEATH IN MANCHESTER, N.H.—The "Mirror" of that place says, Miss Mary Thorne, who is well recollected in this city as keeping a confectionery-store on Pleasant Street for many years, died last night, at the residence of J. V. Daniels, at Hallsville. She was a conscientious, well-minded woman, and a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. In her business she had accumulated several hundred dollars. She was taken sick about a year ago, and it was proposed for her to go to a water-cure establishment in Massachusetts. She did so, in company with her sister, who works in the mills in this city. After staying there one night, the sister and the physician of the water-cure had a consultation, resulting in his giving a certificate that Mary was insane; and she was taken to an insane-asylum in Massachusetts, where she remained three months. Her friends in Candia, in this State, did not know where she was, except a cousin, as she said. At the expiration of three months, she was taken to the asylum at Concord, in this State, where she stayed some three weeks, when her friends in Candia and

Deerfield heard of it, and got her out. She said that while at the former asylum, when she would tell the superintendent and attendants that she was no more insane than they were, they would say to one another, "That is the way the insane always act: it is a species of insanity." At Concord her treatment was good; and she said Dr. Bancroft told her plainly that he did not consider her insane. Her treatment wore upon her previously-enfeebled constitution, and she has wasted away gradually, in sound mind, filled with grief for the inhumanity that had been exhibited to her, till at last life wore itself away. Those where she has lived, and those who have seen the most of her, except her sister, consider that she was never insane, and that death was hastened on by the charge of insanity. She expressed repeatedly that she was being brought to her grave on account of her cruel treatment.

HORRIBLE DEPRAVITY.—A shocking case of gross depravity of heart has come to light at Strafford, Vermont. It appears that a man named John Roberts, a resident of that town, himself the husband of a second wife, and the father of grown-up children, managed to seduce the newly-married wife of one of his sons, with whom he was guilty of incest. The husband gained a knowledge of the horrible outrage perpetrated by his father, and taxed him with it, when the latter consented to pay his son two hundred dollars "hush-money."

The loss of so large a sum, and the fear that yet more would be extorted from him, preyed heavily upon the mind of the guilty man, and a few days ago he rose early from his bed, and, procuring a razor, began to lay bare the throat of his wife, with the intention of killing her, when she fled. The monster then drew the blade across his own throat, inflicting a ghastly wound, and in that condition, with the blood streaming down his body, pursued his wife into a distant room, and was in the act of drawing her from beneath a bed where she had sought refuge, when he fainted from loss of blood. At last accounts, he was yet alive, though no hopes were cutertained of his recovery.

KILLED BY CARELESSLY HANDLING A GUN.—A lad of sixteen, named Jerome Price, killed himself near Kendalville, Noble co., Indiana, by carelessly handling his gun while hunting. He had laid it down on a log with the breech on the ground, while he was resting, and when he took it up he caught the muzzle with his hand, and dragged it toward him, striking the lock against the log and discharging the load into his breast. He died in a few moments.

RESIGNED A CONSULSHIP.—Mr. Smith, of Mississippi, has resigned the Consulship-General at Constantinople, in consequence, it is said, of the expense of the position being \$4500, while he is only allowed \$3000 with which to support the dignity of the office.

RESIGNATION OF AN OLD BANK-PRESIDENT.—George Beach resigned the Presidency of the Phoenix Bank, Hartford. He had been cashier and president for forty-six years.

A CHILD KEPT IN A CARPET-BAG TEN WEEKS.—The "Johnstown (Pa.) Echo" relates a strange story of a young woman who concealed her offspring in a carpet-bag immediately after its birth, where it was discovered ten weeks after, by a gentleman with whom she was living. The girl was arrested, and confessed the maternity of the child, and acknowledged that she had put it in the bag herself and kept it there. She is said to be a simple-minded creature, and probably could not bear to part with the infant, although dead.

EXTENSIVE POCKET-PICKING.—A gang of pickpockets made a descent upon Lancaster City, Pa., and succeeded in making the following robberies: David Landis lost \$901; Isaac Miller, \$1510; James Passmore, \$1000; Mr. Denlinger, \$2100. Notes and other valuable papers, amounting to some \$15,000, were also stolen. An Englishman, about forty years of age, giving the name John R. Froderberry, was arrested on suspicion of being one of the thieves.

SENTENCED FOR ABOLITION SENTIMENTS.—A man named George Hickman has been sentenced to the chain-gang at Memphis, Tenn., one hundred and three days, for expressing abolition sentiments.

VERDICT AGAINST THE CITY OF BOSTON.—In the Superior Court at Boston, Mrs. Henry H. Morse recovered a verdict of one thousand dollars against the city for injuries sustained by slipping upon the ice on the sidewalk in Harrison Avenue.

MARYLAND LAW AGAINST MARRYING OUT OF THE STATE WITHOUT LICENSE.—The new Maryland code, on page 238, says, "That if any person belonging to this State shall go out of this State, and there marry with any person belonging to this State, without license or publication, each of the said parties, on conviction, shall be fined one hundred dollars."

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF A MISER.—Michael Baird, who lived near Little York, Pa., was a miser. His father left a valuable farm of five hundred acres in the vicinity of York, with some farming and household ar-

ticles. Michael kept a tavern a number of years, married, and raised four children. He accumulated an immense estate, which he clung to so tenaciously that he never afforded a dollar for the education of his children. He never was known to lay out one dollar in cash for any article he might be in need of: he would either do without it, or find some person who would barter for something which he could not conveniently sell for money. He farmed largely, and kept a large distillery, which he supplied entirely with his own grain. He kept a team for the conveyance of his whiskey to Baltimore, which, when he could not sell for money to suit him, he bartered for necessaries for his family and tavern. In this way he amassed an estate worth \$400,000. Such was his attachment to money that he was never known to credit a single dollar to any man. Upon the best mortgage as security that could be given he would not lend a cent. He never vested a dollar in public funds; neither would he keep the notes of any bank longer than until he could get them changed. He deposited his specie in a large iron chest until it would hold no more. He then provided a strong iron-hooped barrel, which he also filled. After his death, his strong boxes yielded \$250,000 in gold and silver. The cause of his death was as remarkable as the course of his life. A gentleman from Virginia offered him twelve dollars a bushel for one hundred and ten bushels of cloverseed; but he would not sell for less than thirteen dollars, and they did not agree. The seed was afterward sent to Philadelphia, where it was sold for seven dollars per bushel, and brought in the whole five hundred and fifty dollars less than the Virginian had offered for it. On receiving an account of his sale, he walked through his farm, went to his distillery and gave directions to his people, and then went to his wagon-house and hung himself.

TOO MUCH STUDY.—The school committee have forbidden the assignment of lessons for study out of school in the Boston schools for girls. The city physician had become convinced of the alarming evils resulting from such studies.

WILL OF DANIEL FANSHAW, OF NEW YORK.—The estate of deceased is estimated at about \$250,000, the principal part of it being real property in the region of Yorkville and the Central Park. The will gives the house of deceased and nineteen lots of ground to the widow for her natural life; the same after her death to be divided into eight equal parts and distributed as follows: One part to the American Tract Society, one to the American and Foreign Christian Union, one to the Seamen's Friend Society, two to the establishment of a Dutch Reformed church in Yorkville, and one to the Women's Hos-

pital Home. The testator leaves his place of business to his son, together with some lots on Third Avenue, worth \$60,000. He bequeathes about \$20,000 each to his own daughters, and makes several smaller bequests to distant relatives.

STONE FROM NAPOLEON'S TOMB FOR THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The United States Consul at St. Helena has procured a stone from the tomb of Napoleon for the Washington Monument. It was transferred by the authorities with considerable ceremony, and was put on board the United States steamer *Mystic*, which left, January 4, for the coast of Africa, and would probably be transferred to the United States store-ship *Relief*, bound home. It is enclosed under the seals of the United States and accompanied by papers of identification. It will receive a fitting inscription after its arrival.

INTERESTING DECISION.—By the laws of Pennsylvania, incorporated companies of other States are excluded from holding absolute ground-rent deeds on real estate there. In an action brought before Justice Thompson, in Philadelphia, by the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company of Newark, to recover rent alleged to be due to them from Mr. James L. Lord, of that city, a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

HOMESPUN IN DEMAND.—The "Richmond Dispatch" says that homespun cloths are becoming so fashionable with business-men in Virginia that the factories in different parts of the State find it impossible, with their present facilities, to fill the numerous orders that pour in upon them.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR MARCH.—During the month of March, forty-three American vessels were reported totally lost and missing, as follows: Three steamers, seven ships, twelve barks, five brigs, fourteen schooners, and one sloop; two abandoned, six sunk by collision, one capsized, and seven missing. The value of these vessels is estimated at \$720,000, exclusive of their cargoes. There were some eighty-one persons in the missing vessels.

EXCITEMENT IN ENTERPRISE, MISS.—Two book-pedlars, suspected of being abolition emissaries, were arrested in Enterprise, Mississippi, brought for trial before the local authorities, and acquitted. The result has created the greatest excitement in that place. One of the jurymen, Mr. John Cochran, who is a merchant and citizen of Enterprise, was hung in effigy; and Judge Bird, who acted as counsel for the accused on trial, was presented with a petition, signed by a number of citizens, requesting him to resign the office of Mayor of the town, which he holds.

"LOVE RULES THE COURT."—A jury in Texas acquitted a man on a charge of horse-stealing, although the crime was clearly proved against him, simply because he stole the horse for the purpose of cloping with his sweetheart, who was present in court during the trial, and waiting to marry him if acquitted.

DANGER OF MEDDLING WITH FIRE-ARMS.—In Vinalhaven, Me., a young lady, aged seventeen, the daughter of Captain Henry Smith, was killed, under the following circumstances. A German pedlar was stopping at the house; and in the course of the evening a son of Captain Smith produced a pair of pistols and amused himself by snapping caps on one of them. The German took up the other, supposing it not to be loaded, and playfully snapped it at the girl. It exploded, sending the two bullets with which it was loaded through her heart. She died instantly. Miss Smith was a young lady of much worth.

TEN MILLIONS FOR LOWER CALIFORNIA.—It appears by the instructions given to Mr. McLane, communicated to the United States Senate by the President, that the minister was authorized to offer \$10,000,000 for Lower California, and the right of way from the Rio Grande to Mazatlan, and from Arizona to Guaymas. But the negotiation fell through.

DELINQUENT SHERIFFS.—The sheriffs of Virginia are delinquent in paying in the State taxes in the amount of \$488,000. Only eighteen in the whole State have paid in full.

DIVORCES IN KANSAS.—The Kansas Legislature granted one hundred and fifty bills of divorce in forty days.

A GIRL FOUR YEARS OF AGE MURDERED BY A BOY OF FIFTEEN.—A boy, named F. Horton, aged fifteen years, is confined in the Troy jail, says the "Utica (N.Y.) Observer," on the charge of murdering Martha J. Horton, a child about four years of age, by pounding her with a stick and stamping upon her with his feet. The parties lived at Poestenkill, a few miles from Troy, in the neighborhood known as "Oak Hill," in the family of Mr. Martin Wheeler.

THE CATTLE-DISTEMPER IN MASSACHUSETTS.—The malignant disorder which attacked the herds of Mr. Cheney and his neighbors at North Brookfield continues its ravages. It has appeared in Spencer; and much alarm is felt in the adjoining towns lest it attack them in turn.

THE LEGISLATURE OF MISSISSIPPI raised the taxes to seventy-five cents on each negro,

instead of forty, as heretofore; twenty cents on each one thousand dollars' worth of land, instead of sixteen cents; thus nearly doubling the tax on slaves, and increasing that on lands twenty-five per cent.

A WOMAN OUTRAGED AND ROBBED.—In Cincinnati, says a paper of that city, Officers Mitchell and Fletcher arrested two men, named Joseph Stephens and Clements Rossman, who were participants in an outrage of the most heinous character. They were examined by Judge Lowe. Although a week has elapsed since the infernal outrage was committed, the young woman bears marks of brutal violence on her countenance, having both her eyes blacked and her whole face badly battered up. The facts, as learned from the evidence, are as follows:—

A German woman, named Ida Haberthur, arrived in this city from Greensburg, Indiana. She was a stranger here, and her object was to seek employment as a domestic. Shortly after her arrival at the depot, she was met by a German, who got into conversation with her, asking her various questions. He told her that he was looking for a girl for his father, who lived near the city, and if she would accept he would take her there immediately. The poor victim, thinking him a friend and rejoiced at her good luck, gladly accepted. He soon called for an express-wagon, and the three started for her intended home. They passed out of the city to Warsaw Hill, a short distance from the toll-gate. Here they met Rossman and Stephens. She was asked to get out and walk, as the house was a short distance through the woods. When in a retired spot, she was knocked down by one of the four. Her screams for help were soon stifled, and the villain soon accomplished his purpose. In attempting to get up, Stephens came up and knocked her down. He, in turn, outraged her person; and, when leaving her, he put his hand in her bosom and took something like ten dollars.—all the little money she had in the world. She next resisted the embraces of Rossman; but she became almost unconscious of what was done from that time, until she found herself alone. As soon as her strength would permit of her walking, she returned to the city, which she did not reach until after dark. Not knowing anybody in the city, she knew not where to go: she spent the night in an outhouse. The next morning she returned to the scene of her disaster to find her shawl, which she in her fright had left behind, but it was not to be found. She was met by a number of persons on her return to the city, who were attracted by the bruises on her face and asked her what was the matter. She made no reply, fearing to put her trust in anybody. She was met by a German named Wilde, who induced her to confide in him. He took her

to his house, and informed the police of the facts, who succeeded in arresting two of the party. At their examination, she immediately recognised them.

Stephens, after his arrest, stated that he and Rossman had been on a spree together, and had participated in the outrage. They were held to bail in the sum of \$1500 each, to answer the charge of rape at the next term of the Court of Common Pleas; also, \$500 each, to answer the charge of robbery.

POISONED BY WHITE LEAD.—In Fond du Lac county, Wis., hundreds of people were attacked with a disease which was supposed to be epidemic. The symptoms were intense pain through the lower part of the stomach and bowels, and it terminated fatally in a large number of cases. It was finally ascertained that the miller of a flouring-mill in the neighborhood, under the impression that the grooves in the stones were too deep, was in the practice of filling them up with a preparation of white lead, and, when it wore or came out, of refilling as occasion required.

DYING FROM PNEUMONIA.—The "Milledgeville (Ga.) Recorder" learns that pneumonia prevails to an alarming extent in Southwestern Georgia. That paper says:—

A gentleman in the vicinity of Milledgeville, who plants in Dougherty county, tells us he has lost as many as fifteen valuable slaves, and that a neighbor, with not a very large force, has lost nine. The disease attacks them with a severe chill, followed by a high fever, which takes the patient off in from one to three days. The best medical attention has not as yet succeeded in arresting it.

DIED WHILE WHIPPING A BOY.—While an old teacher, named Orin Carpenter, was whipping a pupil in a school-house in Alleghany county, Pa., he dropped down dead. The excitement and over-exertion were too much for him.

DEATH OF AN OLD MOBILE MERCHANT.—Died, at Bowdon, England, John B. Toulmin, Esq., one of the oldest and most esteemed merchants of Mobile, at the advanced age of seventy-two years. For the last ten years of his life he had retired from active business, and had been in failing health for a considerable period. He was a man of fine business capacity, strict integrity, and great moral worth.

He was the father of Mr. Morton Toulmin, of the firm of Toulmin, Voorhees & Co., of that city.

DEATH OF SAMUEL GEER, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Mr. Samuel Geerdied at Fredonia, N.Y., in the ninety-seventh year of his age. He was born at Preston, near New London, Conn., and was about seventeen years of age

when Arnold destroyed Groton. He was the next year drafted into the Revolutionary service, but his father took his place as a substitute. In 1787 he removed to Paris, Oneida county, N.Y., and from thence, in 1806, to Chautauqua county, where he has resided ever since. He was a volunteer in the last war with England, and was in service, at different times, from August, 1814, to 1815.

DEATH OF DANIEL DUNHAM, A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Daniel Dunham died, in Mexico, Oswego county, N.Y., at the advanced age of ninety-eight years and seven days. He was a participant in the battles of Bunker Hill and Camden and at the siege of Yorktown, and was one of the forlorn hope that first crossed the Delaware below Taylorsville, amid the floating ice, and surprised the Hessian forces. He never was confined to his bed but one day; and that was the day previous to his decease.

CANNIBALISM IN MINNESOTA.—SIX PEOPLE MURDERED AND EATEN.—The Red River "Nor'wester" says:—Detailed accounts of a case of cannibalism have lately been received. The victims were six in number,—a Salteaux Indian, and his wife and four children,—and the cannibal one of the youngest members of the family.

Incredible as it may appear, the tale has been confirmed by too many to leave any doubt as to its correctness. The most reliable version is as follows:—About the beginning of March, a Salteaux named Kewa-kie-sick, who was wintering near Lac des Roseaux, went a short distance south of "Dawson's track" to hunt moose. On his way he noticed in the snow the trail of Indians, who appeared to have been catching rabbits; and, while following along to visit them, he was startled by finding an Indian woman lying dead near the track. Her remains were so horribly mutilated as to lead him at once to suspect a case of cannibalism. To all appearance, she had been sitting snaring rabbits, when she was killed by being shot through the back of the head. The skin of her arms had been torn off by the murderer to be devoured. A short distance farther on the hunter saw a boy named Shawy-gonaish, sitting by a little fire. He was about ten or twelve years of age, and had been cooking something which had the appearance of human flesh. After a brief conversation, the hunter became convinced that the young wretch before him was the cannibal, and would have at once tomahawked him, but forbore, lest in that event he himself should be accused of the cannibalism.

Leaving the boy at the fire, therefore, Kewa-kie-sick proceeded to a tent close by; and here a still more frightful scene met his gaze.

Inside lay the bodies of an elderly Indian and four of his children,—all of whom had been murdered. The father had evidently been shot while sitting in the tent; and it is supposed that he must have been the first victim. Portions of some of the bodies were cut away; and from their decayed appearance the hunter concluded that the murders had been perpetrated several days previously, and that in the mean time the boy had been living on the flesh!

That a boy so young should thus be able to butcher so many people can only be accounted for by the superstitious dread with which the Indians regard a "Windigoo," or man-eater.

In the present case, the murderer could not have been urged to the commission of his crime by starvation. When the atrocity became noised among the tribes, Shawy-gonaish was hunted from place to place; and at length, being found at the Lake of the Woods, he was chased into the woods and shot by his uncle.

SUNDAY, APRIL 1.

FINANCES OF CONNECTICUT.—The message of the Governor of Connecticut gives the receipts into the Treasury of the State for the year ending April 1, as follows:—

For dividends on bank-stocks.....	\$26,470.00
For taxes from towns.....	117,686.04
For taxes from railroads.....	18,420.85
For taxes from savings-banks.....	44,147.51
For taxes on stocks of non-residents.....	10,765.30
From other sources.....	21,954.86
For bills payable.....	50,000.00
Total.....	\$302,100.00

The expenditures were:—

State expenses and interest.....	\$222,270.95
Bills payable.....	65,000.00
	—287,270.95

Cash in Treasury..... \$14,889.05

The expenses of the year are \$19,934.38 less than those of the preceding year. The indebtedness of the State, after deducting the amount in the Treasury, and \$968.31 due from the towns, is \$34,142.04.

There are 73 banks in the State, with an aggregate capital of..... \$21,626,167
A circulation of..... 7,703,996
Deposits amounting to..... 5,403,540
Specie amounting to..... 950,138
Specie funds deposited in Boston and New York for the redemption of their bills... 2,935,054

The whole length of railroads built within the State is 602 miles, constructed at a cost of \$29,831,532.04, of which \$18,727,717.31 has been paid in. The gross income has been \$3,527,903.79, which is an increase of \$409,921.64. The net income has been \$1,221,797.51, or four per cent. on the cost, showing an increase of \$175,392.59.

RATIFICATION OF THE CASS-HERRAN TREATY.—The Washington "Constitution" of the

day makes the official announcement that information has been received at the Department of State that the Cass-Herran treaty between the United States and New Granada, providing for the adjustment and payment of claims of our citizens on account of injuries received in the Panama riots in 1856, has been ratified by the New-Granadian Government.

AFFECTING INCIDENT.—BAPTISM OF A DYING GIRL.—This day, in Albany, N.Y., several young people were baptized at Rev. Dr. Magoon's church. The first person baptized was a young girl, perhaps sixteen years old, in the last stage of consumption. She was literally arrayed in her grave-clothes: it being understood that the white robe in which she was baptized was to be worn by her when she was placed in her coffin.

She obtained her mother's permission to be baptized, and then acquainted the pastor with her desire. She was brought to the pool in the arms of her uncle, attended by her mother, and lifted into the arms of the pastor, who gently immersed her head, after repeating the usual words. The scene was very affecting, causing some of the spectators to sob with emotion.

She was so far gone that it was feared she might expire during the ceremony: yet after it was performed she expressed a wish to be brought to the church in the afternoon, to partake of the Lord's Supper,—which was granted. After the supper, when in another room, she sang the doxology "Praise God," and when, in her carriage, Dr. Magoon asked her how she felt, she whispered, "I have fought a good fight."

DEATH OF ISAAC TOWNSEND.—In New York, this day, Mr. Isaac Townsend, a wealthy retired merchant, died, at his residence in West Twenty-Fifth Street, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

STABBING-AFFRAY.—REVENGE FOR A MURDERED BROTHER.—This day, at Vicksburg, Miss., a stabbing-affair occurred on Mulberry Street, near the bar-room of John Reine, in the afternoon, between Matt Deyare and a man named Shanehan. It seems that Shanehan killed Deyare's brother, at some place in Missouri, about four years ago, and was tried and acquitted. The latter met the former at Vicksburg, this day, and followed him until he got an opportunity, when he stabbed him in the neck, cutting the jugular vein. The wound, it is thought, will prove fatal. Deyare made his escape.

FIRE AT DANVILLE, PA.—This day, in Danville, Pa., the Mansion House, Scoth's restaurant, Brown's saloon, Savage's jewelry-establishment, and Doran's tailor-shop were

destroyed by fire. Loss, \$15,000; partially insured. Fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

THE OLDEST MAN IN THE UNITED STATES DEAD.—This day, Manuel Pinto died at Sar Benito, California, having just passed his one hundred and twentieth birthday.

ALBANY (N.Y.) NOMINATIONS.—The Democrats nominated, this day, in Albany N.Y., for Mayor, George H. Thatcher; Recorder, Charles Austin; Police-Justice, John O. Cole; Justice of Justices' Court, John J. Gallup; Assessor, James Boyle.

The "Hard" section of the Democracy nominated for Mayor, Hiram Perry; Recorder, Matthew McMahon; Police-Justice, John O. Cole; Justice of Justices' Court, J. W. Mattice; Assessor, J. W. Blanchard; City Superintendent, N.D., M. Dugan; City Superintendent, S.D., C. McCluskey.

SHOCKING MURDER IN VIRGINIA.—This day, a cruel and deliberate murder was committed, in Floyd county, Va., by a man named Ambrose Cox. A correspondent of the Wytheville "Times" gives the subjoined particulars of the affair:—

Capt. Luke Cox, the father of Ambrose, had recently divided a piece of land between his two daughters, one of whom had married a gentleman by the name of Moore. Ambrose became angry, it is said, on hearing of the division, and swore that Moore should never enjoy any of the advantages of the land,—that he would shoot him, and put an end to it at once. These threats were made coolly and deliberately and at different times, and a few days ago he determined to carry them into effect. He invited a brother-in-law of his, in presence of two witnesses, to go home with him that night, and remarked that he "intended raising the devil on the creek that night." He visited Moore's house, and the family, seeing him coming with his rifle on his shoulder, and knowing of his threats, barred the door against him. He knocked, and they refused to admit him: he thereupon forced the door, and, taking aim at Moore, shot him through the heart. Moore's wife sprang before him, and he actually fired over her shoulder. He then proceeded to load his gun, after which he went away. He was arrested the next day, and is now confined in Floyd jail. Mr. Moore died in the course of an hour. Cox has shot at men before, and stabbed others,—among them members of his own family, not excepting his father, whom he has maltreated time and again.

BRUTAL MURDER AT ALBANY.—Another brutal murder, growing out of the late strike of the moulders of Albany, was perpetrated this day. The victim was a moulder named

Michael Burke, an employe at the Eagle Foundry. The murderer is a "striker" named Terence Leavy. Leavy seized Burke as he was returning home from his work, and inflicted four stabs,—one in the temple, one in the eye, one in the shoulder, and the last and fatal one in the heart. When the officers attempted to arrest Leavy, he drew a knife upon them; and it became necessary to call several persons to their assistance before the desperado could be overpowered. Leavy is now in jail. This is the fifth outrage, noticed by the Albany papers, growing out of the moulders' strike in that city.

THE SLAVER ORION.—In Boston, this day, Morgan, Chamberlain, and Dunning, late officers of the bark Orion, an alleged slaver, were held in \$5000 each for trial.

MUTINY AND MURDER.—This day, the whaling-schooner Rienzi, of Provincetown, on the south side of Porto Rico, fell in with a brig of about three hundred tons, abandoned, with all sail set, having on board a large quantity of provisions and rum, and otherwise fitted for a slaver. Bullet-holes were found in the doors in the cabin, which apartment was much disfigured, as if an affray had taken place. She had no papers, colors, or any thing on board whereby she could be identified. She afterward proved to be the brig Don Juan, (Spanish,) having been the scene of murder and piracy, near the island of St. Thomas, for the sum of \$30,000 which the captain had on board for the purposes of the slave-trade. Eight of the crew were discovered at Havana, and put in prison. There were found upon their persons from seventy to eighty doubloons each. Five were found at Porto Rico; four had embarked for Cadiz; and four were supposed, from their description, to be in the city of New York.

MONDAY, APRIL 2.

AFFRAY IN NEWARK, N.J.—MAN KILLED BY STABBING.—In Newark, N.J., this day, about eleven o'clock at night, a scuffle took place in South Market Street, opposite the Globe Foundry, between two men, named John Masterson and Herman Volker, in which the latter drew a large dirk-knife and plunged it into the abdomen of Masterson, inflicting wounds from which he afterward died. A Newark paper says:—

The circumstances, as detailed by a reliable witness, are as follows. Masterson, who is in the employ of Mr. Abraham Turbet, corner of Madison and Downing Streets, in the Fifth Ward, had been engaged during the day in moving furniture with a horse and wagon, and in the evening entered the beer-saloon of Carl Grunewalder, No. 161 South

Market Street, nearly opposite Adams, in company with a friend, and indulged pretty freely in "refreshments." Other parties were playing games at bagatelle, for drinks, in this saloon, when two of the ivory balls were discovered by one of the players to be missing. Masterson, who sat close by, was suspected of concealing the missing balls in his pocket. Mrs. Grunewalder indignantly charged him with the larceny, which the former stoutly denied, and endeavored to push the woman away from him. Mrs. G. then struck Masterson in the face several times with her fist. Excitement ensued, which brought several friends of the landlady to her assistance. A general melee followed, in which Masterson received a severe pummelling, during which one of the party (Volker) was observed to brandish a knife. Finally, the friends of Masterson advised him to leave the premises, and accompanied him to his residence, where, maddened with rage at the beating he had received, he broke loose from his friends and ran in the direction of the scene of the previous affray. It was then near eleven o'clock. In returning, Masterson met two young men, (one of them Volker,) opposite the foundry in South Market Street, and, having previously armed himself with two brickbats, was in the act of accosting them as his assailants, when he suddenly recognised, as he supposed, a friend, and dropped the brickbats. The friends of Masterson, who were in search of him, then came up, and sought to tear him away, telling him that one of the men had a knife, and that his life was in danger. Masterson persisted, finally clinching with Volker, and then took to his heels. Volker pursued, and soon overtook him, when, seizing his victim by the collar with one hand, he plunged the knife with the other into his abdomen. An alarm being given, Constable Goerke and Policemen Tyrrel, Dayton, and McCormick came up, and removed the wounded man to Dr. Osborn's office, in Ferry Street, who, with the assistance of Dr. Dodd, dressed his wound. The bowels protruded to a frightful extent, nine punctures being found upon them. Masterson was afterward removed to the police-station. Volker was formerly a policeman.

THE PORTLAND (OREGON) MUNICIPAL ELECTION came off this day, resulting in the election of an Opposition Mayor and Treasurer, and the remainder Democratic.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS received this day, from the city of San Francisco, a grand public reception, at the largest hall in the city. The United States officers, both civil and military, with the foreign consuls and State authorities, participated in the ceremonies.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—This day, at three o'clock in the morning, the house of Asa Warren, of Naples, Maine, took fire and was entirely consumed. Mr. Warren, having removed his wife, daughter, and infant, returned to rescue his son, a boy eight years old; but both perished. From appearances, it seems that he reached the room where the child was, and, after arousing him, attempted to save his books, which were in the same room; but the flames cut off their egress. In making her escape, the daughter was considerably burned about the head.

FORMING A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT IN ARIZONA BY A CONVENTION.—This day, a convention to form a provisional Government for Arizona, consisting of thirty-one delegates, representing all parties of the Territory, met at Tucson, and organized by electing James A. Lucas Chairman. In speaking of this convention, a correspondent of the "Herald" says:—

The movement originated with the citizens of Eastern Arizona, who arranged all the preliminaries, fixed the time and place for holding the deliberations of the convention, and even arranged the ratio of representation, on a basis, of course, which left Western Arizona in a considerable minority. The object of the establishment of a provisional Government was only a temporary measure adapted for present relief, designed to continue only till they were provided by Congress with a Government. A Constitution was adopted, which made the boundaries the same as those in the bill before Congress, viz.: ninety thousand square miles. There was to be a Senate and House of Representatives. The sessions were not to continue more than thirty days,—the members to be elected for one year,—the Senate to consist of nine, the House of eighteen, members. Thirty days' residence were required to vote, and six months to hold office. The first Governor was chosen by the Convention, afterward to be elected by the people,—the term of his office to be one year.

The Governor is invested with absolute veto-power over all and every act of the Territorial Legislature, from which there is no appeal. He is made commander-in-chief of the militia, may grant pardons for offences against the laws of the Territory, and is otherwise invested with the usual authority of executive officers. He is also empowered to appoint, by advice and consent of the Senate, a Lieutenant-Governor, who shall succeed to the duties of the office of Governor in case of a vacancy by death or resignation. He is also invested with the appointment of a Secretary of State, a Comptroller, a Treasurer, Marshal, three District Judges, Attorney-General, and Prosecuting Attorney for each district.

The Legislature is expressly forbidden to

levy a direct tax upon the people of the Territory. Dr. L. S. Owings, of Mesilla, was elected Governor. The Convention adjourned to meet next day.

SIX CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—This day, in Orion, Richmond county, Wis., the house of Mrs. Ragan, while she was absent overnight at a neighbor's, was burned to the ground, and six children perished in the flames. The oldest was eleven years of age. They were all the children she had. Mrs. Ragan lost her husband about three months ago.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—In Toledo, Ohio, this day, the Central Republican ticket, with the exception of one councilman, one assessor, and one constable, was elected by average majorities of one hundred and seventy.

IN CINCINNATI, this day, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by an average majority of seven hundred. The Democrats elect nine councilmen, and the Republicans eight.

IN DUBUQUE, IOWA, this day, the Opposition elected their mayor, marshal, and five councilmen, and the Democrats one councilman and the balance of the city officers.

IN ST. LOUIS, this day, the Republicans carried five wards, and the Democrats three, for councilmen. There were no party nominations in the other two wards, from which the Independent candidates are elected,

DUEL.—This day, a duel with swords was fought at the Metairie Ridge, near New Orleans, between Mr. Manuel Blasco, Jr., a custom-house officer, and Mr. Laborde, a clerk in an importing-house. The affair ended in Mr. Laborde's receiving a serious wound in the left side, just above the hip. The difficulty was said to have originated in a business misunderstanding.

BEATEN TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, Peter Hall, a ship-caulker, was beaten to death at No. 514 Water Street, by an acquaintance named Patrick Murphy.

LIBEL FOR DIVORCE.—This day, in the Supreme Court of Boston, a libel was presented from George H. Sprague, asking for a divorce from his wife, Mary Ellen Sprague. The woman is the "Mrs. Nelly Sprague" whose vagaries and eccentricities have recently furnished several items for the papers. The libel alleges that the parties were married on the 19th of October last, and that the woman committed adultery with Albert B. Hall, of Augusta, Maine, at Island Pond,

Vermont, on the 14th of March, and at Chicago, on the 18th of March, at which time the parties were found living together. There was no appearance for the defence, and the counsel for the husband stated that the wife was sent to the insane-asylum at Somerville.

THE ARKANSAS DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met at Little Rock, this day, and nominated H. Johnson, editor of "The True Democrat," a violent opponent of Douglas, for Governor, and W. W. Floyd, T. T. Courell, G. W. Taylor, and W. W. Leake, for Electors. Eight delegates to Charleston were also elected. The Committee on Resolutions made a report favoring the doctrine of squatter-sovereignty, which was at once unanimously voted down. The resolutions advocating the Congressional protection of slavery in the Territories was passed by a large majority.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION was held at Galveston, this day. The delegates were instructed to withdraw from the Charleston Convention if the two-thirds rule was not adopted.

STABBING-AFFRAY.—A DESPERATE FELLOW.—In New York, on the night of this day, a difficulty took place at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Thirty-First Street, between two men, named Christopher Cox and John Sarrocka, when the former drew a dirk-knife from his pocket and stabbed his adversary in several places about the body. The cries of the wounded man's wife brought Policeman Miller, of the Twentieth Precinct, to the scene of the conflict, when a desperate struggle ensued between the officer and the assailant. Cox made several attempts to dispatch the policeman with his long-bladed knife, but Miller managed to elude the thrusts and cuts that were directed toward him, and finally, by a well-aimed blow of his club, brought the desperado to the ground. The officer's coat and vest were cut in several places; but luckily he sustained no further damage.

SERIOUS, AND PERHAPS FATAL, STABBING-AFFRAY.—An affray occurred in a boarding-house, kept by James Fallen, in New York, about eleven o'clock on the night of this day, in which a man named John Jones was dangerously stabbed by a man named James Levin. Jones was in bed, and Levin, who did not board there, came into the house and requested Jones to get up, as he wished to speak to him on business of importance. Jones dressed, and both descended into the yard, where hard words were made use of, and Levin stabbed Jones with a knife in different parts of the body. A young man, named Joseph Conroy, having been attracted to the spot by the noise, seized a copper

kettle and dealt Levin a severe blow on the head, thus putting a stop to further violence. Jones was taken into the house and attended to by physicians. Levin ran toward the Navy-Yard, and was soon after arrested in a saloon in Hudson Avenue.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN MICHIGAN took place with the following result on this day:—

In Ann Arbor, the Republicans elected their Mayor and most of the city officers by increased majorities.

At Adrian, the Republicans elected their Mayor by ninety majority.

At Grand Rapids, M. L. Sweet, Republican, for Mayor, was elected by fifteen majority.

At Jackson, the Republican candidate for Mayor was elected by about thirty majority.

At Owasso, Amos Gould, Democrat, for Mayor, had two hundred majority.

At Ypsilanti, Fallet, Democrat, for Mayor, had over one hundred majority.

At Niles, the Democrats elected their entire ticket by fifty majority.

At Pontiac, the entire Democratic ticket was elected by from ten to eighty majority.

At Flint, Cold Water, and Hillsdale, the Republicans elected their entire tickets.

THE CONNECTICUT ELECTION took place this day. The Republicans elected their whole State ticket. The following were the candidates and the votes each received:—

Governor, Buckingham, (Rep.) 44,458; Seymour, (Dem.) 43,917; Scattering, 10; Buckingham's plurality, 541.

Lieut.-Governor, Catlin, (Rep.) 44,453; English, (Dem.) 43,840; Scattering, 6; Catlin's plurality, 613.

Secretary, Boyd, (Rep.) 44,166; Stevens, (Dem.) 43,835; Scattering, 9; Boyd's plurality, 231.

Treasurer, Hendee, (Rep.) 44,517; Kingsbury, (Dem.) 43,791; Scattering, 1; Hendee's plurality, 726.

Controller, Buell, (Rep.) 44,336; Taylor, (Dem.) 43,859; Scattering, 9; Buell's plurality, 479.

The official vote for Governor by counties is as follows:—

	Buckingham.	Seymour.	Scat.
Hartford county.....	8753	8972	4
New Haven county.....	8709	9765	2
New London county.....	5672	5102	1
Fairfield county.....	6921	7136	1
Windham county.....	3700	2586	—
Litchfield county.....	5203	4656	1
Middlesex county.....	2942	3490	1
Tolland county.....	2558	2210	—
Total.....	44,458	43,917	10

Republican majority.....541

The Senate stands 14 Republicans, 7 De-

moerats. The Republican majority in the House is 59.

A BOY KILLED BY A HORSE.—This day, a son of Joseph Glendon, who resides in Columbia township, Ohio, met his death under the following circumstances. The lad was engaged currying his father's horse, and, while in a stooping posture, the animal threw up his heels and kicked him with tremendous force directly in the breast, breaking every rib in his body. The lad fell backward, and expired almost instantly. Some time elapsed before the accident became known, and first by his father, who entered the stable and discovered the dead body of his son lying on the floor.

SWINDLING-TRANSACTIONS IN NEW ORLEANS.—This day, according to the "New Orleans Bee," an astounding disclosure was made among commercial circles by the arrest of Mr. Z. A. Rosenthal, a merchant who has hitherto stood high in mercantile honor and sustained the reputation of an irreproachable character. If the allegations sworn against him be correct, (and there seems to be no doubt as to their truth,) he is one of the boldest and most successful swindlers that has ever practised upon that confidence so customary between business men, and the upholding of which is so important to the untrammelled facility of commercial operations.

It appears that Mr. Rosenthal has been doing a very heavy business, speculating in sugars, groceries, and liquors, having his store on the levee, between Customhouse and Blenville Streets. Probably finding that he was losing money and would be compelled soon to suspend, he determined to play a bold game and secure a large amount of money by a wholesale abuse of the credit he possessed. For this purpose he purchased goods wherever he could obtain them in exchange for his notes, which he passed off to the extent of at least forty thousand dollars, which are held by a large number of brokers and merchants. Among the many whom he swindled are Theo. F. Well, for twelve hogsheads of sugar, worth \$1000; Samuel Ewing, for twenty-nine hogsheads, worth \$2632; James W. Demarest, for eight hogsheads, worth \$690; Wrkum & Moses, for liquors, worth \$900; Goldsmith & Barnett, for liquors, worth over \$800; Pinckard, Steele & Co., J. M. Savage, Jonas Pickles, and Mr. Robertson, for groceries, and F. M. Fisk, for cotton-seed oil. Having shipped all of these goods off in different directions and realized the cash upon them, Mr. Rosenthal closed up his store last week, and, after sending notes to several of his heaviest creditors, stating that his life had been threatened and he was obliged to leave New Orleans, he had his heavy black beard shaved off,

and, dressing in a red flannel shirt, cottonade pants, and a bandanna turban, he took up his residence in the outskirts of Gretna, thinking to remain *incog.* until it was safe for him to leave the locality. Unfortunately for himself, he came over to the city on Sunday night, about ten o'clock, and called upon Mr. Wenck, the lawyer, at that gentleman's residence on Marais Street, to ask some legal advice. Some person recognised him even through his disguise, and sent word to the Treme police-officers, asking to have him arrested. Officer McKay went to Mr. Wenck's house and took Rosenthal into custody. The next morning he was brought before Acting Recorder Benoit, when Messrs. Weil, Ewing, and Demarest made affidavits against him for obtaining money under false pretences.

THE YAZOO VALLEY RAILROAD.—The Jackson "Mississippian" announces that the vote in that city this day resulted almost unanimously in favor of a subscription of \$100,000 to the Yazoo Valley Railroad, which will make a total subscription of \$160,000 for Jackson.

STRIPPED, COWHIDED, AND DRIVEN FROM THE TOWN.—This day, according to the Cleveland "Plaindealer," a negro arrived in Oberlin, Ohio, and begged refuge and protection, claiming that he was a fugitive slave from Kentucky. As some suspicion existed as to his being a genuine fugitive, he was taken before the mayor for examination. The mayor, after a close examination, could not decide whether the negro was a fugitive or not, and declined having any thing further to do with the case. The negro left the mayor's office, but no sooner reached the street than he was seized by a gang of negroes, who stripped him, and cowhided him until the blood spirted from his face, back, and breast in torrents. He was then released and told to leave town at once. He started; but the brutes, not satisfied with whipping him to death's door, pursued him for two miles with clubs and stones and hideous yells.

TUESDAY, APRIL 3.

FIRE IN CLARKSVILLE, TENNESSEE.—This day, in Clarksville, Tenn., Thomas & Co. and Larkin & Co.'s tobacco-establishments, with many other buildings, were destroyed by fire.

DEAD BODY FOUND.—The body of a man was found in the bay opposite Moriches, this day. An inquest was held by Coroner Jarvis, and it was found to be the body of Jeffrey Hulse, seventy years of age, and who had daughters residing in Brooklyn.

CASSIUS M. CLAY AND THE PEOPLE OF MADISON, KY.—This day, the Hon. Cassius M. Clay publishes an appeal to the people of Madison county against the revolutionary committee of that county, from whom he escaped denouncement by a small majority last Tuesday, and who were to consider his case again yesterday. He said he advised Hanson and his associates to leave; that he has discountenanced the radicals, but that if the Republicans are attacked they will defend themselves. His appeal embraces a letter signed by Frank Bland and George Holley, in which they say the troubles did not originate about Hanson, but because George West, who was sick of consumption, was maltreated and his daughter insulted with gross language. Mr. Clay concludes as follows:—"You may be strong enough to overpower me; but you cannot drive me from the duty I owe to myself, to my friends, and to my country. If I fall, I shall not fall in vain; and it will be enough for all long-cherished associations if perchance my blood shall atone for the wrongs of my race, and these States shall at least be free."

JOHN BROWN MEETING.—In Albany, N.Y., this day, a John Brown meeting was held in response to an address from Hayti to citizens of Albany, congratulating them on the demonstrations made in honor of John Brown. Messrs. Parker Pillsbury, A. M. Powell, the Rev. M. Miller, and others, addressed the meeting, and addresses to the people of Hayti were adopted.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—In New York, this day, Sabine Kelly, eighteen years of age, residing in Baxter Street, near Leonard, was removed to the New York Hospital in a precarious condition, in consequence of having swallowed half an ounce of laudanum, with a view of suicide. She stated that she had no desire to live, as the man "she loved" had been incarcerated in the city prison for some offence against the laws.

INCENDIARY FIRE.—ARREST.—At Greenport, near New York, on the night of this day, an incendiary fire occurred, resulting in the destruction of four buildings. Fire was first discovered kindling from a bunch of lighted matches which had been thrown close to the door of a stable and feed-store on Franklin Avenue, corner of India Street, occupied by Osmer Benton. From thence the fire extended to the three two-and-a-half-story frame dwelling-houses adjoining, all of which were consumed. The first was occupied by Mr. Benton, as a grocery and dwelling. His loss on stock was about \$2000: insured for \$1000 in the Mutual Insurance Company.

The second dwelling was occupied on the first floor by Peter Kaman as a shoe-store, whose loss on stock amounts to \$700: in-

sured for \$1000. The second story was occupied as a dwelling by William Curran.

The third dwelling was occupied by George Farmer, as a tin-shop and dwelling. Loss, about \$200: insured for \$1000.

The buildings were owned by Mrs. Bogardus, of New York, whose loss will not fall short of \$5000.

About eleven o'clock, an old, half-crazy man, named James Craig, was arrested by Officer Morris, of the Seventh Precinct, on suspicion of having set the building on fire.

Two colored fellows were arrested for picking pockets, and one fireman for stealing an accordeon.

Wm. W. Lyons, of Engine Company No. 11, was run over by his engine, and sustained a fracture of both legs.

INDIAN OUTRAGE.—As three citizens of Comanche county, Texas, were returning home from Cora, this day, when four miles from that town they were attacked by seven Indians, and one of the men, A. L. Foreman, was killed, scalped, and his body mutilated in the most horrible manner. The other two men made their escape. Neither of the three had any arms. After killing Foreman, the Indians crossed the Leon and rode up to John Buggett's house, caught two of his children, a boy twelve and a girl ten years old, stripped them, and killed and scalped the boy, and lanced the girl in seven places, but she is recovering. Mrs. Buggett saved her own life, and those of five other children, by shutting the door and remaining in the house.

DEATH OF JAMES WOOD.—This day, James Wood, formerly a confectioner on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, died suddenly, in the sixty-fifth year of his age. In October, 1839, the deceased was brought very prominently before the public, by figuring as the principal actor in a painful tragedy, which caused a most intense excitement. Wood had just fitted up in a very showy style a confectionery-store in Chestnut Street, opposite the State-House. One of the principal attractions of the place was his daughter, Sarah Ann, a pretty and modest girl, who acted as cashier of the establishment. This young lady was very useful to her father: but she frustrated all his purposes by marrying a man named Peak. When the marriage was discovered the father became much enraged, and the young wife was compelled to pass over the roof to an adjoining house in order to escape from him. She then joined her husband, and a day or two afterward she returned home, by invitation of her father, who appeared anxious for reconciliation. Soon after her return, Wood called her into an upper room of the house and deliberately shot her through the head with a pistol. The murder made a very great excitement, and

the subsequent trial of the murderer, and his acquittal on the then novel plea of "moral insanity," agitated the public mind for some time. The business on Chestnut Street was carried on by Mrs. Wood until her death. Wood then went home to England, where he married a second wife, with whom he again came to this country, and fixed his residence in this city. Wood always shrunk from public gaze after the tragic event of 1839; and even those who knew his features well could scarcely recognise them, with the upper part of his face concealed by the large green goggles which he wore for the purpose of disguising himself when he went abroad.

BITING.—On this night, in Albany, N.Y., Mr. John Niblock was bitten on the cheek by a man named Meegan, who threw him down and for several minutes gnawed his face. It is feared that mortification or erysipelas will set in.

POLITICAL.—The Vermont Republican State Convention met, this day, at Northfield, and elected delegates to Chicago.

IN MAINE, the municipal election at Portland, this day, resulted in the election of Joseph Howard, Democrat, for Mayor, over J. Jewett, Republican, by forty-eight majority. The Democrats also elected four out of the seven aldermen, and twelve out of the twenty-one councilmen.

IN MILWAUKEE, Wis., at the municipal election, this day, Lynde, Democrat, was elected Mayor by one thousand majority. The Democrats also elected their Controller and City Attorney. The Republicans elected their Treasurer by from two hundred to four hundred majority.

IN SCHENECTADY, N.Y., Benjamin T. Potter, Republican, was, this day, elected Mayor by four hundred majority over the Democratic candidate.

THE DEMOCRATS, this day, elected their ticket at Elmira, N.Y.

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE this day, adjourned, after passing the bill to incorporate the South Pittsburg Coal Company, over the Governor's veto. Mr. Palmer, Opposition, of Schuylkill county, was elected Speaker of the Senate for the next term.

ST. PAUL, Minn., this day, elected charter officers. John S. Prince, Democrat, was chosen Mayor, by 1148 votes, to 1133 for Charles D. Gilfillan, Republican. Last fall, Becker, Democrat, for Governor, had two hundred and eighty-eight majority. The other Democratic city candidates this spring had two hundred to three hundred majority.

ATTEMPTED ARREST OF FRANK B. SANBORN.—This day, Watson Freeman, Jr., Deputy U.S. Marshal, and Silas Carleton, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, called at the residence of F. B. Sanborn, in Concord, Massachusetts, to arrest him. He refused to accompany them, when he was handcuffed and taken to a carriage at the door, during which he struggled violently and the members of his family cried "murder!" "fire!" &c. The excitement spread, and the town-bells were rung, collecting a large crowd, by whom Sanborn was forcibly taken from the officers and kept out of their power until a writ of habeas corpus could be obtained, which was soon served upon the officers by John B. Moore. Mr. Sanborn makes the following statement in regard to the arrest:—

"I at first offered no resistance; but when the handcuffs were put on I refused to go, not having heard any warrant, or seen any signatures, or been told the names of the officers, or the nature of my offence, so far as I can recollect. When they dragged me into the open air, without allowing me to put on my boots, overcoat, or hat, I called 'murder!' and resisted with my feet as well as I could with four stout men holding me; they dragged me to the carriage, which had been brought up by a fifth or sixth confederate, and attempted to put me in. I broke the side of the carriage with my feet; and my sister seizing one of the ruffians, they dropped me on my feet again. Again they tried to put me in; but my sister whipped the horse, which started, and foiled them again. They were still struggling with me and her,—five men against a man and a woman,—when the neighbors came running to my aid. The ruffians still attempted to kidnap me, but they soon found they were overpowered. Then, and not until then, did they read their warrant, in the street, by the light of a lantern, while I stood handcuffed and half clothed in their hands. This must have been fifteen minutes after my first seizure."

At the hearing of the habeas corpus writ in the case of Sanborn, his counsel presented the following points:—

1. That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States has no power out of the District of Columbia, which is exclusively under the jurisdiction of Congress.

2. That the precept for arrest being directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms by name, he alone can serve it.

3. That the Sergeant-at-Arms cannot deputize his power to others out of the District of Columbia.

After hearing the arguments of the counsel, Chief-Justice Shaw briefly reviewed the circumstances of the case, stating that it presented no conflict of authority between the Executive of the United States and the

Executive officers of this Commonwealth. As to the first point taken, the court were not prepared to say that the Senate could not have its precepts served outside of the District of Columbia. On the third point, that the Sergeant-at-Arms could not depute his authority to another person, there was no doubt, and all the court were agreed that he had no such authority. A warrant of this sort must be limited to the person to whom it is given by the Senate. The order of the court was that Sanborn be discharged.

The rendition of this decision called forth demonstrations of applause, which were speedily checked. The court-room was thronged.

Sanborn left with his friends for home.

The hearing was before the full bench, consisting of Judges Shaw, Metcalf, Bigelow, Merrick, and Hoar.

During the height of the clamor, Rufus Hosmer, a citizen, fell dead, caused by excitement on the occasion.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.—Despatches from New Orleans this day say that two of the subordinate officers of the Knights of the Golden Circle publish a card, denouncing Gen. Bickley, the commander-in-chief, as an impostor. About fifteen hundred men are enrolled here, under the representation that plenty of money will be furnished to assist Juarez in Mexico, where, for such aid, land-grants, &c. are promised. This induced many to join; but there is no evidence yet of any bona fide movements.

SUICIDE OF WILLIAM BOMBERGER, A SOLDIER OF THE WAR OF 1812.—In Baltimore, this day, Mr. John William Bomberger, aged seventy-six years, residing with his son, at No. 712 West Baltimore Street, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor on the pavement of Schroeder Street, near Raborg. He had been ill for some time with an affection of the lungs, and his physician had given him up to die. He often remarked that he would rather die than live, which desire his family inferred arose from his infirmities and sufferings. About half-past five o'clock in the morning he arose from his bed, and, taking a razor, went round to Schroeder Street, and there, standing up erect, drew it twice across his throat, cutting a terrible gash almost from ear to ear and severing the jugular vein. Several police-officers who were just leaving their beats saw him immediately after the commission of the act, with the blood streaming from the wound, and conveyed him back to his home, where Dr. Neff was called and sewed up the gash in his neck. The wound, however, continued to bleed inwardly, and the aged victim died between nine and ten o'clock. He conversed with his family to

the last; and his last words were, "God have mercy on me." The deceased, it appears, had twice before attempted to destroy himself some years ago,—once with a razor and once by laudanum. After accomplishing the deed, he threw the bloody razor over a fence into a yard, where it was found. He leaves a family of grown-up children. He was a soldier in the War of 1812.

OVERSEER MURDERED BY A SLAVE.—This day, in Helena, Arkansas, an overseer was murdered by a negro. The Memphis "Bulletin" gives the following particulars. It says:—

We are informed that a difficulty occurred on the plantation of Mr. Samuel Otey, a few miles west of Helena, between the overseer and a negro slave, in the course of which the latter seized an axe, and with one blow upon the head fractured the skull of the overseer in such a manner as to produce instant death. The negro was immediately lodged in the Helena jail, from which, as our informant states, several attempts have since been made to rescue him, with the view of inflicting summary punishment upon him. We did not learn the name of the murdered man.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 4.

DEATH OF JAMES KIRKE PAULDING.—This day, died at midnight, at his residence, at Hyde Park, on the banks of the Hudson, James Kirke Paulding, a contemporary with Prescott, Cooper, and Irving. He was a nephew of the celebrated John Paulding, the Peekskill farmer who with Williams and Van Wert arrested Major André on his return from West Point. He is also a cousin of Commodore Paulding, of the navy. His brother William was a member of Congress from Westchester county, and subsequently, in 1821, was Mayor of New York. He died at Tarrytown, February 11, 1854, and is now followed by the subject of this notice.

James Kirke Paulding was born August 22, 1779, at Pleasant Valley, in Dutchess county, State of New York. On the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, the family returned to their former residence in the county of Westchester, whence they had been driven by that event, and where he received his education at a country school. At early manhood he took up his abode in the city of New York, where he resided, with occasional intervals, until some ten years ago, when he retired to his country-seat at Hyde Park, on the banks of the beautiful Hudson. Having been previously acquainted with the late Washington Irving, in consequence of a family alliance, an intimacy took place which resulted in the publication of an irregular periodical called "Salmagundi." Irving contributed the prose

articles, and Paulding and William Irving contributed the poetry. "Salmagundi" satirized the follies and ridiculed the humors of the time with great prodigality of wit and no less exuberance of good nature. Recently, in an oration delivered on Washington Irving, the speaker alluded to "Salmagundi" in the following language:—

It is far more frolicsome and joyous, yet tempered by a native gracefulness. "Salmagundi" was manifestly written without the fear of criticism before the eyes of the authors: and to this sense of perfect freedom in the exercise of their genius the charm is probably owing which makes us still read it with so much delight; and Paulding, though he has since acquired a reputation by his other writings, can hardly be said to have written any thing better than the best of those which are ascribed to his pen.

This youthful production, contrary to the expectations of its authors, became very popular, obtained a wide circulation, and awakened a spirit of emulation throughout the whole country. It would have been continued indefinitely, had it not been brought to an abrupt conclusion by the refusal of the publisher to allow the authors any compensation. The entire collection was the production of Mr. Paulding and Washington Irving, with the exception of three prose articles and the poetical epistles, which were written by William Irving, an elder brother of the latter. The success of this now well-known work probably decided the future course of the authors, who, however, in future pursued their avocations separately. In 1813, Mr. Paulding published "The Diverting History of John Bull and Brother Jonathan," the most popular of all his satires; the next year, a poetical work, called "The Lay of the Scottish Fiddle," which was shortly followed by a prose pamphlet, entitled "The United States and England," which was called forth by a criticism in the "London Quarterly Review," on "Lachiquin's Letters," written by Charles J. Ingersoll, of Philadelphia. Having passed part of the summer of 1815 in a tour through Virginia, he wrote his "Letters from the South," containing interesting sketches of scenery, manners, and personal character. In 1818 he published a poem, called "The Backwoodsman," sketching the progress of the emigrant and his family from the old to the new States; in 1819, a second series of "Salmagundi;" in 1833, "Konigsmarke," a novel, founded on the history of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware, the title of which he changed in a subsequent edition to that of "Old Times in the New World;" in 1824, "John Bull in America, or the New Munchausen;" and in 1826, "Merry Tales of Three Wise Men of Gotham," a satire, levelled principally at Robert Owen's system of socialism, the science of crani-

ology, and the great legal maxim of *caveat emptor*. After this appeared "The Traveller's Guide," or the "New Pilgrim's Progress," as he afterward called it, finding it was mistaken for a real itinerary; "The Tales of a Good Woman, by a Doubtful Gentleman," and "The Dutchman's Fireside," which has ever been regarded as the best of his novels. It is a domestic story of the Old French War. This was followed by "Westward Ho!" a novel of forest life and Kentucky characters. In 1835 he published a "Life of Washington," for the use of schools; more recently, "Slavery in the United States," and two novels, one called "The Old Continental," the other "The Puritan and His Daughter," which was his last production. At the close of the War of 1812, he resided some time at Washington as Secretary of the Board of Navy Commissioners, and in 1828, and for many years afterward, was Navy Agent at New York. From 1837 to 1841 he was Secretary of the Navy, under the Van Buren Administration, since which he has withdrawn from public life. Though several of Mr. Paulding's works have been translated and published abroad, they appear to have been written exclusively for his own countrymen, and are not so well known in Europe as those of many of his contemporaries. His collected works embrace twenty-five volumes, and his anonymous productions, dispersed in various periodicals and newspapers, would probably make as many more.

FRAUDULENT NOTICES OF MARRIAGES, ETC.—The following is among the acts passed by the Legislature of Massachusetts at its late session:—An Act concerning Fraudulent Notices of Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

Be it enacted, &c., as follows: Any person who shall wilfully send to the publishers of any newspaper, for the purpose of publication, a fraudulent notice of the birth of a child, or of the marriage of any parties, or of the death of any person, shall upon conviction thereof be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

Approved April 4, 1860.

ARRIVAL OF A LITTLE GIRL WHO HAD BEEN CAPTIVE AMONG THE INDIANS.—This day, arrived at Tucson, Arizona, Captain R. S. Ewell, commandant of Fort Buchanan, bringing home the little girl who has been for some sixteen days in captivity among the Indians. She was captured with Mrs. Page on the 16th of March.

TEXAN RANGERS CROSSING THE RIO GRANDE.—This day, seventy Texan Rangers crossed the Rio Grande and entered Reynosa, and made a demand of the alcalde for some of Cortinas's bandits, who were known to be in that town.

The alcalde refused to deliver them, alleging as a reason that they were his countrymen, and that he did not know whether they were guilty or not.

The Rangers, having intimated their intention to take these bandits, unless they were peaceably delivered to them, were assured by the armed multitude that the citizens were ready to repel with arms, even to the death, any attempt that might be made to molest those persons. The Rangers therefore retired to this side.

EXHUMATION OF A SKELETON.—SUSPECTED MURDER.—Charles S. Peterson, while digging near the railroad-station in Plymouth, Mass., this day, on a piece of made land, came upon a human skeleton buried in a sitting-posture, about a foot below the surface. A small fragment of clothing, and a pair of stout sewed shoes with copper nails in the heel, were found with it. The skull was fractured near one eye, and the left temple broken in, giving evidence of foul dealing. Some suppose the remains may be those of a sailor named Bodd, who left his boarding-house in Water Street one evening about twenty years ago and has never been heard of since. He had several hundred dollars in his possession at the time. Measures have been taken to preserve the fragments for investigation.

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP Z. D. BY FIRE.—This day, in the port of Buenos Ayres, the ship Z. D., Fairfield, master, of Salem, was burned. She was loaded with wool and hides. There was a full insurance on cargo and ship. It was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, as during the last ten months there have been five burned in that harbor, and, it is believed, all by incendiaries.

DEATH OF THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE BATTLE OF KING'S MOUNTAIN.—This day died Captain William Beatie, the oldest man, perhaps, in Southern Virginia, at the residence of his son, Madison Beatie, near Glade Spring, Va. Capt. Beatie was about one hundred years old, and was the last survivor of the King's Mountain veterans from Virginia. He was an honest, upright, kind-hearted, Christian gentleman, and was beloved and venerated by all who knew him. He had been blind for many years, and for that reason had lived very retired.

NEBRASKA WOULD NOT BE A STATE.—This day, the State organization for Nebraska was voted down by 300 majority, the whole vote being about 5000 for and against. But little interest appears to have been taken in the question.

FAST-DAY.—In Boston, this day, business was generally suspended, the day having

been set apart as a day of fasting and prayer. The churches were well filled in the morning, and during the afternoon and evening the streets and theatres were thronged with people.

COMMITTED FOR RAPE.—In New York, this day, a loathsome cripple, moving about with crutches, named Peter Scharif, was put on trial for committing a rape on a little girl ten years of age, named Margaret Brager, the daughter of the mistress in whose house he resided, imparting to her a vile disease. He occupied a room on an upper floor, and the little girl, out of pity for his helplessness, habitually brought him his food from the grocery.

The resistance of the girl was not very clearly proved, and the jury returned with a verdict of an attempt to commit rape; for which the court sentenced him to five years and six months in the State prison.

RAILROAD SOLD.—Parties in Albany, this day, purchased the Albany & Vermont Railroad. The road runs from the city of Albany to Eagle Bridge, Washington county. The amount paid was \$307,000. It cost \$2,600,000. A new Board of Directors, a majority of them residing in Albany, were chosen.

A BANK-PRESIDENT INVITED BACK AFTER BEING REMOVED.—This day, the Bank of Central New York rescinded their action for the removal of Mr. Matteson from the presidency of that institution, and invited him to resume the duties of that office.

ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING.—This day, Captain Bavelay, of the British schooner Alice Rogers, of St. Johns, N.B., from Montego Bay, Jamaica; bound to Philadelphia, with sugar and dyewood, offered to sell, in Hampton Roads, two free negroes, whereupon he was arrested, and the vessel taken in charge by the authorities.

MURDER IN NEWARK, N.J.—This day, John Masterson, an Irishman, about thirty-two years old, died from the effects of a stab in the bowels from a dirk-knife in the hands of Herman Volker, in an affray on Monday evening. Volker is in custody. The coroner's jury found a charge against Volker, and he was fully committed.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, Frederick White, one of the conductors on the Second Avenue Railroad, while passing through the depot, accidentally fell off the platform of his car and was crushed between the side of the car and the depot-wall. The injuries he received were of so serious a nature as to result in his death in a few minutes thereafter. His mangled re-

mains were conveyed to his late residence in Harlem. The deceased leaves a wife to mourn his untimely fate.

KILLED.—This day, a young man named Joshua Serman, brakeman on a freight-train on the Delaware Railroad, was killed at the Bear Station, New Castle county, Del., in attempting to couple the cars. It is supposed that in stepping backward he caught his foot between a plank and the track, and, before he could withdraw it, the cars came in contact with it, breaking his leg and crushing his body in a shocking manner. He was placed on the cars, but died before he reached Wilmington. He resided at Bridgeville, and had a wife and one child. His remains were taken to that place on the train. He was about twenty-five years of age, and is said to have been a useful and steady hand.

THE FUNERAL OF GOVERNOR ISAAC TOWNSEND took place, this day, from Grace Church, N. Y. A large number of influential citizens, among whom was General Scott, attended to pay the last tribute of respect. Hon. Fernando Wood and the members of the Common Council, the medical staff from Randall's Island, and the Board of Almshouse Governors, were present at the funeral, and followed the body of their deceased friend to its last resting-place.

The body was dressed in citizen's clothes, and placed in a handsome rosewood coffin lined with white satin and studded with silver nails.

ELECTION IN RHODE ISLAND.—This day, the election for State officers came off in Rhode Island. The vote for Governor stood as follows:—

Counties.	Republican. Padelford.	Union. Sprague.
Bristol.....	622.....	644
Kent.....	1012.....	1460
Newport.....	1547.....	1542
Providence.....	6007.....	7237
Washington.....	1647.....	1412
Total.....	10835.....	12295

Majority for Sprague, 1460.

The opposition to Mr. Padelford consisted of Democrats, Americans, and disaffected Republicans, who called themselves Conservatives. The Republicans were also in a minority in the Legislature. Mr. Sprague had not heretofore acted with the Democratic party, it being asserted that he was an Old-Line Whig, and latterly a Conservative Republican. He is quite a young man, not thirty years of age, a calico-manufacturer, and the wealthiest man in the State. He is a partner in a leading New York mercantile house.

AN EXCITING TRIAL.—William H. Berk-

ley was tried in King and Queen county, Va., on this day, for shooting and killing Joseph Broach. A letter to the "Richmond Enquirer" says the charge was admitted, and justified upon the plea that Broach had wilfully and maliciously slandered his daughter, a young lady still in her teens and at school. The court, after hearing the evidence, without argument from counsel, discharged the prisoner, who is one of the most respectable citizens of the county. The trial created intense excitement; and, when the verdict was announced, the whole crowd of spectators rose to their feet and gave vent to the most hearty approbation.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

IMPRISONED FOR CIRCULATING HELPER'S BOOK.—Harold Wyllis was this day convicted, at Greenville, South Carolina, of circulating Helper's book, and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The Greenville (S. C.) "Patriot" says:—

On Thursday afternoon last, in the interval between the morning and evening session of our court, several incendiary documents were committed to the flames, in the presence of a large crowd, in front of the courthouse door. These objectionable works—consisting principally of the "Impending Crisis"—had been put in circulation in the district by Harold Wyllis, who has been convicted of the offence and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The pile of fuel was placed in order by an intelligent colored boy, (Bob,) who seemed to be as earnest in the matter as any one present. Contributions to the pile were made by citizens of Laurens, Pickens, and Spartanburgh. The match being applied by Bob, and the combustible matter having been made a little more combustible by a good sprinkling of alcohol, the books were consigned to the flames by the chief marshal of the town, and were soon destroyed.

DISTRESSING CALAMITY.—This day, a young man engaged in the Codorus Iron-Works at York, Pa., named Charles Bussey, met with an accident which rendered him totally blind. It appears that while he was engaged in pouring molten spelter into moulding-boxes containing wet sand, the metal exploded, throwing a quantity into his face and eyes, and burning him in a shocking manner. His eyes are entirely destroyed.

DROWNED.—In Boston, this day, C. E. Whitney and A. A. Osborne, respectable young clerks of this city, were drowned in Charles River by the upsetting of a boat.

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—

This day, the United States Senate passed Mr. Mason's resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the entertainment of the Japanese embassy, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of State.

SUICIDE OF A WIFE THROUGH JEALOUSY.

—In New York, this day, Mary Ann Latson, wife of William B. Latson, a dentist, committed suicide through jealousy. It appeared from the testimony elicited that the deceased had been exceedingly jealous of her husband for a number of years, in consequence of his profession bringing him in contact with so many ladies. She had often begged of him to give up his business and do something else; but he had refused to do so. On Wednesday morning, a disagreement occurred between them.—Mr. Latson taking some money from her bureau-drawer, to which she objected. Some hard words appear to have passed between them at that time; after which, Mr. Latson went into his office, in the same building, and attended to his work. He did not see his wife again till about six o'clock in the evening, when he found her lying on the floor of her own room, and quite dead. After having quarrelled with her husband, Mrs. Latson appears to have gone out with a market-basket and purchased a quantity of charcoal. Returning to her room, she had carefully stopped the crevices around the windows with cotton, filled a furnace with the coal, set it on fire, and laid down to die. When found, she was lying on the floor with a pillow under her head, her arms folded and her limbs straight. A strong odor of charcoal-gas pervaded the apartment. Dr. Latson at once raised an alarm: the neighbors were called in, physicians sent for, and all manner of restoratives applied, but too late. The following note to her husband was written on an ordinary business-card, and left on a table in the room:—

“Farewell, William. Forgive me for all the trouble I have caused you; but, recollect, your business has driven me crazy, and neither in pity for my body or soul would you change your ways. *I am no thief*: you could not mean that. Give my things to my dear sister, and something to Adeline and the children.”

A sister of the deceased testified that Mrs. Latson had been much depressed in spirits lately, caused by sickness and jealousy of her husband. She had often told her sister that she should kill herself, and had attempted to do so once or twice before. Dr. George B. Bouton made a *post-mortem* examination of the body, when he found the lungs very much diseased and the liver somewhat deranged. From the congested state of the lungs and the history of the case, the doctor gave it as his opinion that death was caused “by inhalation of car-

bonic gas, generated by charcoal.” The jury rendered a verdict of “suicide.” The deceased was a native of England, and thirty-eight years of age.

FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of a man about twenty-five years of age was found floating in the East River, at the foot of Eighth Street. Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body, when it was ascertained, by papers found on the body, that the name of the deceased was Robert B. Cook. A number of papers were found in his pocket-book, and a memorandum stating that “twenty-five dollars will be paid to any one who will take this pocket-book to No. 413 Tenth Avenue.” A verdict of “Death from supposed drowning” was rendered.

POISONED THROUGH MISTAKE.—This day, Mr. Thomas Heward, a citizen of Cleveland, entered a drug-store in that city for some brandy. The druggist was busy at the moment, and Mr. Heward proceeded to help himself. As soon as he had swallowed some portion of the liquid he poured out, he remarked to the druggist that he thought he had killed himself, and designated the bottle from which he had drank. It contained kreosote, and was standing where the brandy usually stood. Mr. Heward lived only about two hours.

THE GLOVER RESCUE CASE.—This day, Commissioner Miller, of Racine, issued a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Sherman M. Booth, in custody of the United States marshal, for inciting the rescue of the fugitive slave Glover, two years since. The marshal refused to obey the writ.

FIRE.—In New York, this day, a fire broke out in the steam planing and moulding mill of Messrs. Lawrence & Mowbray, on Second Avenue, between Fifty-Third and Fifty-Fourth Streets, and so rapidly did the flames spread that in less than fifteen minutes after the alarm was given the establishment was in ruins. The building was fifty feet front, forty feet deep, and three stories in height, the upper story being occupied by Mr. Abraham Cady as a sash and blind manufactory. The fire originated near the boiler and engine, and thence it communicated to some loose shavings and light wood. The foreman had barely time to seize his slate, upon which the men's time was marked, and run out of the building,—the flames following close behind him. Mr. Cady, upon hearing the alarm, seized a door and threw it out of the window, but, in turning to get another, was met by the flames: with his workmen he escaped by jumping from a window, retreat by the stairway being cut off. None of the work-

men saved any of their tools, and the stock of the occupants was entirely destroyed. Loss of Messrs. Lawrence & Mowbry, on stock and building, \$10,000: insured for \$1000 in the Lenox, \$1000 in the Rutgers, \$1000 in the Williamsburg City, \$1000 in the East River, and \$700 in the Park Insurance Companies. Their safe was subsequently recovered, and the contents were found uninjured. Loss of Mr. Cady, about \$2000: no insurance. A pile of lumber standing near the mill, belonging to Messrs. Brown & Stone, took fire and was damaged to the amount of about \$2000: uninsured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FIRE IN MANCHESTER, OHIO.—This day, a fire at Manchester, Ohio, twelve miles above Maysville, destroyed forty buildings. Loss, \$50,000: insurance not known.

DEATH OF HON. ABIJAH BIGELOW.—This day, Hon. Abijah Bigelow died at his residence, Worcester, Mass., at the age of eighty-five years. He was a member of Congress for the Worcester North district as long ago as 1810, and continued in the two succeeding bodies, in company with Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Lowndes, &c. He was the oldest member of the bar of Worcester county, and for sixteen years held the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court for the Worcester district.

CONFESSIONS OF AN INCENDIARY.—In New York, a short time since, the crockery-store of Dedace and Corne Morressett, No. 233 Greenwich Street, was consumed by fire. A man named Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, who was in the place at the time, was so severely burned as to render his removal to the hospital necessary. It was suspected that the proprietors of the store had set fire to the place for the purpose of collecting the insurance; and they were arrested by order of Fire-Marshal Baker. On this day, the marshal was informed that Rochelle was probably dying, and wished to see him. On visiting him, the injured man made the following confession:—

I, Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, now in the New York Hospital, being informed by the house-surgeon, Dr. A. T. Bell, and believing, that I am about to die, do affirm as follows. At about three weeks prior to the occurrence of the fire in the crockery-store of Dedace and Corne Morressett, situated at No. 233 Greenwich Street, Dedace Morressett suggested to me that he wanted to burn out his store, as the man next door was doing a better business and causing him to move away. This contemplated burning was hinted at from time to time on the week prior to the occurrence of the fire. Dedace Morressett asked me to get some camphene.

He gave me a glass jar and fifty-six cents to get one gallon of camphene. I went to a store in West Broadway, on the west side, near Thomas Street. I took this camphene to the store and gave it to Dedace Morressett. He put it away in the store somewhere. The next day or two afterward, Dedace sent me for another gallon of camphene, giving me the money and a similar jar to bring it in. I went to the same store for the gallon of camphene. I took it to the store and gave it to Dedace Morressett. He took it from me and put it away in the store. On the day of the fire, Morressett stated to me that the fire was to come off that night. I was in and out of the store that afternoon and up to the time of the fire. At the time the match was applied to the camphene, Dedace Morressett, his brother, and another man and myself, were in the store. No other person was there. I saw the other man (whose name I do not recollect) apply the match. Morressett told me to throw my coat on the fire. I did so, and, in doing it, I capsized one of the jars of camphene, which must have spread itself over my boots, and which saturated me with camphene so badly, that I took fire and ran out of the store on the sidewalk in a blaze of fire. Before my escape from the store, I recollect that Dedace Morressett pushed me back against the fire. I think his object was to burn me along with the store. Dedace Morressett, as an inducement for me to assist him in the matter, promised to start me in a little place by myself. I have been acquainted with Dedace Morressett about ten or eleven years. I am fifty-two years of age, and was born in Montreal, Canada. I am sure, of my own knowledge, that Dedace Morressett, his brother Corne Morressett, and the other man, were concerned together in the wilful firing of the said store. The fire was done for the purpose of obtaining the insurance, and also to get satisfaction out of the man who kept the crockery-store adjoining.

(Signed) JEAN BAPTISTE LA ROCHELLE.

April 5, 1860.

Witnessed by

ALEX. T. BELL, M.D., House-Surgeon, N.Y. Hospital.

THOMAS B. WARD, M.D., N.Y. Hospital.

On being confronted with the two Morressetts, Rochelle identified them both as the men referred to in his confession. The prisoners declined asking him any questions, and were then remanded to the Tombs.

HEAVY FAILURE IN NEW ORLEANS.—There was great excitement in that city this day, consequent upon the failure of one of the largest cotton-brokers, (Mr. W. E. Starke,) whose cash-liabilities are va-

riously stated at from \$350,000 to \$400,000. The sheriff has attached four thousand bales of cotton,—a portion of his recent purchases, not yet shipped or relieved from the seller's lien. The losses are divided between a considerable number of parties, all of whom are believed to be abundantly able to bear them. This is the largest failure of the kind that has occurred in New Orleans for many years.

WEDDING AND MURDER.—In Rockingham county, Virginia, this day, a most shocking, unprovoked, and horrible murder occurred at the residence of Mr. Hugh Devier, near North River, in that county. Mr. William Price Sites and Miss Maria Agnes Devier were being married, a large and pleasant company being in attendance at the celebration of the nuptials. At a late hour in the night, (between eleven and twelve o'clock,) a party of men from the neighborhood, who had not been invited to the wedding, and who had probably taken offence thereat, stimulated by strong drink, determined to annoy the wedding-guests and the family by blowing horns, firing guns, ringing bells, and other noisy demonstrations, near Mr. Devier's residence. Not wishing to suffer the annoyance, Captain James H. Devier, (son of Hugh Devier,) Mr. John H. Devier, his brother, and Mr. George C. Patterson, went out to expostulate with the disturbers of the peace and to ask them to retire. As the Messrs. Devier and Patterson came out of the door, the noise-making party retreated into one of Mr. Blakemore's fields, near by; and, supposing they would retire altogether, Messrs. James H. Devier and Patterson continued to follow one party, and Mr. John H. Devier another, without, however, using any threatening, offensive, or menacing language, and, of course, anticipating no harm. They had followed but a short distance, when one of the party, by the name of Smallwood, stopped suddenly, turned round, and discharged a gun, loaded with buckshot, at Captain Devier, killing him almost instantly. Several of the shot entered his forehead, neck, and face, and he fell without uttering a word. Mr. Patterson was about five feet from him when he fell, but received no injury.

The dreadful tragedy created the greatest excitement possible in the neighborhood, as Captain Devier was universally esteemed for his noble qualities. He leaves a widow and two children to bewail their sudden and unexpected bereavement.

The murderer fled immediately after discharging his gun. He dropped his hat and gun in his flight. He had resided on Captain Devier's land up to the evening of the tragedy, and had received nothing but kindness at the hands of his victim. What prompted him to slay his benefactor is a

mystery known only to the Searcher of hearts. The murderer is also a married man, and has a wife and two children, who have now to mourn over an act which has more than widowed and orphaned them. Warrants were issued for the arrest of Daniel Hansberger, Addison Hansberger, James Hansberger, Samuel Cook, Samuel Thuma, John Cook, Robert Reeves, James Shepherd, and Franklin and Robert Smallwood, all of whom were suspected of having connection with the dreadful affair which has terminated so tragically. All the parties named, with the exception of Franklin and Robert Smallwood, were arrested and taken before Justices Dice, Black, and Speck, who, after an examination of the case, released Addison and James Hansberger and James Shepherd, and held the others to bail in the sum of \$500 each, to answer before an examining court, to be held in Harrisonburg.

DEMAND ON THE MEXICAN TOWN OF REYNOSA TO SURRENDER CORTINAS'S BAND.—

This day, the American forces having been considerably augmented, the commanding officer informed the Mexican authorities that they should have till six o'clock of the 6th to deliver the felons at the river, and that if it was not done, or any of them were allowed to escape from the town, they would be held responsible.

There are about four hundred Texas and United States Cavalry at Edinburg, opposite Reynosa.

The citizens of Reynosa sent to Matamoros for help.

Señor Garcia, a large property-holder there, and brother of Gen. Guadalupe Garcia, Commandante at Matamoros, has written a letter, expressing a desire to have the affair so arranged that his property in Reynosa will not be endangered.

Reynosa is a strong point, situated on a considerable elevation, and built mostly of stone: it contains something short of two thousand inhabitants.

It was nearly opposite that place that the mail was robbed by eleven of Cortinas's men on the 13th of March.

FRACTURED HER SKULL WHILE DRUNK.—

In New Orleans, this day, an inquest was held on the body of Ellen Moore, thirty years of age, a native of Ireland, who fractured her skull by accidentally falling down, while in a state of intoxication, and striking her head against the curb-stone, in the Fourth District. Also, on the body of Bridget McCavoy, aged thirty-two, a native of Ireland, found drowned in the river, opposite the Third District Tobacco-Warehouse.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT IN A PENNSYLVANIA COAL-MINE.—FIVE MEN KILLED.—This

day, a terrible accident occurred at the coal-works of William B. Hays & Co., twenty-two miles from Pittsburg. Six persons were descending a shaft, being let down by a windlass,—when the rope broke, and they were precipitated one hundred and twenty-five feet. Five of the party were killed instantly. One was found alive; but he expired in a few minutes afterward. The names of the unfortunate victims are Thomas Martin and two sons, James Carline, and Michael Gilderoy and son. They were all miners, and three were married.

SLAVES RETURNING FROM FREEDOM TO SLAVERY.—A Virginia paper of this date says:—

About five years since, William Burnett, of Mecklenburg, Va., left his slaves free, and provided for their removal to Ohio. Last week one of them, named Isaac, returned from Ohio and applied to be enslaved to a gentleman in Mecklenburg. He said he was tired of freedom after a year's experience in a free State, and that the other negroes who went out with him were anxious to return to Virginia on any terms, if they could get the means to travel with.

FIGHT WITH INDIANS IN TEXAS.—A CITIZEN KILLED.—This day, William Jenkins, of Comanche county, went in pursuit of seven Indians, who had stolen his horses the night before, and came upon them, killed two, and whipped the other five. Jenkins was shot through the body with an arrow, but did not know it until the fight was over. He rode home, and died two days afterward from his wounds. A man by the name of Willis is said to have been with Mr. Jenkins at the time, but rendered him no assistance.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

FIRE.—In Philadelphia, about one o'clock in the morning of this day, a fire broke out in the music-store of Mr. S. N. Marsh, 1102 Chestnut Street, which did considerable damage to the stock. The flames were carried through a space between the stairway and the well to the roof, which was partially burned. In the second story is the millinery of Mrs. M. A. Kinnear, whose stock was damaged by water. The household goods of Mr. E. W. Shipley, who occupied the upper stories, were also damaged. Mr. Shipley and family made a narrow escape. The fire in the room in which it originated being chiefly about the stairway, their retreat by that means seemed to be cut off. All, however, escaped uninjured. The stock of Messrs. Andre & Co., music-dealers, at No. 1104, was damaged; but the loss is fully covered by insurance. Mr. Marsh estimates his loss at \$15,000, upon which there is an

insurance of over \$11,000. The loss of Mrs. Kinnear is not covered by insurance, nor that of Mr. Shipley.

THE MORMONS.—A special despatch to "The Cincinnati Gazette" of this date says that the annual conference of the new organization of the Mormons has been in session in Amboy. Many of the high-priests and officials were present, including young Joe Smith, who was inducted into the office of President of the high-priests. This organization is very sanguine that they can induce young "Joe" to assume the Presidency and Seership. This result will supersede the necessity of a conference to depose Brigham Young, as the Presidency of young Smith is acknowledged even in Utah. Such a conference had been proposed. Much bitterness of feeling is manifested against Brigham Young and his party in Utah. Throughout the proceedings, and in the course of private conversation, Young and his counsellors were denounced as having separated themselves from the Church, and the people of Utah are to be preached to, in order to convince them that they have "given heed to seducing spirits and doctrines of devils." Polygamy, as a doctrine, was severely criticized, its practice denounced, and its practitioners are under anathema.

SUIT GROWING OUT OF THE ARREST OF F. B. SANBORN.—In Concord, (Mass.) this day, Silas Carleton, Deputy Sergeant-at-Arms of the United States Senate, Watson Freeman, Jr., Deputy United States Marshal, and Messrs. Coolidge and Tarlton, appeared before Justice Ball, charged with assault and attempt to kidnap Frank B. Sanborn. They waived an examination, and gave bail in \$2000 each to appear for trial at the next term of the Superior Court.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE IN RHODE ISLAND.—This day, Joseph Brewster, of Providence, R.I., while on a visit to some relatives in Preston, attempted suicide, in a fit of temporary insanity. He cut his throat with a razor, and his wounds are believed to be fatal.

RETURNED.—This day, Mr. Northway, whose disappearance from Connecticut for some time had been noticed, returned home. He went away because the debt of the company in which he was concerned troubled him, and came back because he saw it stated that he was a defaulter. He denies this charge, and wishes to meet his accuser.

THE ORION SLAVE CASE.—This day, the captain and mates of the slaver Orion were brought up for examination at Boston. This vessel, it will be remembered, was captured on the coast of Africa by the British steamer

Plutus, with eight hundred slaves on board, and the officers delivered to the United States squadron and transmitted to Boston by the sloop-of-war Vincennes. Only one witness was examined before the hearing was adjourned to Monday: this was the master's mate of the United States steamer Mystic, which fell in with the Orion before her capture, and also afterward. The witness testified to the appearance of the vessel on both occasions, and to the condition of the negroes on board when taken.

AN INFANT ON A RAILROAD-TRACK.—WONDERFUL ESCAPE.—This day, Thomas Hardin, engineer on the Albany & Vermont Railroad, discovered an infant, probably twenty months old, on the track, between West Troy and Cohoes. He reversed the locomotive; but before the train was stopped it had passed over the child, whom all thought was killed, but, to their surprise and joy, they saw the little one crawling out from under the engine, through the opening between the driving-wheels.

FIRE.—In Cincinnati, on the morning of this day, the building on the corner of Western Row and Columbia Street, occupied by W. W. Hamer & Co., manufacturers of grinding and bolting flour-mills, was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$20,000: insurance not known.

CALIFORNIA.—The following bills passed the California Legislature, this day, viz.:—

The bill appropriating \$250,000 to open nine wagon-roads over the Sierra Nevada Mountains has passed both branches of the Legislature.

A bill has also passed appropriating \$15,000 to survey and open the eastern boundary of the State.

Also an act appropriating \$10,000 to the deaf and dumb and the blind. It contemplates a State Institution.

A bill has passed the Legislature appropriating \$30,000 for a State Reform School at Marysville.

DEATH IN A GYMNASIUM.—In Newburyport, (Mass.) this day, a young man named Henry T. Pearson fell dead in a gymnasium. It appears that he was not a member of the gymnasium, but was present by invitation of some young friends, and had entered actively into the exercises. Though of only some sixteen years, and from rapid growth not solidly knit together, his first experiment at lifting was to raise four hundred pounds dead weight. He then put on the gloves and sparred with another lad about his own age, when he went across the room, and, without uttering a word, fell down and expired. He had been subject to palpitation of the heart.

THREE MEN STABBED IN SOUTH READING, MASS.—ONE MAN DEAD.—The night of this day, three men were stabbed in South Reading, near Boston, Mass., by a man named Thompson,—one of whom died almost instantly. The Boston "Traveller" gives the following account of the affair:—

Two Irishmen arrived at South Reading, from Boston, in quest of employment, which they succeeded in obtaining on the premises of Mr. Cyrus Wakefield. In the evening they visited the house of an Irishman at which a wedding was to come off. The tenement occupied by the family where they visited was owned by an Englishman named Thompson, who lived in the lower part of the house with his family. During the evening the wedding-party up-stairs became quite convivial; and, some having reached the stage of intoxication, they made so much noise as to disturb the neighborhood, and particularly the family down-stairs. Mr. Thompson went up and remonstrated with them; but they would not desist. He threatened that if they did not cease at once he would call an officer. About midnight, the tumult continuing, he left the house in quest of an officer. His departure was observed by the two Boston Irishmen, and one other, named Michael Foley, and they followed him. Finding himself pursued, and that the men were assuming a threatening attitude, Mr. Thompson, apprehending danger, turned and drew a knife, with which he stabbed all three,—one of the Boston men so that he died in a short time, and Foley and the other one so that they are not expected to live.

One of them had his abdomen cut open so that his bowels protruded. Thompson was arrested and brought before Justice Upton, and pleaded not guilty. He was fully committed.

Thompson is a laboring-man, and has a good character among his neighbors, who have always regarded him as a peaceable man.

Thompson had provided himself with a large knife, in anticipation of trouble, on starting after the officer; and he did not use it until he was assaulted by them. Michael Foley is a son of the man at whose tenement the wedding was. He was badly cut in the region of the kidneys. The other man, who was living at last accounts, is the one whose abdomen was cut open.

AFFRAY BETWEEN CHARLESTON DELEGATES.—This day, according to the Richmond "Despatch," an altercation occurred and a fight ensued between two delegates to the Charleston Convention, at Knoxville, Tenn., which resulted in one of the parties having his arm broken with a stick in the hands of the other; whereupon the maimed man stepped back, and drew a pistol and shot his adversary,—

the ball taking effect in one arm and breaking it,—when they were separated, both parties having broken arms. Both were lawyers, and residents of Knoxville, and named respectively Spencer and Graham. Notwithstanding their severe injuries, both expressed their determination to attend the convention.

DEATH OF MRS. ELIZA HOWARD BURD.—Mrs. Eliza Howard Burd, widow of the late Edward Shippen Burd, died at Philadelphia, this day, aged sixty-six. Mrs. Burd was a daughter of Woodruff Simms, a large shipping-merchant, formerly engaged in the Canton trade. Mrs. Burd's father died in 1793, of yellow fever, while she was yet a child, and left her to the guardianship of Joseph Simms. Mrs. Burd was married at the age of eighteen to Edward S. Burd. He died in September, 1848, worth over a million of dollars. Though she expended her income profusely in charities, her estate has, nevertheless, grown, and increased to about half a million.

The great bulk of her estate—including the two-tenths of her husband's estate, to the final disposition of which she was entitled by the provisions of his will—was bequeathed to the vestry and wardens of St. Stephen's Church, for the maintenance of the Burd Orphan-Asylum of St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. The testatrix, in making this bequest, states that it is named in honor of her deceased husband, Edward Shippen Burd, Esq. The trustees of the bequest are authorized to procure a site near Philadelphia, in a healthy and airy situation, for the erection of such building or buildings as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of the bequest.

The recipients of the charity are to be female orphan-children who have been baptized in the Protestant Episcopal Church and who are not less than four years of age. The testatrix defines her understanding of the word "orphan" to mean a child who has lost both father and mother, or one whose mother is a widow. In receiving inmates to this institution, preference is to be given, first, to children born in the city of Philadelphia; second, to those born in the State of Pennsylvania; and, third, to all other female orphans of legitimate birth and of proper age.

In all cases the orphans of Episcopal clergymen are to be preferred above other candidates for admission. The will provides that at all times the Protestant Episcopal Bishop of the Diocese of Pennsylvania shall be a visitor of the institution, with power to inquire into the details of its management, and, if necessary, to institute legal proceedings to correct any abuses which may exist. It is also made imperative that there shall be a chapel connected with the

institution, and set sacredly apart for religious worship in accordance with the forms of the Protestant Episcopal Church; and the religious training of the children is urged as an essential portion of the discipline of the institution.

Three thousand dollars a year was left to her mother, \$30,000 to Dr. Ducachet, and the remainder, in different sums, to various relatives and friends.

DEATH OF NAHUM WARD.—Died, this day, Nahum Ward, of Marietta, Ohio, aged seventy-five. He was a distinguished citizen of that State, to which he emigrated from Shrewsbury, Mass., his native place, in 1811. At that time the larger part of Ohio was a wilderness, and many of the first settlers of the territory northwest of the Ohio River still survived.

MUTINY ON THE SHIP STAGHOUND.—**MURDER OF THE SECOND MATE.**—This day, the crew of the ship Staghound, Captain Hussey, from Swatow for Havana, which put into Batavia, mutinied at Anjer, and one of their number stabbed the first and second officers, the latter mortally. Assistance was obtained from the British war-steamer Odin and the American vessel Continent, and the crew were confined. The ship was towed to Batavia by a Dutch war-steamer. The crew, thirty-eight or thirty-nine in number, were placed in confinement. The ship had three hundred and eighty Chinese coolies on board.

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

ASSAULTED WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—In New York, the night of this day, a Swedish sailor, named Henry Dedrickson, living at 161 Washington Street, was assaulted by a party of sailors and boarding-house runners, near the corner of Washington and Carlisle Streets, and knocked senseless with a slung-shot. The injured man was conveyed to the New York Hospital.

There are two rival boarding-houses in Washington Street, the proprietors of which have runners and bullies to decoy sailors to their respective houses; and it is supposed that the assault upon Dedrickson was perpetrated by persons interested in taking customers away from the establishment in which he was a boarder.

CONVICTION FOR MURDER.—This day, the trial of Stewart, (colored,) indicted for the murder of the boy Craig, at Woodbury, N.J., last fall, by throwing him into the creek, was concluded in the Gloucester county court. A verdict of murder in the first degree was rendered.

STABBING-AFFAIR IN BORDENTOWN, N.J.—This day, Joseph Foster, an old man, a plumber by trade, being very much intoxicated, made an attack upon three young men, in the street, in Bordentown, N.J., one of whom, a Spaniard, drew a knife and stabbed the old man, it is feared, fatally. The Spaniard was arrested and committed to await the result.

SUDDEN DEATHS IN NEW YORK.—This day, a man named Josephs was found dead in bed at the dwelling of Mr. Van Brunt, in Sixty-Seventh Street, near Ninth Avenue, under circumstances which left no doubt of his having died of disease of the heart. In the evening, John W. Stewart, of No. 104 Goerck Street, died suddenly while sitting in an arm-chair in his office. The body of deceased was conveyed to his late residence, No. 125 Lewis Street, where Coroner Jackman held an inquest.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN.—This day, a man named Dunham was killed in the Middlesex quarry by the premature explosion of a blast. He was blown into the air some thirty feet, and fell upon the rock, wounding him so that he lingered but a few hours.

KILLED BY A FALL.—In New York, this day, an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, apparently a laborer, fell down a flight of stairs at the saloon corner of Mercer and Houston Streets, while intoxicated, and broke his neck. The unfortunate man died almost instantly after being picked up. The body of deceased was taken to the Fifteenth Precinct Station-House, where Coroner Jackman held an inquest. Deceased was dressed in a mixed satinnet jacket, blue cloth vest, and brown pants with patches on the knees. In his pockets were found a comb and a purse containing one dollar and seventy-seven cents.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—In Brooklyn, N.Y., this day, a married woman, named Margaret Ratigan, residing at 301 Hudson Avenue, died from the effects of an overdose of laudann which she took during the previous afternoon. As soon as her condition was discovered, Dr. Little was called in, and the usual remedies were applied, but without effect, and she died. The deceased leaves three children. She was twenty-six years of age. No cause is assigned for committing the deed. An inquest was held by Coroner Horton, and a verdict of suicide was rendered.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.—This day, in Carlisle, Ky., while James L. Stitt, deputy-postmaster in that place, was sweeping out his office, he was called to the door by a young

man named Ricketts, a medical student, who drew from his pocket a pistol, which he fired at Mr. Stitt, the ball entering just beneath his nose and dangerously, if not fatally, injuring him. The cause of this rash attempt on Mr. Stitt's life was some fancied insult, which did not warrant any such procedure. The perpetrator was promptly arrested and lodged in jail.

DEATH OF THE FRENCH CONSUL AT MOBILE.—This day, Mr. A. S. Dumee, late French vice-consul at Mobile, died in that city.

BURNING OF THE CLEVELAND INSTITUTE.—**SINGULAR CONDUCT OF A YOUNG GIRL.**—The Cleveland Institute for Young Ladies, at Cleveland, Ohio, took fire and was partially destroyed, this day. While the building was in flames, (says a Cleveland paper,) an alarm was raised that a girl was in the burning building, and several rushed to her rescue. The girl proved to be Miss Minnie Le Compte, a young pupil from Canada, who was working desperately to save some of the furniture from the flames. One of her would-be rescuers being somewhat urgent in his entreaties for her to leave the burning building, she slapped his face, and, pushing him out of the door, resumed her furniture-saving exertions. Sheriff Wightman and Deputy-Sheriff Bennet, thinking her danger imminent, ran up the blazing stairs to save her; but she refused to let them approach her, continuing to throw from the window every article of furniture which she could succeed in lifting. Finally Sheriff Wightman was compelled to seize her *vi et armis*, and thus to remove her to a place of safety.

SURRENDER OF A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE—This day, in New York, Patrick Murphy, who is charged with the killing of Peter B. Hall by kicking him to death in a fight which occurred at the saloon No. 644 Water Street, surrendered himself, and is now confined in the Tombs, awaiting his trial. The prisoner has been indicted by the grand jury.

AMERICAN TROOPS FIRED AT FROM THE RIO GRANDE.—This day, the Mexican soldiers stationed at Reynosa fired into the Texas Rangers, commanded by Captain Ford, who were stationed in front of that town. The Rangers returned the fire, and put to flight the guard, which was stationed on the Rio Grande near the steamboat-landing. On the evening of the same day, Col. R. E. Lee, commanding the Department of Texas, arrived with two companies of United States Cavalry, under command of Captain Albert G. Brackett; and, as there had been considerable firing during the day, he despatched Lieutenant Thomas to learn the cause. The lieutenant returned about sundown, and reported to the colonel that the Mexican guard

had commenced firing without any just cause for doing so

TROUBLES IN KANSAS.—This day, it is reported that information from Southern Kansas gives rise to apprehensions of serious trouble in Linn and Bourbon counties, growing out of alleged violations of the amnesty act. An attempt made by the Deputy Marshal to arrest Capt. Montgomery was effectually resisted.

DIVORCE OF ADAH ISAACS MENKEN.—The following is the motion made in the court of Cincinnati for the divorce of Adah I. Menken, who claims also to be the wife of John C. Heenan.

*Court of Common Pleas of Hamilton County,
State of Ohio.*

Alexander J. Menken, Plaintiff, } Petition
vs. } for
Adah Isaacs Menken, Defendant. } Divorce.

The plaintiff says that he has been for the year last past, and more, a resident of the State of Ohio, and is now a resident of said Hamilton county, in said State. Plaintiff further says that he was married, in the county of Polk and State of Texas, to one Adah Bertha Theodore. (whom he prays may be made a party defendant hereto,) and that he has ever since conducted himself towards her as a faithful husband, but that the said Adah Isaacs Menken, regardless of her marital duties towards the plaintiff, did, on or about the 15th day of September, 1859, at the house of a person whose name is unknown to said plaintiff, in the city of New York, in the county and State of New York, commit adultery with one John C. Heenan; and that the said Adah Isaacs Menken did, on or about the 5th day of October, 1859, at the city of Hoboken, in the State of New Jersey, commit adultery with said John C. Heenan; and that since that time the said Adah Isaacs Menken has left the said plaintiff, and that her place of residence is unknown to said plaintiff. Wherefore the said plaintiff prays that he may be divorced from said defendant, and for such other and further relief as he may be entitled to.

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

*Court of Common Pleas, Hamilton County,
State of Ohio.*

Alexander J. Menken, Plaintiff, }
vs. }
Adah Isaacs Menken, Defendant. }

And the said Alexander J. Menken, being first duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that on the 9th day of April, 1860, he filed in the Court of Common Pleas of said Hamilton county a petition, praying that he may be divorced from the said defendant, Adah Isaacs Menken, his wife; and that the said

Adah Isaacs Menken is a non-resident of the said State of Ohio; and that the service of a summons cannot be made on the said Adah Isaacs Menken in said State of Ohio; and that said plaintiff, Alexander J. Menken, wishes to obtain service on said defendant by publication. ALEX. J. MENKEN.

Sworn to before me, and subscribed in my presence, this seventh day of April, 1860.

J. J. MILLER, Notary Public,
Hamilton County, Ohio.

HEENAN ARRESTED.—This day, in Derby, England, Heenan, the American prize-fighter, was arrested, charged with the intention of engaging in a prize-fight, thereby causing a breach of the peace. He was bound over on his own recognizance for fifty pounds with two sureties twenty-five pounds each. The magistrate said he had no feeling beyond the preservation of the peace. It was stated by the court that Heenan could not further be interfered with, unless he broke the peace. The sureties were promptly signed, and Heenan and his friends left Derby for London.

SEDUCTION BY A CHICAGO MERCHANT, AND DEATH OF HIS VICTIM.—The "Chicago Saturday Review" of this date gives the following account of a case of seduction and abortion:—

The perpetrator of the villany is one Watts T. Miller, an old citizen of Chicago, recently of the extensive lumber-house of Ryerson, Miller & Co., on the corner of Canal and Fulton Streets. During the past month he sold out his interest in that concern to join the company of Chicago men who left for Pike's Peak on the 19th of March, at the head of which was ex-Alderman J. D. Ward. Miller, who had lived here in fine style on West Washington Street, broke up his house and sent his amiable wife and his three children to Beloit, Wisconsin, where her friends reside, and from whence he married her.

So far all is right; but we now come to that part which stamps this respectable citizen, husband, and father as a villain, disgracing all these titles of honor and bringing ruin and destruction where happiness and peace prevailed before.

It appears that Miller had in his family a respectable, poor, and good-looking German girl, named Katherine Gabriel, who was about eighteen years of age, the daughter of a very worthy family in the North Division. She had resided in Miller's house as nurse for about fifteen months, and had become enceinte by her employer. On retiring from the firm of Ryerson, Miller & Co., he wrote a note to the parents of the girl, stating the particulars of his going to Pike's Peak, and informing them that Katherine was going with Mrs. Miller to Beloit, and they of

course supposed that their daughter was there.

About ten days ago, the sheriff of Clinton county, Michigan, came on here and employed Mr. C. P. Bradley to find out who a certain girl was, that had died very suddenly and mysteriously at St. John's, the county seat of Clinton, on the 26th of March, from an abortion brought about by one Dr. Norwood and a Madame Barclay. The only clew he could obtain and furnish Mr. Bradley with was that she came from Chicago. With this scanty information, the names being altered to avoid suspicion, the officer went to work and gradually unravelled the thread of mystery, until he found that the girl who had met this unfortunate fate was Katherine Gabriel. He also found that Miller had taken her to St. John's, travelling under the name of J. C. Wilmarth, and conferring upon his victim the name of Kate Wilmarth. He left her there on March 3, and she died, as stated, on the 26th. He gave her, with injunctions of secrecy, into the care of Dr. Norwood and Madame Barclay, giving them one hundred dollars for their services. Not having more than ten dollars with him, Miller pledged his watch at St. John's for ninety dollars. The watch, on being redeemed, was sent here to his full name and address.

But few knew of the girl's being in town; and when the coffin was ordered, it of course created an excitement among the people of St. John's. An inquest was held, which showed that the girl had died from abortion; and a search was made for the body of the child, when in a hog-pen a place was discovered which had been newly rooted up, but not sufficiently like that work when done by swine to lead to the supposition that it was their doing, as the abortionists hoped to make people believe. Here they discovered the remains of an eight months' fetus.

After considerable search, Mr. Bradley found the family; and when he broke to them the sad intelligence of their daughter's unhappy death, the scene was awful to behold. The whole family were thrown into the most violent and painful excitement,—they never dreaming, up to that moment, but that the unhappy girl was with Mrs. Miller, in Beloit, alive and happy.

SUNDAY, APRIL 8.

A SERMON TO THIEVES AND PROSTITUTES.—This day, the Rev. Mr. Corbitt, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Green Street, preached a sermon designed especially for the thieves and prostitutes of New York. The New York papers said that the thieves and prostitutes stayed away, and that the congregation was composed mainly of respectable people drawn by curiosity to see those lepers of New York.

SAD ACCIDENT.—This day, a melancholy accident occurred to Miss Wvette, an actress of considerable ability, while playing in the piece of "Faustus," at the National Theatre, in Cincinnati, where she was fulfilling an engagement. During the progress of the piece she is supposed to be consigned to the lower regions; and, while the scenic effect was being produced, by some means or other a barrel of gunpowder fell and exploded on the stage, inflicting serious injuries upon Miss Wvette. Her skin was blackened and her person otherwise disfigured. Medical aid was promptly rendered.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF THE SHIP FLEETWING.—The bark Ceres, Capt. Wheeler, arrived at New York, this day. She sailed from St. Helena under charter of the British Government, March 15, with two hundred and thirty-two Africans, (which had been captured from a slaver by the U.S. steamers Mystic and Fulton,) for Port Spain, Trinidad. Capt. Wheeler brings home a boat, the only relic of the ship Fleetwing, which was supposed to have foundered off Cape Horn. This boat was shipped on board the Fleetwing, and consigned to the Rev. Geo. Pierson at Honolulu. When off Cape Horn, the vessel was leaking badly, and all efforts to keep her free proved unavailing. Six of the crew took possession of the boat and left the ship, which was subsequently picked up by the ship Imogone, Capt. Williams, and carried into Pernambuco, and there purchased by Capt. Wheeler.

FIRE IN MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE.—This day, in Memphis, Tennessee, Samuel Maseley's cotton-shed and seven dwellings were burned. The shed contained six hundred bales of cotton. Loss, \$70,000: insured for \$60,000.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—This day, a very destructive tornado visited Franklin county, Ohio. Fences were blown quite away, trees were twisted off at the roots, barns and sheds blown down, most of the chimneys in the range of the storm were destroyed, and much damage done to stock.

TRIED TO KILL HIS WIFE AND HIMSELF.—This day, William Smith, an English weaver, residing in Philadelphia, who has for a long time been dissipated, and employed himself chiefly in smashing his looms and threatening to kill his wife, went home near midnight, put a pistol to the neck of the woman, and fired, the ball passing into her mouth; then he tried to shoot himself, but failed, because the bullet glanced off. Though badly hurt, his wife will probably recover.

THE SECOND-ADVENTISTS held a meeting in Boston, this day, to prepare for the end of the world,—an event which they regarded as

inevitably impending. This was the day for the destruction of all earthly things.

CONVICTED.—In New York, George Dower was this day convicted of the murder of James Humphries on board the ship Devonshire.

STARVED HERSELF TO DEATH.—This day, died Mrs. Jane Gamble, a widow lady, of Eatonton, Ga., who, under the influence of religious monomania, starved herself to death. She lived twenty days without a particle of food.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SAILOR, AND THE LAST SURVIVOR OF THE JERSEY PRISON-SHIP CAPTIVES.—This day, Holmes Greenwood, said to be the last of the Jersey Prison-Ship captives, died at Providence, R.I., aged ninety-five years. During the Revolutionary War, young Greenwood served on board a Rhode Island privateer, and was cabin-boy at a time when one of the richest prizes ever taken was captured,—a prize so valuable that the share of the two cabin-boys amounted to \$1000. On the next voyage he was captured himself, and conveyed to the Jersey Prison-Ship, in which he was confined four months, and finally escaped by answering to the name of a lad whose exchange was ordered after his emancipation had been decreed by a higher Power.

JUDGMENT AGAINST MR. MILLER, THE EX-PHILADELPHIA POST-MASTER, BY THE BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, FOR THE \$27,270.33 COMMISSION FOR DISPOSING OF SAID BANK TO THE UNITED STATES FOR THE PHILADELPHIA POST-OFFICE.—This day, the case of the Bank of Pennsylvania against Miller, for commission received from the bank for the sale of the bank-building to the Government, was given to the jury. Judge Read charged them at considerable length. He substantially instructed them that Mr. Miller was acting as the Government agent in the matter, and had no right secretly to act as agent for the bank; that he was not entitled to receive the money for the pretended services rendered, nor had the president of the bank any right to transfer that sum to him; the money was the property of the bank, and they were therefore entitled to recover back the amount paid.

The jury then retired, and in a short time returned, having found a verdict for plaintiffs for \$27,270.33.

The charge of the court was very severe in its denunciation of the character of the transaction.

THE RICH MEN OF BOSTON.—The Boston papers of this date publish a list of the rich

men of that city, derived from the official returns of taxation, including the following names as the owners of \$290,000 and upwards. The rate of tax, it seems, is \$9.70 on \$10,000. The letter R. signifies that the property assessed is real estate, and P. that it is personal.

Seth Adams, \$189,600 R., \$250,000 P. William T. Andrews, \$249,000 R., \$100,000 P. Nathan Appleton, \$187,000 R., \$430,000 P. Wm. Appleton, \$430,000 R., \$325,000 P. Chas. Francis Adams, \$262,000 R. Isaac Adams, \$65,800 R., \$200,000 P. Cyrus Alger's heirs, \$238,000 R. Francis Amory's heirs, \$286,000 R. Wm. Appleton & Co., \$300,000 P. Abigail Armstrong, \$513,000 R., \$65,000 P.

Benjamin Bangs, \$29,500 R., \$212,000 P. Bates & Co., \$200,000 P. James M. Beebe & Co., \$450,000 P. Joshua Bennett, \$352,600 R., \$22,000 P. William H. Bordman, \$305,200 R., \$185,000 P. John Borland, \$112,500 R., \$125,000 P. Trustees and Administrators of estate of James Lloyd, \$370,000 R. Boston Sugar-Refinery, \$300,000 R. Maine Railroad, \$345,000 R. Lowell Railroad, \$282,500 R. Exchange Co., \$360,000 R. Worcester Railroad, \$832,000 R. Gas Co., \$1,000,000 R. Providence Railroad, \$250,000 R. Water-Power Co., \$483,400 R. Boston Locomotive Co., \$220,000 R. Boston Wharf Co., \$450,000 R. N. I. Bowditch, \$32,000 R., \$1,000,000 P. Elizabeth B. Bowditch, \$200,000 P. J. Bowdoin Bradley, \$210,500 R., \$46,000 P. Josiah Bradley & Co., \$556,000 P. Josiah Bradley, \$300,000 R., \$220,000 P. Gardner Brewer, \$227,000 R., \$100,000 P. Gardner Brewer & Co., \$175,000. Peter B. Brigham, \$334,000 R., \$30,000 P. Martin Brimmer's heirs, \$337,500 R. Gorham Brooks's heirs, \$222,000 R. Edward Brooks, \$251,000 R., \$90,000 P. Peter C. Brooks, \$256,000 R., \$107,500 P. John Bryant, \$184,400 R., \$600,000 P. William S. Bullard, \$25,800 R., \$225,000 P. B. Burgess & Sons, \$18,000 R., \$200,000 P. B. Bussey's heirs, \$290,000 R.

Andrew Carney, \$475,700 R., \$125,000 P. James Cheever, \$100,600 R., \$105,000 P. Chickering & Sons, \$160,000 R., \$80,000 P. Catherine W. Codman's heirs, \$328,000 R. Francis Codman and others, trustees, \$274,000 R. Commercial Wharf Co., \$500,000 R. Constitution Wharf, \$210,000. Joseph Coolidge, \$249,100 R., \$40,000 P. Dana, Dana & Co., \$200,000 P. Wm. Dwight, \$208,000 R. East Boston Wharf Co., \$332,000 R. East Boston Co., \$255,000 R. Eastern Railroad, \$267,000 R. N. H. Emmons and others, trustees, \$12,700 R., \$350,000 P. Edward Everett, \$53,000 R., \$185,000 P. Faulkner, Kimball & Co., \$200,000 P. Fifty Associates, \$1,164,500 R. Foster & Taylor, \$200,800 R., \$125,000 P. Abram French, \$212,000 R. N. L. Frothingham, \$38,500 R., \$200,000 P. S. P. Fuller and others, trustees, \$310,000 R.

John L. Gardner, \$333,100 R. Henry Gardner's heirs, \$316,700 R. Geo. Gardner, \$156,000 R., \$60,000 P. W. W. Goddard, \$42,800 R., \$200,000 P. Ozias Goodwin, \$71,000 R., \$175,000 P. John C. Gray, \$560,000 R., \$110,000 P. Sara Greene, \$38,500 R., \$175,000 P. David Greenough's heirs, \$252,600 R. Jane Grew, and M. & A. Wigglesworth, \$364,000 R.

Andrew T. Hall, \$165,000 R., \$125,000 P. Trustees of estate of Joshua Sears, \$990,500 R., \$300,000 P. Franklin Haven, \$120,220 R., \$75,000 P. F. Haven and I. Goodwin, trustees, \$28,200 R. Augustus Hemmingway, \$83,800 R., \$800,000 P. C. F. Hovey & Co., \$200,000 P. Geo. Howe, \$364,400 R. H. Hollis Hunnewell, trustee, \$437,100 R., \$325,000 P. H. Hollis Hunnewell, trustee, \$461,000 R. H. Hollis Hunnewell and others, trustees, \$99,000 R., \$96,000 P.

Iasigi, Goddard & Co., \$200,000 P. Deming Jarvis, \$147,000 R., \$74,200 P. Johnson, Sewell & Co., \$225,000 P. Jordan, Marsh & Co., \$250,000 P. Naby Joy, \$102,500 R., \$150,000 P. James Lawrence and others, trustees, \$293,000 R., \$97,000 P. W. R. Lawrence and others, trustees, \$243,000. J. C. & H. Lee, Jr., trustees, \$320,000 R. Lewis Wharf Co., \$562,000. Liberty Square Warehouse Co., \$200,000. John E. Lodge, \$56,000 R., \$175,000 P. Benjamin Loring, \$59,000 R., \$300,000 P. Charles Lyman, \$165,000 R., \$60,000 P.

Robert M. Mason, \$24,000 R., \$1,080,000 P. Sarah E. Mason, \$200,000. William P. Mason, \$421,000 R., \$110,000 P. Nathan Matthews, \$284,000 R. Mercantile Wharf Co., \$260,000 R. Merchants' Bank, \$402,600 R. Charles Merriam, \$128,000 R., \$100,000 P. John P. Monks, \$274,500 R., \$22,400 P. Naylor & Co., \$45,000 R., \$220,000 P. New-England Life-Insurance Co., \$210,000. George Odin, \$274,900 R., \$12,600 P. Old Colony Railroad, \$415,000 R.

Peter Parker, \$343,500 R., \$138,000 P. Peter Parker and Charles F. Shimmis, trustees, \$205,400 R., \$133,000 P. James Parker, \$380,900 R. Anna Parker, \$28,000 R., \$190,000 P. George Parkman's heirs, \$246,160 R. Eliza A. Parkman, executor, \$360,000 P. Jonathan Phillips, \$373,500 R., \$500,000 P. Wm. Phillips, \$60,000 R., \$300,000 P. Solomon Piper, \$151,300 R., \$50,000 P. Paschal P. Pope, \$5000 R., \$210,000 P. Mary Pratt, Jr., and sister, \$70,000 R., \$410,000 P. Long Wharf Co., \$547,600. Old South Church, \$295,000 R. Central Wharf, \$452,000. Indian Wharf, \$318,000. Josiah Quincy, Jr., as trustee of four estates, \$220,000 R. Josiah Quincy, \$616,000 R., \$22,000 P.

E. A. Raymond, \$160,500 R., \$40,000 P. John Rayner's heirs, \$220,000. Read, Gardner & Co., \$225,000 P. Revere Copper Co., \$10,000 R., \$200,000 P. Joseph W. Revere, \$203,500 R., \$25,000 P. Lewis Rice,

\$227,900 R., \$40,000 P. Jeffrey Richardson, \$117,000 R., \$115,000 P. Wm. Ropes, \$293,000 R. W. Ropes & Co., \$175,000 P. Benjamin S. Rotch, \$153,000 R., \$55,000 P. S. H. Russell and others, trustees, \$281,100 R., \$22,000 P. Sampson & Tappan, \$51,700 R., \$285,000 P. David Sears, \$775,500 R., \$200,000 P. George C. Shattuck, \$164,900 R., \$160,000 P. G. Howland Shaw, \$193,500 R., \$100,000 P. Francis G. Shaw and others, trustees, \$399,800 R. John Simmons, \$559,500 R., \$43,000 P. F. Skinner & Co., \$350,000 P. Jacob Sleeper, \$187,000 R., \$25,000 P. David Snow, \$109,000 R., \$175,000 P. South Cove Co., \$286,000 R. South Boston Iron Co., \$322,300 R. Wm. B. Spooner & Co., \$185,000 R., \$35,000 P. Paran Stevens, \$208,000 R., \$125,000 P. Daniel P. Stone, \$15,000 R., \$200,000 P. Wm. Sturgis, \$31,500 R., \$350,000 P.

Nathaniel Thayer, \$129,000 R., \$200,000 P. J. E. Thayer & Brother, \$16,100 R., \$525,000 P. Thomas Thompson, \$308,700 R., \$130,000 P. John P. Thorndike, \$246,000 R., \$30,000 P. Mace Tisdale, \$200,000 R., \$50,000 P. John G. Torrey, \$137,000 R., \$75,000 P. John W. Trull, \$243,400 R., \$230,000 P. William W. Tucker and others, trustees, \$387,000 R., \$228,000 P. F. Tudor, \$160,000 R., \$140,000 P. Job A. Turner, \$228,600 R., \$6000 P. Union Wharf, \$375,000. Phineas Upham, \$159,000 R., \$240,000 P. Josiah Vose, \$118,500 R., \$150,000 P.

Wm. J. Walker, \$166,000 R., \$300,000 P. Charles H. Warren and Edward Blake, trustees, \$218,000 R., \$145,000 P. Robert Waterston, \$148,000 R., \$100,000 P. Samuel A. Way, \$324,000 R. Francis Welch, \$199,000 R., \$55,000 P. Wm. F. Weld, \$276,000 R. Wm. F. Weld & Co., \$128,000 R., \$102,600 P. Benjamin Welles, \$109,000 R., \$270,000 P. Susan J. Welles, \$200,000 P. Jane Welles, \$200,000 P. Edward Wigglesworth, \$247,000 R., \$75,000 P. Solomon Wildes, \$210,000 R., \$8000 P. Wilkinson, Stetson & Co., \$200,000 P. Moses Williams, \$752,000 R. Samuel K. Williams, \$107,100 R., \$100,000 P. John D. Williams's heirs, \$1,070,100 R. Amasa Winchester, \$12,000 R., \$200,000 P. Robert C. Winthrop, \$183,500 R., \$55,000 P.

THE HARTFORD (CONN.) CITY ELECTION, took place this day. Henry C. Deming, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 449 majority. The whole Democratic city ticket was elected by an average majority of 466. The aldermen and councilmen are equally divided. The whole number of votes cast was 4373.

THE MADISON COUNTY (KY.) DIFFICULTIES. —The "Cincinnati Gazette" of this date says:—

We have advices from the "seat of war" in Madison county up to Friday evening,

from which we gather that the Committee of Safety express themselves satisfied with the expulsion of the radicals; that they will not undertake to clear out the Republicans; and that the difficulty may be considered at an end. We are also assured that this will, in all probability, be the last of mobs in Kentucky. Some of the best men in the State have protested against the late lawless proceedings; and there is a want of sympathy in quarters from which encouraging words were confidently calculated upon.

KILLED ON THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—This day, Stephen Burling, about sixty years of age, and a well-to-do farmer of New Rochelle, was killed by the morning express-train from New York to New Haven. The accident happened near New Rochelle.

DEATH OF AN INCENDIARY.—This day, Jean Baptiste La Rochelle, who assisted in setting fire to the crockery-store No. 233 Greenwich Street, on the 20th ult., died at the New York Hospital, from the effect of burns received on that occasion.

MUTINY ON SHIPBOARD.—This day, the harbor-police of New York discovered the ensign of the ship Ironsides, lying in the North River, union down, and proceeded to ascertain the cause. They found, according to the statement of the chief mate, that a felonious assault and battery had been committed by three of the crew, named James McLeon, James Welsh, and Thomas O'Meara, on another portion of them. They were taken into custody, and locked up to await their trial for the offence. The injured seamen are named Peter Nelson, Thomas Brown, and Mike Moore.

ARRAIGNED FOR ADULTERY.—This day, a man and woman were arraigned, in the Criminal Court at Boston, on a charge of adultery. The man pleaded not guilty, and the woman responded, "In the sight of my God and my conscience I am *not* guilty, but in the sight of the law I *am* guilty." The counsel for the woman stated that she was laboring under a delusion induced by Spiritualism. A plea of not guilty was entered, and the case was set down for trial.

A TERRIFIC HURRICANE passed over Urbana, Ohio, this day, unroofing and destroying several buildings.

KILLED FOR SEDUCING A WIFE.—This day, Enos Tartt was killed by Thomas Simms, at Sumterville, Ala., for an alleged criminal intimacy with the wife of his slayer. The homicide occurred at the house of Simms.

TRIED FOR MURDER.—In New York, this day, John D. Pfromer was tried for the man-

slaughter of Charles Sturges, on the 25th of March, 1859, by shooting him with a pistol, in a saloon, 36 Bowery. He was found guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

DIED, this day, Hon. S. C. Allen, postmaster at East Boston, of typhoid fever. Mr. Allen was a prominent Democrat.

DIED, this day, in Troy, N.Y., Job Pierson, an old resident, and member of the bar of that city, and formerly Representative in Congress, aged sixty-nine.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—This day, the town-hall at Ebensburg, Pa., was struck by lightning. The fluid passed through three stories, doing considerable damage, but hurting no person.

WRECKS.—This day, the schooner Alva, bound to St. Tobias with lumber, was wrecked on the coast of North Carolina. The captain and crew were saved; the vessel is a total loss.

This day, the schooner Jane, from Baltimore, with coal, bound to Norwich, while entering the harbor of Lewes, Del., struck on the north side of the breakwater, and in less than twenty minutes filled and sunk. All hands, with sails, rigging, spars, &c., were saved.

THE GEORGIA BANK-ROBBERY.—This day, the Columbus agency of the Marine Bank of Savannah, Ga., was robbed, in the night, of more than forty-five thousand dollars. A reward of \$7500 was offered for the recovery of the money, although strong suspicions were felt that the book-keeper of the bank had committed the theft. It appears that the agent of the bank at Columbus had returned that day from Savannah, and visited the agency after the close of business, for the purpose of shutting the vaults,—his usual care. The book-keeper had not finished his work: so the agent, being tired, left the locking up to be done by him. That night the agency was robbed. The suspected book-keeper was watched, and information obtained of his movements. It was found that he had been digging in his garden on the day after the robbery, and that he had taken a walk beyond a certain bridge at an unusual time. On the next day, a negro, coming to Columbus, crossed the bridge referred to, and his attention was attracted to a newspaper thrust under the planks. Drawing this out, he found \$30,000 of the lost money in it, and subsequent search brought to light \$12,000 more. The book-keeper was then arrested. What the Southern papers call "a nice question" arises,—viz., Who shall have the reward? On the one hand, the owner of the negro claims it; on the other, the hirer of the negro.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met at Jefferson City this day. Resolutions were passed unanimously endorsing the main features of Mr. Buchanan's Administration; affirming that neither Congress nor Territorial Legislatures have the power to abolish or prohibit the introduction of slavery into the Territories; repudiating the doctrine of Douglas of unfriendly legislation; favoring the fugitive-slave law; charging the invasion of Virginia as the legitimate result of the teachings of the Republican party; repudiating the stereotyped charge of disunion sentiments so often repeated for party effect against the Democratic party; and denouncing the doctrine of the irrepressible conflict.

On State politics, as regards the railroad-issue, it was proposed to refer it to the people at the next election; asserting, however, that it is alike the duty and for the interest of the State to encourage a judicious system of internal improvements within the constitutional limit of the State debt.

A resolution advocating the peaceful acquisition of territory, especially Cuba, was added to the platform.

After several ineffectual ballots, Clayborne F. Jackson was unanimously nominated for Governor, and Thomas C. Reynolds was also unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor. B. T. Massey, the present Secretary of State, and A. W. Morrison, the present Treasurer, were nominated for re-election.

ALLEGED SEDUCTIONS UNDER PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—In New York, this day, Catharine McDonnell, an amiable-looking girl, about eighteen years of age, residing at No. 162 West Twentieth Street, appeared before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and preferred a charge of seduction against Thomas Casey. The complainant stated that for a long time Thomas had been a constant visitor at her mother's house, and that on the 28th of August last he proposed for her hand in marriage. Complainant accepted the offer, and it was arranged that the ceremony should take place on or about the 1st of November. Between the date of the proposal and the day set down for the marriage, the gallant Casey, it is alleged, succeeded in seducing the complainant from the paths of virtue. When the time set apart for the nuptials had arrived, Casey made some excuse about his inability to support a wife, and, to the intense horror of Catharine and her mother, he most positively refused to be wedded. Several times *mater* McDonnell coaxed him to fulfil his contract, but in vain. Casey was obdurate; and even the promise of a dowry in the shape of one hundred dollars would not win him over to the little ceremony. Finding her lover immovable in his

determination, Catharine sought the aid of the magistrate, and prayed that Casey might be arrested and dealt with as the law directs. The defendant was taken into custody by Officer Dugan and held to await the result of an examination.

John Simpson was brought before Justice Connolly, at the lower police court, on a similar charge. John, it is alleged, succeeded in seducing Bridget Elwood, of 121 Mulberry Street, under promise of marriage, and then abandoned her to the cold charity of the world. Bridget says that she was engaged to Mr. Simpson for several months, and that John took advantage of this engagement to effect her ruin.

BANK-FAILURE.—The Bank of Central New York, this day, went into liquidation. The Hon. Joseph Benedict has been appointed receiver, and entered upon his duties.

PROPOSED STRIKE OF THE HORSE-SHOERS.—This day, some thirty of the horse-shoers of Boston met for the purpose of considering the propriety of striking for a ten-hour regulation of their labor.

FIRE IN WELLSVILLE, NEW YORK.—This day, a fire broke out in the rear of the store of H. G. Taylor, and, before it could be subdued, entirely destroyed that store, together with the stores occupied by H. H. Parlee and J. F. Fowler, and a barber-shop and dwelling occupied by Mr. Mason. Total loss, \$10,000; total insurance, about \$5000.

FOUNDLING.—In New York, this day, Mr. Thomas Cooper found a male child, about two weeks old, in the old John Street Methodist Episcopal church, with a card attached to his apparel, requesting that he be named "John Wesley." The little waif was given into the care of Officer Wintringham, of the Second Ward.

PROBABLE MURDER.—About six weeks ago, a man named Cannon mysteriously disappeared from the village of Willimantic, Conn., under peculiar circumstances. He went from the room where he was sitting, one evening, for the purpose of taking an armful of wood in from the shed. He wore neither coat nor hat. Since then he had not been heard from or seen till this day,—when he was found in the river, in the same town, with his hands tied, and otherwise showing that he had met with foul play.

EXPLOSION OF THE BOILER OF THE STEAMER SAMUEL GATZ.—This day, the steamer Samuel Gatz, bound for St. Louis, exploded one of her boilers, near Cloverport. She had a few passengers and a light freight, consisting chiefly of cement and salt. The upper works of the boat are almost wholly demolished,

chimneys down, and the machinery very badly broken, especially the doctor-engine. She had but two boilers; and the one that exploded was blown in two about six feet from the forward end of the boiler, the iron as well as rivets being torn to pieces. The ends were thrown in different directions,—one forward and the other aft,—as if the pressure of steam had riven the iron asunder. The deck of the boat was crushed and nearly all the upper works carried away, making an almost complete wreck; and it will require an expense of fully six thousand dollars to repair the boat again. She was designed exclusively for a freight-boat; but Captain Baldwin, her owner and builder, concluded to have a short cabin, and the inspectors were called in to inspect her. The boilers, on Monday last, were subjected to a water-pressure of one hundred and sixty-five pounds, and her steam-gauge was adjusted to one hundred and five pounds; and it was stated that at or just before the explosion she had only seventy-five pounds of steam. The boilers were forty-six inches in diameter, with five return-flues, and the iron was one-quarter of an inch thick, or so represented. By the disaster one of the firemen was killed outright, and several others, including the officers of the boat, very badly, if not fatally, wounded.

LAKE-NAVIGATION.—This day, the propeller Vermont, of the Northern Transportation Company's line, arrived at Oswego, from Detroit and Toledo, via the Welland Canal,—the first boat of the season.

NEGRO EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.—This day, in Richmond, Va., considerable excitement has prevailed among the colored population, caused by the arrest of some dozen or more for holding secret meetings, with the avowed purpose of devising the best means to get free. The party arrested called themselves "Sons of Ham."

BODY OF A WOMAN FOUND IN A WELL.—In New York, this day, the body of a woman was discovered in a public well on the corner of Bushwick Avenue and Moore Street. Sergeant Griffith went at once to the spot indicated and found the body, which, upon being taken out, was recognised as a woman known as Granny Carroll, who has resided for the last twenty years on the corner of Bushwick Avenue and Cook Street.

ACCIDENT TO MISS RIDGELY.—In Washington, this day, Miss Ridgely, who, it will be recollected, was a witness in the case of Mr. Sickles, was very nearly killed by the falling of a blind, on Eighth Street, blown from its hanging by the wind. It was very heavy, and struck her on the head, cutting her in two or three places. She was senseless

for some hours, but is gradually recovering.

DEATH OF WILLIAM E. MAYHEW.—This day, Mr. William E. Mayhew, an esteemed citizen of Baltimore, died in that city, aged seventy-five years. He was President of the Farmers' and Planters' Bank for many years.

DEATH OF JOHN B. RAINE.—This day, John B. Raine, for twenty-four years, with the exception of a short interval, President of the Northern Bank of Kentucky, at Paris, died, aged seventy-two years. The deceased was one of the most prominent and well-known citizens of Northern Kentucky.

THE ALBANY (N.Y.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION took place this day. The Democracy elected their whole city ticket. George H. Thacher was chosen Mayor, and Charles L. Austin Recorder, by eight hundred to one thousand majority. They carry seven aldermen out of ten, and six supervisors. Mr. Wendell, the regular American nominee for Mayor, withdrew in favor of the Republican candidate. The Hard Shell, or Wood Democracy, ran a separate ticket, headed by Hiram Perry, who received only 290 votes in the city. The straight Americans supported Mr. Thacher. The following was the vote for Mayor and Recorder:—

MAYOR.	
George H. Thacher (Dem.).....	4325
John Taylor (Rep.).....	4090
Hiram Perry (Hard Dem.).....	334

RECORDER.	
Charles L. Austin (Dem.).....	4527
Lewis Benedict, Jr. (Rep.).....	3444
John B. Sturtevant (Am.).....	1105

AMERICAN VESSELS IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.—**THE SHIP ERIE AND BARK SUNNY SOUTH, OF NEW YORK.**—This day, the ship Erie (says the correspondent of the "New York Herald") cleared from the custom-house of Havana, bound for San Tonié, Ambrises, and Rio Congo, all on the coast of Africa, having a Spanish captain and an American sailing-master on board. Her cargo was a regular slave-trading one, including the necessary lumber for forming a slave-deck and the five-eighths iron wire to be converted into shackles. There is not the slightest moral doubt that she has gone on a slave-trading voyage.

So certain, too, of this was Colonel Helm, United States Consul-General, that he delayed giving up her papers for three or four days, under the pretence of its being the holidays, and hoping that a United States vessel-of-war would chance to look into this port and find sufficient cause for, if not detaining, at least seeing the Erie before she proceeded on the

trading-voyage on which she was represented to be bound. I have been told by an old retired slave-trader that her true destination is the island of Madagascar, where, by the payment of a handsome *douceur* to the Portuguese authorities, she will be permitted to embark her cargo at Bozales, paying at the rate of twenty-five dollars each for them, while on the west coast the price of the negro is sixty dollars a head, but without the payment of any *douceur* or duty. Another advantage in going to the east coast, according to my informant, who is thoroughly posted in the mysteries of the traffic, having been engaged six years in it, is the continually stormy weather that prevails in those latitudes, which renders it so unlikely for a ship to be caught "napping in a calm;" at the same time it would be almost a matter of impossibility to hit her at any distance with a cannon-ball.

The Erie is the second American vessel, although the first under the "stars and stripes," that has sailed recently for the coast of Africa to return with cargoes of Bozales. The bark *Sunny South*, also of New York, sailed some two or three weeks ago upon a similar unrighteous errand. It is perhaps worthy of remark that the "Diario de la Marina" of the succeeding day took no notice of the sailing of the Erie.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

—This day, in the morning, between one and two o'clock, a fire was discovered issuing from the rear of the building on the corner of Union Street and Printers' Alley, between College and Cherry Streets, occupied by George Greig as a confectionery and a residence. The Nashville papers say:—

The fire-bells sounded the alarm, and our gallant firemen flew to the rescue; and it required great energy and presence of mind to rescue the family of Mr. Greig, who occupied the upper stories as a residence. The fire when discovered had made such rapid headway as to cut off retreat by the stairway, and the family had to be rescued by means of ladders, leaving no time or opportunity to save any of the valuable furniture with which Mr. Greig had furnished his establishment. Indeed, with such haste did they have to make their retreat that they were unable to save any of their wearing-*apparel*.

In the mean time, the firemen and others were busily engaged in removing the confectionery from the storeroom on the first floor, and succeeded in saving a large portion, though in a greatly-damaged condition.

Every effort the while was being made by the various fire-companies to check the progress of the flames; but they had got such headway as to render it impossible to prevent them spreading to the adjoining build-

ing, occupied by Mr. J. Flowers as a jewelry-store and residence, and the efforts of those present, not engaged at the engines, were directed to the removal of Mr. Flowers's stock of jewelry, furniture, &c., which was accomplished in a remarkably careful manner. Mr. Flowers himself is absent, having gone North a few days since to purchase additional stock.

The flames still continued their progress up Union Street, notwithstanding the unceasing efforts of the firemen, and the buildings occupied by Messrs. Barnes & Co. as an eating-house, and Mr. John Luck as a music and variety store, were fast crumbling beneath the terrible onslaught of the devouring element. A large portion of Mr. Luck's stock was removed, though it was greatly damaged.

The buildings on the opposite side of Union Street were several times on fire; and it required great efforts to prevent their destruction.

A stiff breeze had been blowing from the southwest during the whole time of the fire, and carried the sparks to a great distance. A number of stores on College Street and the Public Square were in imminent danger of being set on fire. Indeed, some three or four, including the Methodist Publishing-House, were actually on fire several times. Had the fire got a hold on the opposite side of Union Street, or upon College Street or the Public Square, we should have witnessed the most destructive conflagration that ever visited Nashville. We tremble when we think how narrow an escape the city made from a general conflagration.

We find it difficult to get at the actual loss sustained from the fire, but hear it variously estimated at from \$20,000 to \$30,000.

Nothing is certainly known as to the origin of the fire: though it is supposed to have been accidental.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER CAROLINE CASLEY.

—This day, arrived at Norfolk, Va., two passengers of the schooner *Caroline Casley*, wrecked at Turk's Island, from New York bound to Chiquyea.

RAPID PASSAGE OF THE BARK JEHU.—The bark *Jehu*, which sailed from Boston March 15 for Palermo, arrived at that port this day.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

MURDER OF A CALIFORNIA MEMBER ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.—This day, a dreadful tragedy was enacted in the California Legislature while it was in session. A member of the House, named John C. Bell, was shot and stabbed to death, almost in his seat, by one Dr. Stone. Stone was a

lobby-member, attempting to procure the passage of a bill for the division of the county represented by Bell, and to which the latter was opposed. Mr. Bell was in the act of consultation with another member beyond the bar of the Assembly, while it was in session, when Stone came up, denounced Bell as a liar, and immediately began shooting and stabbing him. The unfortunate man was carried away, and died two days after. Stone was released on bail. The Assembly took no notice of the murder. Bell was from Ohio, and was unarmed. Stone is from Kentucky. Several circumstances show the act to have been premeditated.

NEGRO MURDERERS ESCAPING.—On the night of this day, according to the "Pensacola (Fla.) Observer," six negroes, convicted of the crime of murder, made their escape from the Madison (Fla.) jail. It is supposed that the delivery was effected by outside aid, and that they have been run beyond the limits of Florida into Texas or elsewhere. The negroes were to have been executed in May.

SALE OF A PORTION OF THE TERRE HAUTE, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.—A letter received from a gentleman in Terre Haute of this date, by a gentleman in New York, says:—

"I learn that the portion of the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad which is in Indiana has been sold on execution against the company, and that in a suit for the possession of that part of the road in Indiana, the judge of the Circuit Court, Judge Solomon Claypool, has decided that the second mortgage on that part of the road is void. A good deal of complication surrounds some of the securities of this company, and will be contested. The litigation is likely to be protracted, and, from present indications, of doubtful result."

DESTRUCTION OF THE SHIP J. A. WESTERVELT, BY FIRE.—In New York, this day, the ship Jacob A. Westervelt, Captain Williams, belonging to H. L. Rich & Co.'s line of Liverpool packets, took fire, about three P.M., while lying at anchor in the North River, outward bound. The fire originated between decks, aft, and was caused by the upsetting of a lamp. The carpenter had gone below, in company with a boy, for the purpose of procuring stores for the steerage-passengers, of whom there were eighteen, and while so doing the boy let the lamp fall, which broke and set fire to the cotton stowed near by, and in a few minutes the smoke was so dense as to defy the exertions of the men sent below to extinguish it.

The harbor-police steamboat Magnolia, with a squad of fifteen men on board, being

near by, drawing shad-poles, immediately repaired to the ship and removed the passengers, with nearly all the cabin-furniture, ship's sails, some rigging, the captain's sextants, and other instruments.

The crews of the Brazilian corvette Donna Isabella, and of the United States revenue-cutter McLellan, were early on board, and, in a very short time, cut adrift and sent down her sails, which were brought ashore by the police boat. Capt. Austin, who had commanded the ship previously, was on board as a passenger and was in very ill health. He was brought ashore in a very exhausted state.

The police steamer, while her men were at work on board the ship, was sent in search of assistance, and soon returned with the steam-lighter Alpha, belonging to Mr. H. Ford, of Brooklyn. The steam-tugs Mercury and Samson, and the steam ferry-boat Bedford, all of whom had the Worthington pumps on board, were soon alongside, and numerous streams of water were thrown into the ship, she having previously slipped her anchors and been towed ashore between Bedloe's and Gibbet Islands. The ship was grounded head to the wind, which caused the fire to work forward slowly.

Capt. Merritt, agent of the underwriters, with a gang of twenty men, are on board, breaking out cargo.

Fire-Engine Company No. 20, George Seely foreman, was taken alongside the ship on the deck of the steam-tug James Howard.

At a quarter-past seven o'clock the mizzenmast fell over the stern. The passengers, who were landed at Pier No. 1 East River, were provided with accommodations at No. 2 Front Street, at the expense of the owners of the ship. The crews of the Brazilian corvette, the cutter McLellan, and harbor-police, are entitled to the greatest credit for their exertions. They swarmed on the rigging and on the yards of the ship, unbent the sails, and sent them down on deck ship-shape, and as orderly as if working by the day. The Croton water boat steamer was early alongside, and did good service until driven away by the flames. At nine P.M. the ship's stern had burned out, her mizzenmast was gone, and the immense body of fire soon burned her to the water's edge.

The Jacob A. Westervelt was built in 1849, by Jacob A. Westervelt. She rated A 1½, fourteen hundred and eighteen tons burden. She was owned by Messrs. H. L. Rich & Co., of New York, was valued at \$60,000, and was insured in that city. Her cargo consisted of the following articles:—6720 bushels corn in bulk, 1672 do. in bags, 5865 bushels wheat, 2069 bales cotton, 450 tierces beef, 156 boxes bacon, 1167 tierces lard, 120 casks rice, 234 hides, 715 barrels rosin, 50 barrels merchandise, 85 boxes do. 31 bales

bags, 100 half-chests tea, 7200 staves,—valued at \$175,000, and supposed to be mostly insured in Europe.

GREAT FRESHETS IN THE WESTERN RIVERS.—A despatch from Pittsburg of this date says:—

The heavy rains for the past three days have caused a freshet, attended with the destruction of considerable property. The lowlands along the Monongahela and Alleghany Rivers are completely inundated. The rise came so suddenly that several coal-boats on the Monongahela were swept over the dam and sunk. The number lost was thirteen, the loss being over \$16,000. The loss in Alleghany has been considerable. Several manufactories were flooded, and families in some instances were driven from their dwellings. The railroads also have suffered by land-slides, which have impeded travel.

Altogether it has been one of the most destructive freshets experienced for many years. The rivers have now mostly attained the highest stage,—rising but about an inch per hour. The Monongahela pier-mark indicates twenty-nine feet four inches,—only twenty inches less than the great freshet of 1852.

The "Ohio (Columbus) Statesman" of this date, speaking of the effect in Central Ohio, says:—

Scarcely a movable thing which it touched could withstand the impetuosity of the stream; and miles of fence in the lowlands above and about the city, daylight discovered floating swiftly away upon the surface of its turbid waters. The entire valley above the National Road Bridge, as far as the eye could reach, was one mass of water, studded with tree-tops; while below the bridge the flats were totally submerged, though here the stream is more confined on either side by natural embankments than it is above the bridge.

On the Central Ohio Railroad the flood has been particularly destructive. Three breaks are reported on that road, the most distant of which is one near Campbell's Station, where the track was washed away. Near Pataskala Station a bridge was swept away, and at Union Station a culvert was washed out.

ROAD-BILLS VETOED IN CALIFORNIA.—This day, the Governor vetoed a bill appropriating \$25,000 to open nine roads over the Sierra Nevada. The veto was sustained.

THE KANSAS BILL.—The bill admitting Kansas as a State passed the House this day by a vote of 134 for; against, 73.

THE KANSAS REPUBLICAN TERRITORIAL CONVENTION met at Lawrence, and ap-

pointed delegates to Chicago. The convention passed, unanimously, a resolution declaring William H. Seward the first choice of the Republicans of Kansas for the Presidency.

DEATH OF V. B. FRENCH.—This day, Mr. V. B. French died at Dorchester, Mass., at the age of sixty-nine. Mr. French was for many years (from 1812 to 1836) a merchant in Boston. The remainder of his life has been devoted to agricultural pursuits. He took a leading part in the formation of societies designed for the improvement of horticulture and agriculture in Massachusetts, and was one of the first contributors to the establishment of the United States Agricultural Society. In 1843, he was a member of the Executive Council of Governor Morton. During the latter years of his life, he experienced reverses of fortune and suffered trying affliction.

WANTED TO RETURN TO SLAVERY.—The following letter from a negro desiring to return to slavery is from the Kent (Maryland) "News":—

ST. THOMAS, CANADA WEST, }
April 11th, 1860. }

MASTER JOHN ARMSTRONG,

DEAR SIR:—It has Been almost Two years since I left home, But the time seems much longer. I have Been very Sorry that I left you ever since I came away But I have been afraid to attempt to Return fearing you would sell me away off from my relations which I long to be with, I surely would never have run off only that I were Persuaded to do it. this thing of Freedom in Canada is not the thing that was told me I would rather Be a slave with you Much rather than Be here and called free and done By as I have Been since I come here, I have been cheated out of more than two thirds of my wages a colored man has no chance in law against a white canadian at all and I had to hire myself for 5 dollars a month I have not had a sufficiency of clothes to keep me warm in this cold Country. O that I might not have to winter here again there has Been nine colerd Folks left here one week ago four for Kentucky and five for Harrison county Virginia they had letters written to their Masters for money and it was sent and they have Joyfully started for home

Master Armstrong if you will Pleas Be so kind to me as to send me money to pay my fare home on the cars I will return in a few days but if you do I have a request to ask of you that is that you wont sell me I will Be a Dutifull Servant to you as I were and will never attempt to run away again I do not know how much it will take to pay my fare on the cars. But i am told it will pro-

bible take forty Dollars and Master if you send me money it will be necessary for you to send me a pass so that i would not be disturbed on the way those nine that left here for Home had a pass sent to each of them if you will not send me money and give me your word that you wont sell me I will try and make my way home next fall. Give my love to my Brothers and George W Thompson & Frisby Brown consen Benjamin Cotten and Harriet Nickels

Master I send you my respects hoping that you will forgive my folly in leaving you and that you will send me Money and a pass to take me home

Mr. John Armstrong

WILLIAM HENRY THOMPSON,
St. Thomas canada west

N. B. pleas answer immedately.

DEATH OF JOHN W. LIVINGSTON.—Died in New York, this day, John W. Livingston, the oldest surviving member of the elder branch of the Livingston family in this country, and the great-grandson of Philip Livingston, the second proprietor of the manor. He entered the army of the United States at an early age, in which he served until his marriage with Julia, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor Broome, when he resigned his commission and entered into commercial life. Here he was successfully engaged for a number of years, and until the commencement of the last war with Great Britain. He then applied for a commission, and was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the Forty-First Regiment of infantry. He was stationed at the Narrows at the time the British fleet menaced the city of New York. At the close of the war, he was appointed United States Marshal of the Northern District of New York, and took up his residence upon Lake Skaneateles. Here his time was divided between the duties of his office and agricultural pursuits, of which he was passionately fond.

Upon resigning his office, which he had held twenty-two years, he returned to the city, where the last twenty years of his life have been spent in retirement and in the rational enjoyment of a well-earned and competent fortune. Colonel Livingston was a gentleman of the old school, and distinguished for the punctual fulfilment of engagements, inflexible honor, and undeviating integrity.

DEATH OF JOHN MUIRHEAD.—Colonel John Muirhead, an old citizen of Lebanon, Tennessee, and for many years a member of the Senate of that State, died this day.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—A young man, named Samuel Smith, who resides at the corner of Girard Avenue and Otter Street, was killed this afternoon while

gunning on the Delaware. The deceased and Joseph Berry were in a skiff. Berry was about to raise his gun to fire at a flock of ducks, when the lock caught in some part of the boat and the piece was exploded. The charge entered the head of Mr. Smith, causing his death in a short time. His remains were conveyed to his late residence, where an inquest was held, in the evening, by Coroner Fenner, and a verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. The deceased was twenty-two years of age, and had been married only six weeks. The anguish of his wife was heart-rending.

CHALLENGE OF MR. PRYOR, OF VIRGINIA, TO MR. POTTER, OF WISCONSIN, TO FIGHT A DUEL.—This day, Mr. Pryor, member of Congress from Virginia, sent the following challenge to Mr. Potter, of Wisconsin, by the Hon. T. C. Hindman, of Arkansas:—

April 11, 1860.

SIR:—Will you have the kindness to designate a place outside the District of Columbia, and the time when and where there may be further correspondence between us? I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
ROGER A. PRYOR.

HON. JOHN F. POTTER.

The same day, Mr. Potter received the following from Mr. Hindman, which explains itself:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
April 11, 1860. }

DEAR SIR:—I have just received a despatch informing me of serious sickness in my family, and will, therefore, leave for home at six o'clock to-morrow morning. Hon. L. M. Keitt will conduct the correspondence beyond to-day in my stead.
Very respectfully,
T. C. HINDMAN.

HON. JOHN F. POTTER.

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

April 11, 1860.

SIR:—Your note of this date, received by the hands of Hon. Thomas C. Hindman, invites a correspondence to be hereafter conducted outside of the District of Columbia, evidently to avoid on your part certain penalties imposed by law. I reply that the Constitution of Wisconsin allows me no escape from the consequences of such a correspondence as you seem to contemplate, wherever it may be conducted. I therefore inform you that such further correspondence as you may wish to make may be delivered to my friend, Col. F. W. Lander.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
your obedient servant,

JOHN F. POTTER.

HON. ROGER A. PRYOR.

This challenge grew out of the following

debate in Congress, which is copied from the "Globe:"—

Mr. PRYOR.—I rise to a question of privilege. I ask the gentleman from Virginia to yield to me.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia.—Certainly.

Mr. PRYOR.—I would like the attention of an honorable member of this House from Wisconsin, (Mr. Potter.) In the "Globe" of this morning I find the following report of a scene which occurred upon this floor some few days since:—

"Mr. POTTER.—We listened to gentlemen upon the other side for eight weeks, when they denounced the members on this side with violent and offensive language. We listened to them quietly, and heard them through; and now, sir, this side shall be heard, let the consequences be what they may.

"Mr. PRYOR.—The point I make is this—

"The CHAIRMAN.—The chair will receive no motion, and hear no gentlemen, until members resume their seats and order is restored in the hall.

"Mr. COX.—I rise to a point of order. I insist that the gentleman from Illinois shall speak from his seat.

"Mr. PRYOR.—That is the point I make. Let the gentleman speak from his seat, and say all under the rules he is entitled to say; but, sir, he shall not come upon this side, shaking his fist in our faces and talking in the style he has talked. He shall not come here gesticulating in a menacing and ruffianly manner.

"Mr. POTTER.—You are doing the same thing.

"The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen will resume their seats.

"Mr. COX.—If the gentleman from Illinois goes on as he has, a guardian will have to be appointed for him.

"Mr. BARKSDALE (addressing Mr. Lovejoy.)—You shall not come upon this side of the House.

"Mr. ADRAIN.—To avoid all further difficulty, I suggest to the gentleman from Illinois to speak from his seat. We all know him to be a man of courage, and that he cannot be intimidated.

"Mr. PRYOR.—No one wants to intimidate him.

"Mr. LOVEJOY.—Nobody can intimidate me.

"Mr. ADRAIN.—I know that. I suggest the gentleman that he continue his speech from his seat.

"(Thirty or forty of the members from both sides of the House gathered in the area about Mr. Lovejoy and Mr. Pryor, and there was increased confusion.)

"Mr. JOHN COCHRANE.—I move that the Committee rise, as it is the only way we can get rid of this disturbance.

"Mr. POTTER.—I do not believe that side

of the House can say where a member shall speak, and they shall not say it.

"Mr. SINGLETON.—The gentleman from Illinois shall not make that speech from this side of the House.

"Mr. BURNETT.—There is a rule of this House which requires each man to speak from his seat. The gentleman from Illinois was not in his seat when he was speaking. He cannot, and he shall not, cross this hall to this side in a menacing manner. He shall not, let the consequences be what they will. He must speak from his seat.

"Mr. GROW.—I move that the Committee rise.

"The CHAIRMAN.—Gentlemen must resume their seats.

"Mr. COX.—Let the gentleman from Illinois take his seat.

"Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois.—Let others be seated, and let my colleague proceed.

"Mr. POTTER.—The gentleman from Illinois can take care of himself without the assistance of the other side."

It is due to myself to say that, although he may have been near me, I did not recognise the presence of the honorable member from Wisconsin, nor did I hear one word from his lips. Now, sir, am I peculiar or singular in failing to observe his presence? For, by reference to leading papers in New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, all of which give separate and distinct accounts of the proceedings of that day, I find that no allusion is made to his presence, and not one word is he reported to have uttered. However, I find this language reported in the "Globe," and I presume I must concede that he did appear and that he did speak on that occasion. But, on recurring to the manuscript of the reporters, I find that he has interpolated the record of our proceedings, in a matter touching personal relations, affecting that record in a most material regard:—

"We listened to them quietly, and heard them through. And now, sir, this side shall be heard."

There stopped the manuscript of the reporter. The member from Wisconsin then added, in his own handwriting, "let the consequences be what they may." Again, I am reported as having said, "You shall not come here gesticulating in a menacing and ruffianly manner." Mr. Potter was reported to have made no response. The reporter heard no response, and accordingly reported none. The member from Wisconsin here interpolated in his own handwriting, "You are doing the same thing." Again, following a remark made by Mr. John Cochrane, the member from Wisconsin is made by the reporter to say:—

"I do not believe that side of the House can say where a member shall speak."

There the official report terminated; but

the member from Wisconsin has added, "and they shall not say it." With this statement of facts, repeating that the newspapers of the country have not reported his presence in the House at all on that occasion, and that the official report of our proceedings exhibits the fact that he did not say that which he represents himself to have said, I resume my seat.

Mr. POTTER.—I am very much surprised that the member from Virginia should say that he did not see me upon the occasion alluded to; but, sir, I have no right to say, and I shall not say, that he did see me, because I, of course, cannot say that he saw me; but I stood within a few feet of the gentleman, and when he made the remarks which he has just read in relation to Mr. Lovejoy's coming down into the area, gesticulating and shaking his fists, I said, "You are doing the same thing." I said it, as I supposed, distinctly; and I was surprised when, on looking at the notes of the reporter, I found that it was not so reported. I did what I supposed every member had a right to do under the circumstances. When I was conscious, when I knew, that I made the remark, and when other members on this side of the House heard me make it, I put the remark in its proper place. I also claimed the right, and exercised the right, in looking over the notes of the reporter, to correct them. I believe the member from Virginia did the same thing. At any rate, his remarks had been corrected, judging from the appearance of the manuscript. I did no more than the member from Virginia did. I corrected my remarks. It is perfectly natural to suppose that, under the circumstances, in the confusion which took place when so many were speaking at the same time, the reporters did not hear distinctly; but there are gentlemen on this side of the House who did hear me make the remarks as they appear in the "Globe." This is all I have to say on the subject.

Mr. PRYOR.—One word more. As to my seeing the gentleman from Wisconsin, it is proper for me to say that, although I did not see or recognise him, he may have been there without my seeing him. As to the other point the gentleman makes, that I also altered the report of my remarks, I have this to say, that I did in two instances, I think, which I have here, substitute one word for another, not in any respect changing the sense or meaning,—certainly not making the language stronger, or putting me in any more heroic attitude. I understand the gentleman, then, to remark that he did say, on that occasion, that I had in a ruffianly and violent manner approached and gesticulated toward the gentleman from Illinois. I understand him to say that. Now, sir, I wish to know if I am to understand, further, that he intends by

that any menace or offence to myself individually. (Laughter from the Republicans.)

Mr. POTTER.—What I meant to say was this, that when the member from Virginia had left his own seat and come down into the area, and was shaking his fists at Mr. Lovejoy, and was charging, so that it might go to the country, the same offence—if it be an offence—upon the gentleman from Illinois, I said, what was very natural that I should say under the circumstances, that "You are doing the same thing." I deprecated the shaking of fists on one side as much as upon the other; but I meant what I then said, and I stand by what I said. And, sir, I said before that I consider that a member has the right, not only to correct his remarks as taken by the reporters, but if a remark has, in the excitement and confusion of the occasion, been left out, he has a perfect right to put it in. I did put in this remark, because I wanted the report to be correct. That was the only motive I had. And now, Mr. Speaker, I will ask the member from Virginia whether he did not, of his own motion, erase that remark after it had been put in the report. I ask him what right he had, even after I had put in a remark, to erase it without consulting me. When I looked over the notes again, I saw what the gentleman from Virginia had done; and I now say that he had no right whatever to alter a single word or a comma in those remarks. I would have cut my right hand off before I would have done it. But, sir, that remark of mine, put in its proper place, as I uttered it, was entirely wiped out by the member from Virginia, (Mr. Pryor.) *He erased it in such a way that neither the reporters, the printers, nor anybody else, could have told what were the words which had been written.* It was taking a liberty, Mr. Speaker, which he had no right to take. It is the right of no person, in looking over the notes of the reporter, to erase any remark there written, whether by the reporter himself or anybody else. If the manuscript has been submitted to a member, and he has corrected his remarks, as he has the right to do, the gentleman from Virginia has no business, and no right, whatever, to amend, or alter, or strike out, the remarks purporting to have been made by another member. It is a liberty which I did not take, which I have no right to take, and which no gentleman has the right to take.

Mr. PRYOR.—One word, and then I am done with this matter. The gentleman from Wisconsin wants to know by what authority—for he impeaches the act—I erased matter which he had interpolated there. I erased no word which the reporter had written upon his manuscript; but I felt myself authorized to erase an unwarrantable

and impertinent interjection in the gentleman's own handwriting. He says before he would have done that thing—erased that which somebody else had put upon the manuscript—he would have his arm cut off, and yet he could interject into the manuscript that which the reporter did not write down and report him to have said. (Laughter from the Republican benches.) *The gentleman says that he stands by his language. I am very glad to hear it. I understand him, then, to give me the liberty of construing his remarks as I please. I will put what construction I please upon it, and whether or not he stands by it the sequel will demonstrate.* (Derisive laughter from the Republican benches.)

Mr. POTTER.—Let it demonstrate.

EXTENSION OF THE MORSE PATENT.—The House and Morse patents were this day extended from this date for seven years to come, by the Commissioners of Patents. The application for the extension was much opposed, and the contest between the different parties was warm and exciting. The opponents of the application of Mr. Morse were Messrs. Henry O'Reilly, of Rochester, N.Y., and William T. Eddy, of Hoboken, N.J. Their counsel consisted of Messrs. Speed, Donald Mann, and O'Reilly himself. Hon. Charles Mason, ex-Commissioner of Patents, Mr. Gwin, of Baltimore, and L. D. Gale, Esq., of Washington, composed the counsel for Mr. Morse. The patent covers the apparatus now in use on all the Morse lines, which are confined in their working to a single metallic conductor of wire.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

THE CLAY ANNIVERSARY.—At Richmond and New Orleans, statues of Henry Clay were inaugurated, this day. The ceremonies in both cities were conducted with great pomp, although those at New Orleans were on the larger scale.

At Richmond, all business was suspended, and a full holiday was taken; the streets were decorated with flags, and a brilliant display of military was made in the procession; a cavalcade was also formed. An oration was delivered by Mr. Benjamin J. Barbour, and at the conclusion the statue was unveiled, under a salute of artillery. It is estimated that twenty thousand persons were present at the ceremonies. The site chosen for the statue is on the western side of the Capitol Square. The pageant at New Orleans was made more imposing by the addition of a large Masonic body to the procession, in which also many companies of the military appeared, and by the mystic ceremonies of inauguration performed by the Masons. A miniature ship-of-war, full

rigged, drawn by six horses, was a striking and attractive feature in the procession. She mounted four guns, and fired salutes along the route. The ladies in the balconies testified their admiration of the vessel and her gallant crew by showering them with bouquets. After the unveiling of the statue, and the Masonic ceremonies, the oration was delivered by Mr. Wm. H. Hunt.

DECISION OF A JUDGE.—AFFECTING SCENE.—This day, the Judge of Probate in Cincinnati decided that one Sylvester Gaffney was entitled to the custody of Mary Ann Butler, his step-daughter, seven years of age. Upon his going round to take the custody, the child, who had been sitting in the lap of one of the ladies present, drew back from him in apparent terror, and in an imploring manner, and in tears, called out to the judge, "Oh, judge, do not give me to him!" This caused considerable emotion, and Gaffney showing a disposition to assert the right the court had declared in his behalf, several persons gathered around. Mr. Nicholas Longworth, the wine-king, in an excited manner said, "Let the mob interfere!" but the first man who attempted it was instantly taken hold of by the officers present and thrown out of the room. Mrs. Weightman, with whom the child had been living, overcome by the excitement of the entire proceedings, fainted. The little child wept bitterly, and clung to the friends that had adopted it. Many of the ladies wrung their hands and declared it would be ruined if it left them. The whole court-room was turned into a scene of confusion; and the judge, as a matter of discretion under the circumstances, directed Sheriff Kessler to take the child until further orders.

FIRE IN OSWEGO, N.Y.—This day, the Colwell's Block in that city, occupied as a drug and millinery store, and the upper portion as residences, was destroyed by fire. The block was insured for \$10,000, the drug-store for \$2000, and the millinery-store for \$800. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

ACQUITTAL.—This day, the trial of John Bell Brownlow, son of Parson Brownlow, at Abingdon, Va., for the killing of James W. Reese, (both students at Emory and Henry College,) was concluded, and resulted in his acquittal.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—This day, Mr. Richard L. West, residing near Darnestown, in Maryland, was killed by lightning. His brother-in-law having arrived at his house as the storm was approaching, Mr. W. took his horse to the stable, and, while haltering him beside another horse that was already in the stable, he and both horses were struck

and killed by lightning. When Mr. W. was discovered, his body was found under the horse he had but a few moments before led to the stable.

THE GREAT BREACH-OF-PROMISE CASE.

—In the case of *Carstang vs. Shaw*, the counsel for plaintiff on this day filed an affidavit in support of the motion for a new trial, charging the jury with misconduct, &c., in talking about the case outside the court-room. The argument for a new trial will be made at an early day.

A FAMILY POISONED.—The family of Mr. John Lundy, of Troy, N.Y., narrowly escaped death this day by poisoning. They were poisoned by toast bread, baked by Mrs. Lundy herself, for breakfast. After breakfast, Mr. Lundy, his wife and children, were seized with cramps, and vomited violently. It is supposed that some one threw arsenic in the flour.

ARRESTED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.—A Mr. Terrell was arrested in Boston, (Mass.,) this day, for embezzlement. He subsequently attempted to commit suicide with a revolver; but the ball, striking the base of the skull, glanced off, lodging in his cheek.

COMMITTED ON CHARGE OF MURDER.—This day, Thompson, who killed Foley at South Reading, near Boston, on the 6th instant, was committed to answer the charge of murder.

THE INDIANA CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CONVENTION met at Indianapolis, this day. They appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention, selected a Central Executive Committee, and unanimously presented as their choice John McLean, of Ohio, for President, and John Bell, of Tennessee, for Vice-President, and declared that they would cordially support any conservative national man who may be nominated by the Baltimore Convention.

RECOMMENDING BOTTS FOR PRESIDENT.—This day, the Central Botts Club of Virginia issued an address to the Opposition throughout the Union, urging the nomination of Mr. Botts as the most available candidate who can be selected by the National Union Convention at Baltimore. The address was signed by many prominent gentlemen.

SAILORS DROWNED BY THE SMASHING OF THE BOAT BY A WHALE.—This day, the whaling-bark *Roscoe* arrived at New Bedford, and reported the master and seven of the crew drowned off Cape Horn by the boat being smashed by a whale. The names of the lost are Capt. W. H. Almy, his son George H. Almy, Hugh Bell, Henry Sanguinette,

Edwin McNamara, James Castle, Warren Thurston, and Manuel Portuguese.

FRESHET IN THE POTOMAC.—The Potomac River rose higher this day than at any period for eight years. The Chesapeake & Ohio Canal was overflowed at several points between Cumberland and Harper's Ferry. The back-water from the river at points between Cherry Run and Sir St. John's Run extended up for more than a mile to within a few feet of the railroad-track; but no material damage resulted to the track. At Harper's Ferry, the banks of the canal were entirely submerged, and the lower section of the town overflowed. Many merchants, shopkeepers, and housekeepers removed their property from the submerged and threatened building to others higher situated. The armory buildings, being protected by the heavy walls surrounding them, were not at all affected by the flood.

INDIAN MURDERS IN TEXAS.—THREE WHITE MEN KILLED.—In Texas, this day, Shadrach Styer, James Hamby, and a youth named William Lamshead, were killed by a party of Indians on Mountain Pass. They were between two and three hundred yards distant from a house, when they were attacked by fourteen Indians, all well mounted. Styer and Hamby were shot and scalped; Lamshead, when last seen, was passing over the brow of a hill, about twenty or thirty yards in advance of his pursuers; his body had not been found. The Indians then assaulted the house, which was defended by one man, and shot several arrows into the door. After their departure, Shadrach Styer, scalped and dripping with gore, —presenting a truly horrid spectacle,—walked to the house, and lived about ten minutes. Mr. Hamby's parents reside near Belknap. Mr. Styer was a native of Pennsylvania.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST PONY-EXPRESS AT SAN FRANCISCO.—THE NEWS IN NINE DAYS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.—This day, the first pony-express, with telegraphic dates from the Atlantic cities of April 3, and letters from St. Joseph, mailed at half-past six P.M. of the same day, reached the telegraphic station in Carson Valley at half-past two P.M., whence the news was telegraphed to San Francisco, and published the same evening in extras by the "Bulletin" and "Alta California." The news was only nine days from ocean to ocean. The great feat created unbounded enthusiasm. The express encountered serious obstacles in crossing the mountains from Carson to Placerville, snow having accumulated four feet deep during a storm which prevailed just previously. Only a narrow mule-path had been opened, and this was entirely occupied for miles by

pack-trains on their way from California to the Washoe mines.

The express-rider was compelled to dismount and break a path around each mule met, thus causing several hours' delay. Finally, he overcame these obstacles, and reached Placerville at half-past two P.M. of the 13th, and Sacramento at half-past five P.M., and thence proceeded to San Francisco by steamer, arriving at one A.M. on the 14th. A spontaneous celebration took place at every town through which the pony passed.

At Placerville, guns were fired, speeches made, &c. At Sacramento, the Legislature adjourned in honor of the event; while the streets were draped with banners, ladies thronged the balconies, and crowds blocked up the sidewalks along the streets through which the pony was expected to pass. As he came galloping along, followed by a wild cavalcade of men who had gone out on the plains to meet him, the city echoed with the ringing of bells, the booming of cannon, and the long-continued shouts of the multitude.

The demonstration was equally enthusiastic and more imposing when the express reached San Francisco at a late hour of the night. The city was lit up by numerous bonfires, and a torchlight procession was formed; the military companies were out, and the pony was escorted from the steamer to the heart of the city amid a blaze of fireworks.

Altogether, these were among the most joyous demonstrations ever witnessed in California, evincing a hearty appreciation of the enterprise so gloriously consummated.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER QUARREL.—This day, Mr. Potter sent a letter to his second, Colonel F. N. Lander, immediately before his acceptance of the challenge by Mr. Pryor, of which the following is the substance:—

After addressing his second, Col. Lander, in the most familiar terms, Mr. Potter goes on to say that he is profoundly hostile to the whole system of duelling; that he regards it as barbarous in the last degree; that he said nothing in the course of the debate at which Mr. Pryor took offence which was intended as an insult to the latter; that he had no unkind feeling to Mr. Pryor; but, inasmuch as the latter had challenged unconditionally, without leaving the door open to explanation, he was ready to meet the final alternative; that the course of events in the House of Representatives during thirty days prior to the election of Speaker, and for some time after that, indicated that the right of free speech was in peril; and that, for his own part, if the sacrifice of his life could prevent a bloody

collision upon the floor and secure the protection of this right, he was ready to become the victim; that, unless some one did this, the independent action of the Northern men in Congress, and the whole freedom of debate, would be violently "overthrown." He then rests his case with his second.

The challenge was then accepted,—the weapons to be bowie-knives, which, as will be perceived by the following correspondence published by Col. Lander, Mr. Pryor's second refuses to agree to,—he (to use the words of the letter) "not recognising this vulgar, barbarous, and inhuman mode of settling difficulties as either usual among gentlemen or consistent with the notions of civilized society." Col. Lander says:—

At half-past one o'clock P.M. on the 12th of April, I received the following from the hands of Hon. T. P. Chisman:—

MR. PRYOR TO MR. POTTER.

VIRGINIA, April 12, 1860.

SIR:—In order to be assured that I do not misapprehend the precise import of your note by Mr. Lander, I beg to inquire if you will accept a challenge from me in the District of Columbia. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. JOHN F. POTTER.

P.S.—My friend Mr. Chisman will deliver this note.

R. A. P.

A delay now occurred on my part, for which you are not responsible, and the note was not delivered to you until evening. It was immediately answered as follows:—

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

April 12, 1860.

SIR:—If there be any ambiguity in my note of last evening, after the explanation by my friend Col. Lander to your friends,—Col. Keitt last night, and Mr. Chisman to-day,—which I understand he made, I beg to say that I will answer the inquiry contained in your note of to-day when a challenge shall reach me. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c.,

JOHN F. POTTER.

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.

The following note was at once presented:—

MR. PRYOR TO MR. POTTER.

VIRGINIA, April 12, 1860.

SIR:—I demand the satisfaction usual among gentlemen for the personal affront you offered me in debate, and for which you were pleased to avow your responsibility. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

ROGER A. PRYOR.

Hon. J. F. POTTER.

P.S.—My friend Mr. Chisman will deliver this note.

R. A. P.

The following was delivered at twenty minutes past eleven o'clock P.M.:—

MR. POTTER TO MR. PRYOR.

April 12, 1860.

SIR:—Your second note of to-day is received. I refer you to my friend, Col. F. W. Lander, to make the necessary arrangements. I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

JOHN F. POTTER.

Hon. ROGER A. PRYOR.

At half-past eleven o'clock the following was delivered:—

COLONEL LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

April 12, 11½ P.M.

Hon. T. P. CHISMAN:—

SIR:—I have to state that my principal, Hon. John Potter, disclaiming the particular rules of the code, will fight Hon. Roger A. Pryor with the common bowie-knife, at such a place, private room or open air, in this District, as we may agree upon, at a time to be fixed upon within the next twelve hours by you and myself. Distance, four feet at commencement of engagement; two seconds present to each principal; seconds restricted to one navy-revolver each; knives of principals of equal weight and length of blade; fight to commence at the word "three;" the calling of the tally and the word to be decided by turning a piece of money. I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

At about three o'clock A.M. I received this answer:—

MR. CHISMAN TO COLONEL LANDER.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1860.

Col. F. W. LANDER:—

SIR:—In response to the demand of my friend, Mr. Pryor, for the satisfaction usual among gentlemen from your friend, Mr. Potter, you state that your principal, disclaiming the particular rules of the code, will fight Hon. Roger A. Pryor with the common bowie-knife, &c. &c. Not recognizing this vulgar, barbarous, and inhuman mode of settling difficulties as either usual among gentlemen or consistent with the notions of civilized society, I must, without referring your communication to my principal, or even seeing him, emphatically refuse to allow him to engage in it. Whenever your principal will reply to Mr. Pryor's demand in such a way as may seem to me consistent with any fair and even most liberal construction of the rules of the code, whether particular or general, I shall be most happy to communicate to my principal such response. I have the honor to be, most respectfully,

T. P. CHISMAN.

THE MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION nominated delegates to Charleston this day. They stood:—Hunter, 11; Douglas, 3; Dickinson and Breckinridge, 2 each.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—The Senate, this day, confirmed a large number of appointments, among them George M. Wharton as District-Attorney of Philadelphia, and Henry G. Key as Navy-Agent at Baltimore. Also the following post-masters. H. T. Phillips, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. S. Stevens, Clinton, Miss.; C. B. Backus, Adrian, Mich.; John H. Montgomery, Marshall, Mich.; S. W. Denton, Pontiac, Mich.; Samuel Melcher, Exeter, N.H.; John H. McFarren, LaSalle, Ill.; John H. Massey, South Bend, Ind.; Herbert Clark, Andover, Mass.; S. P. Morgan, West Meriden, Conn.; Henry M. Clark, Booneville, Mo.; J. B. McDade, Chapel Hill, N.C.; George Gillet, Nebraska City; George Williams, White Water, Wis.; R. Hoyt, Stamford, Conn.; T. G. Birdseye, Derby, Conn.; J. H. Baker, Milford, Mass.; John Convers, Delaware, O.; C. Zarby, Joliet, Ill.; N. Jay, Racine, Miss.; John Burnham, Woonsocket, R.I.; E. Winslow, Peru, Ill.; George Welket, Fond du Lac, Wis.; W. P. Wonnack, Grass Valley, and George Klaber, Mokelumne, Cal.

HARRISBURG ELECTION.—This day, Mr. William Kefner was elected Mayor of that city, by three hundred and thirty majority.

TRENTON (N.J.) ELECTION.—This day, F. S. Mills (Dem.) was re-elected Mayor by a majority of three hundred and eighty-one, in a total vote of 2649.

MARINE AFFAIRS.—This day, the schooner Hill Carter, Fisk, from Baltimore for Boston, with a cargo of corn, went ashore, in the night, on Point Rip, Nantucket. She has bilged. Crew saved.

In Savannah, Ga., the schooner R. L. Fay, with three hundred bales of cotton on board, caught fire, this day, opposite the Lamar Press, when she was scuttled.

LAKE-NAVIGATION.—The propeller Prairie State arrived at Milwaukee, this day, from the lower lakes, she being the first vessel through the Straits of Mackinac. She passed through some thirty miles of floating ice above Milwaukee, with but little difficulty.

WESTERN NAVIGATION.—This day, the Northern Transportation Company's propeller Michigan, bound to Ogdensburg, N.Y., the first boat from Chicago this season, passed Sarena, C.W. She reports but little ice remaining.

FRESHETS IN OHIO.—The Ohio papers of this date state that the injuries sustained by the railroads and canals in the central portions of that State are much greater than were anticipated. The damage to the public

works is immense, probably not less than fifty thousand dollars. East of Newark, the Central Ohio road is covered with water for miles. At Marietta, the water was six feet deep on Harmer Street, and was rising at the rate of three inches per hour. At Zanesville, the Muskingum River was higher than ever before known. West Zanesville was entirely under water, and the lower side of Zanesville was in the same condition.

The Central Ohio Railroad was very much damaged, and several warehouses upon it are washed away.

FEMALE REGULATORS.—WOMAN TARRED AND FEATHERED.—In the night of this day, (says the "Westfield Republican,") fifteen young men and five women, including one married woman, went to the house of Elisha Whipple, in the south part of Portland, broke it open, took one of his girls—a young woman—out of bed, and tarred and feathered her. The reason alleged for the act is that she was of a disreputable character, and the house was disorderly.

The perpetrators were all arrested and brought before Justice Young of this village, and gave bail for their appearance at the next Criminal Court. For the credit of the crowd engaged in the act, perhaps we should say that we were informed that the women did the tarring and feathering,—the men modestly retiring while the ceremony was being performed.

As far as we are able to learn the facts, Mr. Whipple some time since lost his wife, and was left with a family of small children; and this young woman, who had been living away, came home to help take care of the family. Recently suspicion had been excited that the house was disorderly, and this refined method was adopted by the young people of the neighborhood to reform it.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER ON BOARD THE OYSTER-SLOOP E. A. JOHNSON.—INDICTMENT OF THE PRISONER.—This day, in the United States Circuit Court of New York, Judge Betts presiding, the grand jury rendered a true bill of indictment against Albert W. Hicks, alias Johnson, for robbery on the high seas. The indictment was read to the prisoner by Mr. Stilwell, the deputy-clerk. It charges that Hicks, alias Johnson, on the 21st of March, while on board the sloop E. A. Johnson, on the high seas, with force or fear, did take from the person of George H. Burr, the master thereof, gold coin to the value of \$30, silver coin to the value of \$150, a watch valued at \$20, a guard-chain worth six cents, a canvas bag worth six cents, a coat, hat, trousers, and a felt hat, making a total amount of \$250. The second count charges that the property belonged to George H. Burr, one of the company of the said sloop, which was owned by American citizens to

the jurors unknown. The third count charges that the robbery and piracy were committed within the jurisdiction of the court, and that the Southern District was the place where the prisoner was first found and apprehended.

The clerk asked if the prisoner was ready to plead to this indictment.

His counsel said they would not be prepared to plead until Tuesday next.

Mr. Dwight, assistant district-attorney, said this was a very important case, and that it would be necessary to try the indictment as early as possible.

The court asked if it was a capital case.

Mr. Dwight said yes.

The court said, In such a case the prisoner must have a reasonable time to consult his counsel and to ascertain if he has any special plea.

The prisoner was then remanded.

IN THE NEW YORK COURT OF OYER AND TERMNER, in the case of John D. Pfomer, this day, the jury could not agree. The judge discharged them. They stood seven for manslaughter and five for not guilty.

In the case of Margaret Burk, charged with the Fourteenth Street poisoning, the district-attorney not being able to bring conclusive evidence against the accused, she was, on motion of ex-Judge O'Connor, admitted to bail on her own recognizance.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—In Jersey City, this day, an elderly woman, who gave her name as Mary Ann McGinnis, attempted to destroy her life by jumping off a bridge, between Jersey City and Hoboken. She was rescued by some persons who observed the occurrence. Ill treatment by her husband was assigned as the cause of the act.

PROBABLE SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—An inquest was held at Hudson City, N.Y., this day, by Coroner Ackerman, on the body of an unknown man, found lying in a swamp in the meadows, near the Northern Railroad, with a portion of his head blown away. A pistol was found lying near by, indicating that he had shot himself. The jury rendered a verdict that deceased came to his death by his own hands, or was shot by some person unknown. Deceased was apparently a German, and was dressed in a black frock-coat, black cloth pants, dark-gray cassimere vest, white muslin shirt, gray knit under-shirt, striped drawers, gray woollen stockings, new boots, and felt hat.

FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, John Larkins, a native of Ireland, about thirty years of age, was found drowned at the foot of Jay Street, North River. Deceased has been missing since Wednesday last, and when last seen was intoxicated.

EXECUTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—This day, in accordance with the sentence of the court, John C. Terrell, who had been convicted of causing the death of his grandfather, Ananias Graham, by poison, was hung at Bennettsville, S. C.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—This day, the express-train from St. Louis for Chicago broke through the trestle-work bridge three miles north of Springfield, instantly killing two men who were riding in front of the baggage-car. The engineer and fireman were badly hurt. No others seriously injured.

SUIT AGAINST THE EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—**VERDICT FOR \$1000.**—This day, the case of Augustus Maverick and wife against the Eighth Avenue Railroad Company, to recover for injuries sustained by Mrs. Maverick by a collision on the 18th of January, 1859, between a car of the company and a hook-and-ladder truck, was concluded in the Court of Common Pleas of New York, before Judge Brady. Two days were occupied in the trial of the case. The plaintiffs proved that the injuries sustained by Mrs. Maverick were a severe wound in the left breast and the fracture of a part of the right hand. A portion of the hand was subsequently amputated. The defence set up was the culpability of the fire-company. The jury retired at five o'clock in the afternoon, and returned at half-past eight P. M. with a verdict of \$1000 for plaintiffs.

A HARD CASE.—In New York, this day, Catharine Munson, a respectable-looking woman, about thirty-five years of age, living in the upper part of that city, appeared before Justice Kelly, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and made a complaint against her husband for drunkenness. She has been heart-broken for several months past by the cruel and reckless conduct of her husband, and, as a last resort, she was compelled to swear him up as a vagrant. Mrs. Munson was accompanied by her son, a young man about nineteen years old; and he, too, had to take a part in sending his father to a felon's cell. Both mother and son wept bitterly while making their affidavits, and, as the prisoner was conducted down-stairs in charge of a policeman, Mrs. Munson became so faint that she had to be supported.

SINGULAR POISONING-CASE.—In New York, this day, Coroner O'Keefe was called upon to hold an inquest upon the body of Robert T. Harper, a child about seven years of age, residing at the corner of Fifty-Ninth Street and Second Avenue, under circumstances which lead the parents to believe that death was caused by the administration of poison. Deceased, it appeared, had just recovered from the measles, when he was attacked with

sudden vomiting and purging. This was on Sunday last. On Monday, deceased continued vomiting, and became very much exhausted. That day Mr. Harper's entire family, consisting of seven persons, were similarly attacked with purging and vomiting, which continued for two days. Dr. Clark was called in to attend the family, and succeeded in restoring all the patients to health except Robert, the child, who was first seized with illness. Robert died this day. A post-mortem examination of the body of deceased was made by Drs. Finnell and Gallagher on Saturday, but the physicians are unable to arrive at any conclusion until after an analysis of the stomach shall have been made. Coroner O'Keefe thereupon adjourned the inquisition for two weeks, in order to give the chemist sufficient time to perform his labors. That the family have partaken of some poison there does not seem to be much doubt; but in what form it was administered, and with what intention, remains to be seen. Mr. Harper does not believe that the poisoning was the work of design, as they were all taken sick at different times. He has not the slightest suspicion of any one who could be guilty of such a crime.

A MOST DESTRUCTIVE FIRE occurred at Whitehall, Vt., this day. It broke out at Hall's drug-store, in Canal Street. Twenty buildings were destroyed, including two banks, the post-office, telegraph-office, and express-office.

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST PONY-EXPRESS FROM SAN FRANCISCO.—This day, arrived at St. Joseph, Mo., the first messenger on the Central Overland Pony-Express, at four o'clock in the afternoon, with California dates to April 3, and Carson Valley dates to April 4.

This messenger came through in ten days to a minute, he having left San Francisco at four o'clock P. M. on April 3.

The last hundred miles of the route were made in eight hours; and the courier states that even better time had been made over other portions of the road.

A celebration was immediately gotten up in honor of its prompt arrival. The city was illuminated, the citizens paraded the streets with bands of music, fireworks were set off, speeches were made appropriate to the occasion, and the best feeling was manifested by everybody.

THE POTTER AND PRYOR DUEL.—This day, the following correspondence took place between Colonel Lander and Mr. Chisman, the seconds of Messrs. Potter and Pryor. Colonel Lander, in his publication of the correspondence, alluding to Mr. Chisman's letter of yesterday, says, "I sent the following reply:"—

COLONEL LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 3 A.M.

HON. T. P. CHISMAN:—

SIR:—Your note is just received. Without replying to the terms of indignation which seem to pervade it, I will simply say that my principal detests and abhors the barbarous and inhuman mode of settling difficulties usual among gentlemen. He represents his constituents in the following manner: He asserts and maintains his right to present on the floor of Congress, within parliamentary rules, any matter which he believes to be correct. Called upon by note to reply to your principal, he has made his statement. As his friend, I have presented it. You object to the terms. They were such as would alone enable my principal, who is unacquainted with the usual weapons of the duellist, to meet your friend on equal terms. He will not go out of this District to fight a duel. He waives the usual last resort of the non-duellist,—the assertion that he will defend himself whenever assailed. He even goes so far as to be willing to name time, place, and weapons. When at this stage of the affair you appeal to the strict terms of the code and express yourself dissatisfied, there is but one result. I disclaim any of the scruples which have actuated my friend Mr. Potter. Differing with him as much as a man can in politics, I believe with him that every American citizen is entitled to the free expression of opinion. I therefore present myself to you in his place, without restrictions.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

At half-past seven o'clock A.M. the following reached me:—

MR. CHISMAN TO COLONEL LANDER.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1860.

Colonel F. W. LANDER:—

SIR:—Neither my friend Mr. Pryor nor myself have any personal quarrel with you. I cannot, therefore, either permit him or myself to take advantage of your courteous offer to substitute yourself in Mr. Potter's place. As Mr. Potter, who is, as you state, unacquainted with the usual weapons of duellists, cannot meet my friend on equal terms in the District of Columbia, except with the common bowie-knife, which mode of fighting I have refused to accede to, and as he will not go out of this District to fight a duel, and moreover waives the usual last resort of the non-duellist with the assertion that he will defend himself whenever assailed, I must terminate this correspondence with the expression of my regret that we have been unable to adjust the matter between our principals in the manner usual among gentlemen, which manner, though your principal detests

and abhors it as barbarous and inhuman, would seem to men of plain sense not more so than a fight with bowie-knives.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

T. P. CHISMAN.

It was replied to by this closing note, admitted by the courtesy of Mr. Chisman:—

COLONEL LANDER TO MR. CHISMAN.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1860, 8 A.M.

HON. T. P. CHISMAN:—

SIR:—I received your last note at half-past seven o'clock this morning. In it you reiterate your assertion that your principal shall not meet Mr. Potter with bowie-knives, making assurance doubly sure. I have to correct an impression I have apparently conveyed in my last letter,—an expression also referred to in your note. It appears that my statement that Mr. Potter waives the usual last resort of the non-duellist, the assertion that he will defend himself whenever assailed, has led you to believe that he will not defend himself if assaulted. This is a mistake. If for a time he waived the mere assertion and placed himself, so far as he could, at the disposal of Mr. Pryor in regard to a personal combat, by no means believe that he will not defend himself. I beg to assure you, without consulting with my principal, that he will protect himself with honor whenever assailed. It also becomes my duty to inform you that the Hon. John Potter did not know of my offer to appear for him. The further remarks of your letter being mere expressions of opinion upon a mode of adjusting difficulties, the propriety of which we are not discussing, I have nothing to offer in reply.

I have the honor to be,

Most respectfully,

F. W. LANDER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

DREADFUL AND MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A FEMALE.—In Jersey City, N.J., opposite New York, this day, about five o'clock in the morning, as private watchman Baldwin was engaged at his duties on the Cunard dock at Jersey City, his attention was attracted to something in the water at the end of York Street Pier. Upon close inspection, he discovered it to be the feet of a human being, with the head and body immersed in the water. Thinking that this might be one of the victims of the sloop Spray or the oyster-boat E. A. Johnson, the watchman summoned his partner, and the two attached a rope to one of the limbs and attempted to draw the body to the surface, when they found that it was held firm by some weight attached to it. They then made the line fast to the dock,

and notified Coroner Morris. The coroner shortly after proceeded to the spot, and, upon taking out the body, found it to be that of a woman, in a perfectly nude state, with the exception of the yoke of a chemise and about three inches of the top of a white cotton stocking. One end of a rope was found passed around the neck, and drawn twice tightly through the mouth, which caused the tongue to protrude. The rope was fastened by a peculiar knot, called by boatmen a "timber-hitch." The other end of the rope was fastened to a barrel of pitch, which was considerably imbedded in the mud and it is supposed could not have moved any distance after having been sunk. The remains were taken to Mr. Hope's, undertaker, in Newark Avenue, where they remained until next day, for identification.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Morris summoned a jury, when the following evidence was taken:—

Jonathan H. Baldwin testified:—I reside at No. 34 Essex Street, and am a watchman at the Cunard dock; about half-past five o'clock this morning, I went into the shed of the Cunard dock, and, looking out of the window, discovered, as I thought, the feet of a human being swaying back and forth in the water at the end of the York Street pier; it struck me that it might be one of the persons that had been murdered recently on one of the vessels; I told my partner, Peterson, and we went down and hitched a rope to one of the legs, in order to hoist the body up to see who it was, when I discovered that the body was anchored to something; then went and notified the coroner; was present when the body was taken up, and found that it was attached to a barrel of pitch; the rope was passed through the mouth twice, and drawn very tight,—so much so that the tongue protruded: the hitch of the rope was what boatmen call a timber-hitch; the rope was about ten feet in length; the water where the body was found is about twenty feet deep at high tide and about thirteen feet at low tide; do not think the barrel had floated at all, but think the body and barrel had been thrown into the water at the same time.

Peter Peterson testified:—I am a private watchman at the Cunard dock; I corroborate the testimony of Officer Baldwin; the barrel was about ten feet from the dock; do not think it had moved after it was thrown in the water: I have been a night-watchman at that dock the past three years, and have frequently heard screams in that vicinity; the last time we heard a scream at that place was about three o'clock in the morning some ten days ago, when Baldwin and myself saved a man from drowning; he was a stranger from New York, dressed in black clothes, and apparently an Irishman; do not know that any schooners loaded with pitch had laid at that dock very recently.

As no person could be found to identify the body, and no further evidence touching this mysterious affair was forthcoming, it was decided to adjourn the investigation until Tuesday following, in order to give it publicity, which might bring it to the notice of some of the friends or acquaintances of the unknown woman.

Dr. Quidor, City Physician, made a careful post-mortem examination of the body, which was in a good state of preservation, having, it is supposed, been in the water about ten days. He found considerable extravasated blood in the throat, which might have been caused either by strangulation or by the rope; the left collar-bone was dislocated, an extensive bruise was on the left breast, and one on the right side of the stomach.

Deceased was supposed to be an English-woman, about thirty years of age; was about five feet in height, and rather thick-set; black hair; teeth all perfect, with the exception of the right eye-tooth and the molar tooth on the left side, which are gone.

ALLEGED MURDERER ARRIVED.—This day, George Ellis, a seaman, arrived at New York, in the steamer Empire City, to answer a charge of murder. The prisoner, it appears, killed the second mate of the bark Henry Warren, while the vessel was lying at anchor in the port of Havana, and was sent home by the United States Consul for trial. The first mate of the vessel, Francis Morris, and one of the sailors, named N. D. England, were also sent home, as witnesses. The entire party were placed in charge of the United States Marshal.

HORRIBLE CASE OF MAL-PRACTICE.—A CHILD PULLED TO PIECES BY A QUACK DOCTOR.—A most shocking and revolting case of human butchery occurred in the town of Irondequoit, near Rochester, N.Y., on this day, the facts of which, as elicited before Coroner Bloss, are as follows:—

John Bunson is a laboring-man, and works for Mr. David Forrest on his farm in Irondequoit. He lives with his wife and children in a small shanty upon the land of Mr. Forrest, in Bay Street, about two miles from the city. On Friday night Mrs. Bunson manifested the signs which usually precede the advent of breathing humanity, and a young man named Holloway was despatched to Rochester for a physician. Having no particular directions, and being ignorant of the location of respectable practitioners, he unfortunately called upon one George Hauck, who lives in North Street, where he has a doctor's sign out, the messenger recollecting the sign from the fact that he had delivered a load of wood there.

Hauck proceeded to the house and commenced operations, the details of which are too revolting for publication. Suffice it to

say,—according to his own testimony and that of others,—that after he had operated in a most brutal manner for a long time, during which the poor woman suffered the most intense agony and beseeched those around to kill her, Hauck, at the suggestion of Forrest, procured a small rope, and, placing it around the neck of the child, he and Forrest pulled upon it until it passed through, severing the head from the body and leaving the woman still undelivered!

The "doctor" then sought to remove the head, but could not,—when he tied the rope to one of the arms, and thus took away the body. Leaving matters in this position, he came to the city and procured the assistance of one "Dr." Adam Miller, with whom he returned, and with whose assistance he removed the head.

On Saturday, Hauck presented a bill for fifteen dollars, urging that it was extremely reasonable, as other doctors would have charged twenty-five or thirty dollars.

As may be supposed, Mrs. Bunson's condition, after undergoing such a horrible butchery, was most critical. Drs. C. H. Miller and Keuching were called in, and under their care she was getting along very well, with every prospect of a complete recovery.

These physicians, on taking the case, ascertained the above facts, and that the body of the child had been buried in the "Hooker Cemetery." They gave information to Coroner Bloss, who immediately had the remains disinterred and summoned a jury to investigate the matter. Drs. Backus and Sumner were summoned as examining physicians, and the material portion of their evidence is given below. "Dr." Hauck, and his assistant, "Dr." Miller, were the only witnesses sworn, and all of the former's testimony that is fit for publication is given. The details of his operations, as he described them, were most revolting. The operations with the rope occupied nearly an hour.

Hauck was committed to jail by the coroner.

Evidence of Drs. Azel Backus and Charles Sumner:—Have made an examination of the body of deceased; it has every appearance of a fully-developed child—chest well developed, skin sound; the head is separated from the trunk; the lower jaw is absent; it has the appearance of having been torn from the head; severed at the second vertebra; the eyes are sunk in their sockets, as though pressed in by fingers or an instrument; the arms on either side show marks and bruises, as though something had been entwined around them and they had been pulled upon; there are deep indentations in the flesh above the elbow-joint of the arm, which is dislocated at the elbow; the neck, at the point of separation, presents discolorations; coagula of blood are found; the separation from the

head appears as though accomplished by some tearing-instrument, and that great force must have been necessary to accomplish it; there is a fragment of the lower jaw in the napkin which enclosed the body; also a piece of integument belonging to the upper part of the neck, probably; the indentures referred to on the left arm are white-colored; the child has never breathed, though it was alive during labor.

Evidence of "Dr." Hauck:—Am a native of Germany, thirty-four years of age; have lived in Rochester about eight months; came here from Oneida, where I practised medicine; practised some in Germany; have no diploma; did not study at any medical school; got my knowledge from books; do not know their titles; gave two of them away; one that I gave away was a prescription-book, by a man named Lech; I use extracts; decline to specify what extracts; have practised surgery in Rochester on cripples; never performed an amputation; I understand by surgery that when I find a person sick I examine them and prescribe what I think best for them; I have now about twenty patients in all; three applicants to-day; have been in the habit of attending women professionally; had one case on New Main Street; do not know the name of the family; they have moved away; was paid two dollars; had other cases offered, but did not take them, because they were difficult cases; I said I had earned twenty-five dollars, but would not charge him, for medicine and all, but fifteen dollars; I said that other doctors would have charged from twenty-five to thirty dollars for this kind of work—the way I do it; I think myself qualified, by my medical education, to attend professionally such cases; have been practising medicine about two years; I have a scientific knowledge of medicine; I obtained it out of my head; and the same of obstetrics; I learned the latter in Schenectady, of a woman, and the rest out of my head; I studied with her five or six months; she was a midwife.

INDIAN OUTRAGES ON THE FRONTIERS OF TEXAS.—IMPORTANT DESPATCH OF GOVERNOR HOUSTON TO THE WAR DEPARTMENT.—This day, Governor Houston sent a despatch to the War Department, of which the following is a synopsis:—

Governor Houston says he is actuated by a sense of duty, as well as impelled by the helpless condition of the Texan frontier-people, to again address the War Department. He says the regular troops are useless in fighting the Indians, because they detest the service and they are not drilled to fight such a foe. While he considers it ridiculous to think of employing the regular service against the Indians, he pays the highest tribute to the valor of the regulars. He urges the necessity of a regiment of

Texas volunteers, ten companies, to be stationed at ten different points on the line of the Texan frontier, and patrols made to pass between the points. By this means the Indians could not pass into the white settlements without their trail being discovered and pursuit given before they would have an opportunity to massacre and deplete upon the people. Governor Houston estimates that the Texas Rangers are not only superior to any other class of troops for the service, but more economical. They are excellent horsemen, accustomed to hardships; and the Texas horses, having been raised on grass, can perform service without requiring grain, except to recruit their strength for a few days. The Texans are acquainted with Indian habits and know where to find their haunts. Governor Houston, as the executive head of Texas, expresses a wish to avoid the appearance of captiousness or complaining of his intercourse with the Federal Government. He states that within the past few hours of the date of writing, expresses arrived at Austin from Eastland and Palo Pinto counties, announcing the murder of three men and two boys, one ten and the other eight years of age, with all the attendant barbarities of scalping and mutilation. The Indians are along the Texan frontier, and penetrate with unparalleled audacity to within forty miles of Austin. They are ravaging the German settlements on the Medina, within thirty miles of San Antonio. Not content with murdering the settlers and carrying off their horses, they shoot all the cattle in their path. Hidden in the dense brakes or mountain-fastnesses, they await an opportunity to make a foray. The consequence is that people are quitting whole neighborhoods and forting up at the county sites. Their little cabins are deserted, and their fields of young corn and wheat are left to waste. In many counties there is no bread, and but a scanty subsistence for the women and children. While their men are in pursuit of the foe, starvation is staring them in the face. A large portion of these people have been attracted to the frontier of Texas by the inducements held out by land-speculators. Most of them are from the Western States, a goodly share being from the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and most of them unused to the dangers of an Indian-frontier life. They emigrated at a time when there was no apprehension, and are not prepared for the terrible realities which are now upon them. The Indians have every advantage, and can surprise the settlements at any time.

Governor Houston also informs the Secretary of War that Texas is doing all in her power to repel the enemy. There are now in actual Indian service twenty-three minute-detachments of fifteen men each, with a

reserve of ten men each. There are also three companies of seventy men each, two of forty men each, and three of twenty-five men each. A force of four companies of ninety men each will rendezvous at Fort Worth on the 13th inst., preparatory to making a determined effort to pursue and punish the Indians.

Governor Houston thinks the General Government should not impose upon Texas the burden of sustaining this force in the field. He says that, in addition to the force named, every available man in the frontier counties is in the saddle, and has been for months. The whole distance of seven hundred miles from the Red River to the Rio Grande is exposed. This should be taken into consideration, he thinks, in the distribution of troops.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN VIRGINIA.—This day, a Republican county convention met at Occoquan, Prince William county, Virginia, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Wheeling Convention. Strong resolutions were passed in favor of the Republican party, protesting against the censorship of the press at the South, and demanding freedom of speech. After enumerating several of the absurd and burdensome provisions of slave legislation, they came out with the following resolution:—

“And all this must be borne without a murmur on our part, or we are charged as abolitionists and disloyal to Virginia. Thus, after a careful review of the politics of the country, we are forced to the conclusion that in the coming contest we are to make a choice between the Democratic and Republican parties, as we are convinced that every other party will be swept away by the issues of 1860.”

A SEVERE SNOW-STORM this day commenced in New York and extended from Lake Erie to within a few miles of the Hudson River. There were from three to six inches of snow on the ground.

FIRE IN WEST TROY, N.Y.—This day, a large fire occurred in West Troy, destroying N. L. Dann's cooper-shop, a wagon-factory, a grocery, eleven dwelling-houses, and four barns. Loss, about \$30,000; partially insured. The Arba Read, steam fire-engine, prevented even a more destructive conflagration.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—This day, about noon, a fire broke out in the flour and grain store of J. S. & E. L. Perot, 36 North Delaware Avenue, and soon communicated with the adjoining tobacco-store, owned by Bucknor, McCammon & Co., which threatened to be very destructive; but the timely arrival of the steam fire-engines with a strong force

of the fire-department succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The loss of flour, grain, and tobacco is estimated at \$15,000 to \$20,000, which is covered by insurance.

FIRE IN VINCENNES, (IND.)—This day, a fire at night destroyed Eastham's block, with nearly all its contents. Loss, about \$10,000; insured for \$3400. The fire originated in a bakery in the building.

THE DISMAL SWAMP, in the vicinity of Norfolk, this day, was on fire. The flames raged with great violence.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH IN WILLIAMSBURG, N. Y.—This day, two little children of James M. Clary, residing at No. 184 South First Street, Williamsburg, were burned to death by their clothes taking fire. The parents went out in the evening, leaving the children—one three and the other five years old—locked up in a room by themselves. They found some matches in the room; and while playing with them they became ignited, and the clothes of the children were set on fire, by which they were burned so severely that they died soon after the accident.

SINKING OF A WESTERN STEAMER.—This day, the steamer *Defender*, bound from New Orleans to Pittsburg, snagged and sunk near Laconia. The boat, with her heavy cargo, is a total loss. Three deck-passengers were lost.

COMMITTED FOR SENDING THREATENING LETTERS.—Christopher Evans, who was committed to Dover (Del.) jail, some three weeks ago, on a charge of sending threatening letters to Daniel Cummins, Esq., had a hearing, this day, upon a writ of *habeas corpus*, before Chancellor Harrington, with a view to his liberation on the ground that he did not commit the offence charged, or if he did that it was not an indictable one under the statutes of this State. The Chancellor, after hearing the arguments, decided the offence indictable, and remanded the prisoner.

A MAN, WOMAN, AND CHILD STABBED.—In Newark, N. J., a jeweller named Robert Donald was taken before Justice Medcraft, this day, charged with having stabbed Andrew Chrishelm, wife and child, who reside at No. 13 Alling Street. It appears that Donald, in company with James Calhoun, went to Chrishelm's house late on Friday night, and solicited food and lodging, which were cheerfully accorded. While they were eating, a dispute arose, and the guests became very abusive. Chrishelm then ordered the men to leave the house, which they refused to do; and, on his attempting

to put them out, Donald drew a knife and stabbed him twice in the abdomen, and gave him a cut across the wrist which nearly severed it. Mrs. Chrishelm came to her husband's assistance, when Donald told her if she interfered he would cut her throat. Persevering, however, in her endeavors to extricate her husband, Donald seized her by the hair and made a lunge at her throat with the knife. She put up her hand, which warded off the blow, though three of her fingers were nearly severed from her hand. During the struggle, the child was also slightly injured. The cries of the woman attracted the attention of the neighbors, and the ruffians fled. The police afterward arrested Donald, and subsequently his companion. Both of them were held for examination.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A RAPE.—A young fellow named James Kelly was this day taken before Justice Ryder, of the Eastern District, New York, charged with having attempted to commit a rape upon a girl eighteen years of age, named Mary A. Whitaker, residing in Merseville Street. It appears that the young couple have been keeping company for a year or more past; and, as is alleged, on the 8th of March last, while they were walking home in the evening from Greenpoint, the accused took advantage of a secluded locality, where he attempted to violate her person. Mary said nothing to her parents about the affair, but confessed to her spiritual adviser, who related the circumstance to the parents. Kelly states that the young lady has for a long time manoeuvred to entrap him in a matrimonial alliance, and has repeatedly asked him to marry her,—and that he used no violence on the occasion referred to. The accused was held for examination.

RISE IN THE OHIO RIVER.—A despatch from Petersburg, Va., of this date, says:—

The Ohio River at this point, two hundred miles below Pittsburg, is twenty feet deep, and at a stand. Boats are plenty for all landings below. No damage has resulted to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, on track or bridges, by the recent freshet. Freight and passage trains are running regularly both ways.

KILLED BY THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD.—This day, in New York, an inquest was held on the body of Mary Smith, who died at Bellevue Hospital, a few days ago, from the effects of injuries received on the New Haven Railroad, near Melrose Station. It resulted in a verdict of "accidental death," exculpating the engineer of the train from all blame. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was thirty years of age.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF THE SPARTAN-BURG (S.C.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—This day, this college took fire in the morning. All the school-furniture—pianos, desks, &c.—was destroyed. The buildings which contained the sleeping-apartments were saved. The fire was discovered about three o'clock; when it had made such progress as to render it impossible to save much of the contents of the buildings destroyed.

ARRESTED FOR INCENDIARISM.—This day, Joseph Smith, Esq., of Lewisburg, Ark., was arrested on a charge of setting fire to the gin of Mr. Anderson Gordon, in that town, whereby sixty bales of cotton and a warehouse containing goods belonging to several planters were destroyed.

A NEGRO RIDES FIFTY MILES ON HIS HEAD.—This day, in Nashville, Tenn., a dray was driven to the office of Adams' Express Company, Cherry Street, and a large dry-goods box rolled out upon the pavement. The box was addressed, "Mrs. Margaret M. Thompson: care of Levin Coffin, Cincinnati, Ohio." The driver stated that he was ordered to deliver it to the agent of the company and request him to have it forwarded as addressed without delay. He then collected the drayage, and informed the agent that the person sending it would call around, pay carriage, and get a receipt. The weight of the box was 265 pounds. The driver of the dray—or of the horse attached to the dray—then very innocently remarked, "Master, dat's de curioses box I ever saw; for, every time I roll it over, the heavy side come down." The agent thought it a curious box too; but time was pressing, and he sent it down to the depot of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, whence it departed on the first train.

The express, says the Nashville "True Patriot," landed it at Louisville. Here it was hastened over to Jeffersonville, and hurried on to Seymour. At Seymour another change of cars was necessary; and, as the box was hastily rolled from the Jeffersonville to the Cincinnati & St. Louis train, the top accidentally came off, and *the negro fell out*. In changing the box from the Louisville to the Jeffersonville cars, it had been turned up so that he was head downward; and thus he made the trip from Jeffersonville to Seymour,—nearly fifty miles. But for the mishap at Seymour, in a few hours he might have been delivered in Cincinnati,—probably to be buried,—probably to take a further trip on the underground railroad Canadawad.

The negro was taken back to Louisville. He belongs to Mr. Newton McClure, of this city, and was shipped by a free negro named Nathan James.

THE PRYOR AND POTTER DIFFICULTY.—This day, in Washington, Mr. Potter was arrested and gave a bond of five thousand dollars to keep the peace, and especially not to fight a duel.

LOSS OF THE BARK FRIENDSHIP AND ALL HER CREW.—This day, the bark Friendship, Capt. Knight, owned by Wm. C. Talbot & Co. of San Francisco, and employed in the north coast lumber-trade, was totally wrecked, six miles north of Cape Blanco. The vessel went to pieces within twelve hours of going ashore. All hands were lost. Five bodies were washed ashore; but no traces have been discovered of the remainder of the crew, five in number.

LOSS OF THE BARK BELLE.—This day, the bark Belle, Capt. Ryder, of and from Boston for Philadelphia, was run into about eight P.M., off Long Island, by the ship Invincible, Kinshosh, from New York for Liverpool. The ship struck the bark on her port bow, carrying away bowsprit and head-gear, with foremast, mainmast, and mizzen-topmast, cutting her through clear to the foremast, so that she began to sink and the cargo to float out of her in a few minutes. The crew had to take to the stern-boat immediately,—some without their stockings, and none of them saving any thing at all but what they had on at the time. The captain lost his barometer, his nautical instruments, and his money. The oars, having been on the top of the house, were covered with the wreck of the masts and spars, and could not be obtained; so that the boat had to be disconnected from the bark without oars or any thing to direct her course. To add to the great danger of their already perilous situation, the boat was stove in lowering by striking the rudder in consequence of the rough sea and the vortex of the sinking bark. As the ship had passed out of sight, the only hope of safety lay in the boat; and the captain and crew, nine in all, were quickly on board. The boat made water very fast, and must soon have sunk, but providentially a bucket which had washed from the cargo was picked up, and by means of continual baling the crew were enabled to keep her from sinking. They remained in the boat for four hours, the weather quite rugged, the sea breaking over the boat frequently; but through active exertions in baling, and by closing the largest holes by stuffing in mittens or other articles of clothing, they managed to keep afloat until the brig A. Milliken hove in sight, which was at half-past twelve next morning; at which time they were all nearly exhausted, and could scarcely have endured the exposure and fatigue of their situation until day-break, as the weather was very cold, and their clothing but a slight protection. They

were taken on board the A. Milliken, where they were supplied with dry clothing, and received every requisite kindness and attention from Captain Fish and his crew. About sunrise the ship, which after the collision passed out of sight in a few minutes, was seen wearing round and heading to the westward. The Invincible had stem and jib-boom carried away, with headstays and bobstays, and sustained other slight damage. After having fully ascertained the extent of her injury, the ship concluded to proceed on her voyage to Liverpool. When last seen, the Belle was just visible above the water. The Belle was owned by Messrs. Rice & Thaxter, Captain Ryder, and parties on Cape Cod, and was partially insured.

SUNDAY, APRIL 15.

LYNCH LAW TO LIQUOR-SELLERS PREACHED IN MINNEAPOLIS.—This day, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, in consequence of the death of a young man by *delirium-tremens*, the Rev. M. Nichols preached, in the Congregational church, a strong sermon, in which he advised the citizens to take the "higher law" into their own hands for clearing out the liquor-sellers and utterly exterminating the traffic in Minneapolis.

WRECK OF THE BARK BELLE.—This day, the pilot-boat Nettle, No. 20, fell in with the wreck of the bark Belle. She makes the following report:—

Sunday, 15th inst., at three P.M. fell in with the wreck of bark Belle, of Boston, dismasted and waterlogged; attempted to tow her, but, wind being light, made no impression upon her; lay by her all night. On Monday, having a strong breeze from E.S.E., towed on her until eight P.M., when the line parted. Tuesday, thick fog all day. On Wednesday, at sunset, fell in with her again, and the pilot-boat J. L. Jones; both boats towed on her all night, but at daylight found the bark sinking by the head; at noon nothing of her was above water but the stern and rudder. She lies immediately in the track of vessels bound to and from the eastward, being seventy miles E. $\frac{1}{2}$ S. from the Hook.

The pilot-boat Edward Blunt likewise fell in with her. She makes the following report:—

On Sunday, the 15th inst., at four A.M., made a sail bearing w. by n., which proved to be the bark Belle, of Boston, Captain Enoch Ryder, from Boston for Philadelphia, which had been run into and sunk immediately, all excepting her stern. The fore and main masts were carried out of her, but the mizzenmast remained standing. She had been run into by the ship Invincible, hence for Liverpool. The crew of the bark,

with the exception of John Charlotes, got into the boat, and, after four hours' exposure, were picked up by brig A. Milliken, of Fairhaven. The man John Charlotes managed to get on board the ship, where he remained all night. At eight A.M. the crew were taken from the brig and brought on board the pilot-boat Edmund Blunt, No. 2. At twelve M. spoke the ship Invincible, and took from her the man John Charlotes. The captain of the Invincible reports making no water: part of his cutwater and jib-boom were carried away; but he would proceed for Liverpool.

DEATH OF THE HON. WILLIAM COST JOHNSON.—This day, the Hon. William Cost Johnson died at his hotel in Washington, after an illness of several weeks' duration. Mr. Johnson was born in the year 1806, in Frederick county, Maryland, and was therefore fifty-four years of age at the time of his death. He had received an academic education, and, having studied law, was admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1831. He soon acquired popularity in his district, and was elected a member of the State Legislature for 1833 and 1835; and from 1837 to 1843 he was a member of Congress, which body he served with credit as a member of the Committee on Public Lands, and also as a member of the Judiciary Committee. Retiring from Congress, he served again in the Legislature of his native State, and was a member of the last convention for revising the Maryland Constitution. He was also President of the National Convention of Young Men, which met at Washington to nominate Henry Clay for the Presidency of the United States. He was also the Whig candidate for Governor of Maryland, having been defeated by the Hon. Francis Thomas, the Democratic candidate, who was elected.

DEATH OF CHARLES FLANDERS.—This day, Mr. Charles Flanders, for fifty years an honored member of the New Hampshire bar, died at Plainfield, in that State, aged seventy-two years. He was the author of "Lives and Times of the Chief-Justices of the United States," and of two legal works.

SUDDEN DEATH.—In Wilmington, Delaware, this day, Mrs. Mary Ann, wife of Thomas Land, who resides at the corner of Washington and Second Streets, was taking a walk between five and six o'clock, when she was suddenly seized with a spell of the asthma, while in Fifth Street near Lombard. By the aid of her oldest daughter, who was with her at the time, she succeeded in reaching the house of Mr. John Conner, in Poplar Street, between Fifth and Sixth. Drs. Johnson and Wilson were sent for immediately; but it was too late: disease and

death had done their work too speedily for medical aid. She died in about half an hour. Mrs. Land was about forty years of age, and leaves a husband and four or five children to mourn her loss.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.—In New York, this day, a woman called at the Fourth Ward Station, apparently in a state of great excitement, and stated to Captain Seaman that she had just received a letter from her husband, whom she supposed to be in New Haven, that he had contemplated suicide, and, from the statement made by him in the letter, she supposed that he had carried his design into execution. She wanted some steps taken by the police to try and if possible recover the body. It seems that the writer of the letter left his wife on Saturday morning with a view of going to New Haven; but, instead of so doing, he must have remained in the city, and, in all probability, carried into execution his foolish design. No clew has been obtained respecting him.

SUICIDE.—In Brooklyn, New York, this day, an inquest was held upon the body of Lewis C. Rogers, who died from loss of blood caused by cutting the main artery of one of his arms. He also inflicted a gash in his throat, which of itself would not necessarily have proved fatal. It appears that the deceased was a man of intemperate habits, and had neglected his family for some time past. On Saturday night his wife gave birth to a dead infant, and shortly thereafter she died also. Rogers left the house at midnight, and, calling upon a relative on the corner of Bedford Avenue and Hickory Street, informed them of what had occurred. He went away and was not seen until this day, when his lifeless body was found in an outhouse on the premises, with a razor lying on the floor. The verdict of the jury was to the effect that he had committed suicide by cutting the artery of the left arm with a razor.

DISAPPEARING AT SEA.—This day, Alvin Blakesley, of Utica, New York, a dentist, mysteriously disappeared at sea from the steamship Augusta, at Savannah, from New York. He is supposed to have been insane and to have been drowned.

FIRE AT GRAND RAPIDS.—This day, in Grand Rapids, Michigan, a fire destroyed nine stores and shops on Canal Street, two dwellings, one storehouse, and three barns on Kent Street, and one dwelling-house on Spring Street. The buildings were all of wood. Total loss, about \$25,000: insured for \$8000.

DEATH OF JOHN C. BELL.—This day, in

California, John C. Bell, member from El Dorado county, who was shot by Dr. Stone on the 11th, died of his wounds.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO.—This day, a tornado passed over Carlinville, Illinois, in the evening, unroofing and blowing down houses, barns, trees, and fences. The roof of the Lutheran church was blown some distance, and the walls were much injured. The roof of a dwelling was carried nearly a mile and a half through the air. Children were picked up by the wind, and carried a considerable distance. Stock was killed in every direction. A man named Lowe was killed by lightning, many persons were wounded, and the destruction of property was very great.

A similar storm visited Louisiana, Missouri, on the same evening, doing much damage to property and injuring several people.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF SACHEMS AT TAMMANY HALL took place this day half an hour after the setting of the sun. The following were chosen:—

For Sachems, Elijah F. Purdy, William D. Kennedy, James Conner, Nelson J. Waterbury, George E. Baldwin, James B. Nicholson, John A. Dix, John Kelly, Wilson Small, Henry Vandewater, William Miner, Douglas Taylor, Richard B. Connolly.

For Treasurer, John Y. Savage, Jr.; for Secretary, C. C. Childs; for Wiskinskie, George S. Messerve; for Sagamore, J. C. Duryea.

ACCIDENT AND SUDDEN DEATH.—This day, as Henry A. Buttner, a florist of Wilmington, Delaware, was proceeding from Philadelphia to that city with a load of flowers and shrubs, when within five miles of his destination, the harness of the horse he was driving by some means becoming deranged, the animal started at a full run, when he was caught beneath the wheels of the vehicle, by which the bones of his left leg, above the ankle, were seriously fractured. He was conveyed to the residence of his father, on the corner of French and Fourth Streets, and the services of Dr. White were called in requisition. The latter gentleman, upon approaching his patient, was by him requested to pay his first attention to his father, who was distressed by his condition. The doctor, upon entering the chamber where the father was lying, found him in the agonies of death, having been stricken with apoplexy, superinduced, doubtless, by the condition of his son, for whom he had sent for aid.

TWO MEN AND A BOY STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—A terrible casualty occurred at Pera,

Illinois, this day. Thomas Short, Esq., together with his son, aged twelve years, and a man by the name of David Corbin, from Vermilion county, were out in the field. Noticing a storm approaching, they turned for the house, but were overtaken, and a terrific stroke of lightning descended upon them, instantly killing the son of Mr. Short and Mr. Corbin, and striking Mr. Short himself senseless to the earth. They were walking side by side, the latter gentleman in the middle. The heaviest stroke seems to have visited Mr. Corbin, who was terribly lacerated, his clothing torn in shreds and burned, and the ground on which he stood was torn up to the depth of eighteen inches. The boy was less mangled, and Mr. Short, though severely, is not mortally wounded.

ROBBERY OF THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY ON THE NEW HAVEN ROAD.—The New Haven express-train from Boston, on this night, was robbed of an iron safe belonging to the Adams Express Company, containing from \$12,000 to \$16,000 in bills and specie. After leaving New Haven depot, the express-agent of the company on board the train stepped into an adjoining apartment of the same car and engaged in conversation with the mail-agent, and whilst so doing some one entered the car and pushed the safe containing the money from the train. It is supposed that the thieves have watched for such an opportunity for some time. Cases have transpired in which six to eight months were spent by a villain in dogging the steps of an expressman, in the hope of making such a haul as this in the end.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS TROTTER.—The celebrated six-year-old trotting-horse "Ben Higdon" died at St. Louis, of lung-fever, this day. He had trotted a mile in 2.27, the fastest time ever made by a six-year old. Three weeks ago, his owners, Messrs. Dunham & Higdon, refused \$4000 for him.

SHOOTING AT FORT BRIDGER.—This day, Archibald Williams, brother to the T. S. Williams who was murdered, left Provo with two men on a trading-expedition to the military post at Fort Bridger. When near the Cedars he was shot at and wounded with four or five dragoon revolver-balls and nine buck-shot.

After being wounded he ran some distance, and on falling was taken up by some soldiers who were near by, and taken into the garrison, where he was receiving every attention that could be expected under the circumstances. There was some mystery involved in the matter, and, in consequence of some alleged inattention or singular conduct on the part of the two men who were in company with Williams after the occurrence, they had been suspected of having something to do

with the shooting, and were arrested; but on examination they were discharged, nothing having been elicited that would tend to criminate them in the matter.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE OF A CONVICT IN TEXAS.—This day, Thomas Slayton, convicted of the murder of his uncle, a Mr. Clark, in Cass county, and who has been in the Marshall jail for several months, where he was placed for safe keeping pending the result of an appeal to the Supreme Court taken by his counsel, escaped. In the evening the brother, sister, and wife of Slayton visited him; and, while these parties and others were in prison, Slayton walked out through the open door. The jailer, Mr. A. A. Wilson, testifies that before closing the door, he called upon Slayton and Zembrod to take their position in the iron cage; that Zembrod answered, and that, seeing two in the cage, he supposed all things right. The next morning he found, instead of Thomas Slayton, his brother, Charles E. Slayton. Thomas Slayton is a man of thirty-five or forty years of age, thick-set, and with a heavy beard. The substitute was a boy of eighteen or nineteen years old, considerably smaller, and with a face as smooth as a young girl. Charles E. Slayton was brought before James M. Curtis, Esq., who, after hearing the case, required him to give bond in the sum of \$3000 for his appearance at the next term of the District Court.

MURDER IN FRANKFORT, KY.—This day, there was a quarrel at a tavern in Frankfort, Ky., between Messrs. Reynolds and Evans, when they were separated, and Reynolds's friends took him home. Evans, however, procured a shot-gun and followed him to his residence, where he thrust the gun through a window and shot Reynolds dead. Evans was taken to jail.

TERMINATED FATALLY.—"Petty," alias Franklin Naff, who was shot in an affray in Baltimore, on the 26th of December last, by Wesley Woodward, a magistrate, died this day. The Sun says:—

The wound was in the stomach, and, several of the intestines being severed, a great prostration of his system followed, and for several weeks his existence wavered between life and death. But a powerful constitution, united with a most extraordinary muscular development, baffled the messenger of death, and for three months and twenty days the unequal struggle went on. Naff, ordinarily a man weighing above one hundred and eighty pounds, was reduced in that time to considerably under one hundred pounds, and his most intimate friends, unless they were watchers of his wasting, could not, as he lay in the embrace of death, recognise the most marked feature of his countenance. Throughout his illness the

deceased was attended by the Rev. Father Cosgrove, and expressed deep repentance. Naff was between thirty-two and thirty-three years of age, and unmarried. He was a boatman at the custom-house. Woodward is still in jail. Political animosity is the alleged cause of the shooting.

THE LATE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—This day, the case of Mrs. Electa Thompson and her husband, John Thompson, against the Hudson River Railroad Company, to recover damages for injuries sustained by Mrs. Thompson on that road on the 18th of January last, was brought to trial in the Circuit Court of Kings county, N.Y., before Judge Lott and a jury. On the 18th day of January last, Mrs. Thompson purchased a ticket of defendants at Poughkeepsie for New York. The train was stopped between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, to make some repairs, and while at this point was run into by another train, going in the same direction. In this collision Mrs. Thomas W. Field, of Brooklyn, married that morning, was killed, and several others were seriously injured. Among the latter was the plaintiff in this suit, who had her collar-bone fractured in different places, the bones of one leg below the knee, and the ankle, were broken, and she was otherwise bruised and injured. The defence acknowledged carelessness on the part of the conductor of the train, and consequently the case was much simplified. Dr. Isaacs, Dr. Mason, and several other medical gentlemen were of opinion that the plaintiff would not be able to walk without a crutch for three years or more, and that her shoulder would not be in a condition so that she could use a crutch for several months. The case was summed up for the defendants by T. M. North, and for the plaintiff by Mitchell Sanford. The jury found a verdict of \$8000 for the plaintiff.

THE CHICAGO CITY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE ROBBED OF \$19,000.—\$3300 IN CASH AND \$16,000 IN CHECKS, ETC.—A most daring and, as appears thus far, profitable robbery, was perpetrated at the court-house on the night of this day, when the room on the second floor, occupied by City Collector A. F. C. Mueller, was entered, the safe opened, and \$3000 in currency, \$800 in gold, a Treasury warrant for \$14,000, and other small warrants, besides about \$2000 in checks, were abstracted. No clew has as yet been obtained to the parties; but it is scarcely to be doubted that to some one familiar with the building and the habits of the office the robbery is due. The loss falls on Mr. Mueller, who is able to bear it; and he can only be deemed chargeable with carelessness in allowing the large sum in question to remain in his safe over night, since it is the Collector's duty to deposit with the City Treasurer every night, and all

the money the Collector is warranted in keeping is what he collects after office-hours, which he is required to deposit the next day. On the morning following the robbery, Mr. Hogan, the janitor of the court-house, discovered the door leading into the City Collector's office open. He entered the room and found also the door of the Collector's safe standing open.

TRIED FOR CRUELTY TO A SEAMAN.—Captain Wm. H. Adams, of the ship Susan Howland, was tried in the U.S. District Court of New York, this day, charged with cruel and unusual punishment on Valentine Deveaux, a seaman on board that vessel, when on a voyage between Liverpool and the East Indies.

Deveaux was examined, and deposed that about the 3d of June last the defendant ordered the mate to tie him up; that he did so, and the captain then gave him seven lashes with a Manilla rope, (reef point,) and repeated the dose with "nine times more." For the defence it was proved that Deveaux was insolent and refused to work. Mr. Tyson, a respectable merchant and ship-owner, and other witnesses, deposed that the punishment alleged to have been inflicted in this case was usual for such offences, and that it was not "cruel or unusual." Ex-Judge Beebe summed up for the defence, and Mr. McLane for the Government. The jury acquitted the accused.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE IN INDIANA.—ONE MAN KILLED, AND PROPERTY TO THE AMOUNT OF \$30,000 DESTROYED.—In the evening of this day, a most destructive tornado visited the city of Terre Haute, Indiana. The "Express" says:—

The heaviest part of the storm passed over the south part of the city, and was frightful in its devastation. The following is the list of property injured and destroyed:—

The large engine-house of the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad was entirely destroyed, and is now a mass of ruins. A German named Michael Kuhardt was instantly killed, being terribly mangled about the head and face. There were five engines and a car in the house, the damage to which has not been ascertained. The dwelling of John Kirkman, engineer on the Evansville & Crawfordsville Railroad, was unroofed, and one side torn out. A part of Henry Stokeman's house was blown down. Considerable damage was done to A. P. Voorhees's dwelling by pieces of timber and brick blown from the engine-house, a distance of three hundred yards.

A train consisting of two passenger-cars and one baggage-car of the E. & C. Railroad were turned over on their side. A target at a switch on the same road was crushed by the flying timbers from the engine-

house, a distance of a thousand yards. Hager's ice-house was unroofed; Haggerty & Maloney's candle-factory was demolished; Simpson & Co.'s book-bindery was unroofed; and the belfry of the Catholic church was blown over, and lies a mass of ruins across Fifth Street. We have heard, also, that several persons had limbs broken in the south-east part of the city. W. S. Cooper's house was more or less injured; and we fear more damage has been done, of which we are not yet apprized. A most miraculous escape from death, or most frightful injury, was that of an employee on the E. & C. Railroad, named Billy —, who, seeing that he could not escape from the falling building, turned a large box over himself and escaped unscathed.

We have been over the ruins in the region of Hager's ice-house. In addition to the foregoing, we found Peter Phillips's house blown to pieces; J. M. Davis's house shattered, and furniture demolished; Leander Warren's house blown over, his arm broken and head injured; his child was taken from its crib, covered with rubbish, fast asleep and uninjured. Wm. Woollen's house a sightless mass of ruins, piled up two rods from the foundation; his wife and two children slightly injured. Widow Murray's house blown from its foundation eighteen inches; Alex. Thomas's house moved; James McCruskey's shop utterly demolished; West's new house a mass of ruins; Joseph Parson's stable entirely destroyed; Walter S. Cooper's new house utterly destroyed; some pieces of timber blown one hundred yards and stuck endwise in Hager's ice-house; Ned O'Brian's house moved from the foundation; James O'Connell's new house utterly demolished. Loss much greater than first estimated,—will fall little short of \$30,000.

ELOPEMENT AND ROBBERY.—In Milford, N.J., James Nelson, this day, eloped with the wife of Mr. Henry Vail, of that place, in addition to plundering him of money and goods. It appears that Nelson had been in the employ of Mr. Henry Vail for some time past, and on Friday announced his intention of going to Philadelphia. Having overdrawn the amount of wages due him, he applied to Mr. J. W. Vanderbilt for some money, and raised a small sum. Mr. Vail retired to bed about nine o'clock, leaving his wife engaged in some of her domestic duties, and he soon after fell asleep. About two o'clock on this morning he was awakened by the cries of one of his children. Upon calling for his wife, he found her missing, and upon further investigation discovered that Nelson had stolen or taken away his (Vail's) clothing, the clothing of his wife, about fifteen dollars in money, and then, to make the robbery more complete, had stolen his wife. Vail and his wife have hitherto lived harmoniously, and

are young and respectable. Vail is willing that his unfaithful wife may go, but is greatly afflicted at the reproach that may be thrown upon his children, two lovely girls,—one aged three years, another one year,—whom he will have to care for as well as he can.

THE BRITISH OUTRAGE ON THE BRIG JEHOSSEE.—This day, the Secretary of State wrote the following letter to the Hon. Wm. P. Miles, M.C. from South Carolina:—

In answer to your letter of the 4th inst., I have the honor to state that information has been received, through the Navy Department, from Commodore Inman, commanding the American squadron upon the coast of Africa, of the outrage committed by an armed party from the British cruiser the Falcon against the brig Jehossee, and that Mr. Dallas has been instructed to lay the case before the British Government and to demand the necessary redress. LEWIS CASS.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS.—In Norristown, Pa., this day, two prisoners in the county jail escaped. They dug through a wall eighteen inches and a stone wall two feet thick, when they knocked down the jailer, stole his keys, and escaped through the main entrance. One was a burglar, under ten years' imprisonment, and the other a horse-thief.

A FIRE IN ST. JOHN'S, MICHIGAN, this day, in the morning, destroyed the following property:—Munger & Bro., dry-goods; J. Hicks, dry-goods; Vancise, grocery; Wright, millinery goods; and "The Republican" office, with its types and press. The loss is estimated at \$20,000, with but a small insurance.

ESCAPE OF SERGEANT RAY.—Edward Ray, sergeant of marines on board the sloop-of-war Brooklyn, who a short time since was indicted for manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of George Ritter, a seaman on board that vessel, on the 7th of December last, escaped the vigilance of the officers in whose custody he was placed for a short time. Ray had been allowed the liberty of the village of Richmond, in charge of Wm. Egbert, and that functionary, it seems, was induced to accompany the prisoner to New York in a ferry-boat. Upon their arrival they proceeded to the house of Ray's father, in Leroy Street, at which place the prisoner managed to elude the officer, and escaped.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—This day, between nine and ten o'clock at night,

a fire was discovered in the cracker-bakery of E. Treadwell & Sons, No. 244 Front St. The fire when discovered was burning on the first floor. The flames spread with great rapidity to the upper floors, and in a short time the entire building was on fire.

The firemen were early at the premises, and soon at work, but, from the height of the building, six stories, were unable to get the mastery of the fire. Their efforts were then directed to keeping back the flames from communicating to the adjoining premises. In about two hours after the fire broke out, the building and contents were totally destroyed.

When the fire broke out, the wind was blowing quite strong from the westward, and caused the flames and dark masses of smoke to roll upward in fitful bursts, alternately illuminating and darkening the sky, while myriads of sparks were swept heavenward, rendering the scene one of grandeur and sublimity. The loss on the stock and building was \$16,000.

The building 246 Front Street is occupied by W. Jackson & Son, dealers in grates. Their stock will be slightly damaged by water: insured.

No. 242 is occupied by Jones & Co., dealers in flour. Damage about \$100.

The copper-smithy and bell-foundry of C. Dusenbury, 265 Water Street, was damaged about \$600, caused by the falling of the rear wall of the burned building.

The stock of clothing owned by William A. Hill, in 267 and 269 Water Street, was damaged about \$100, caused by the firemen throwing a quantity of oiled clothing into the street. Insured for \$6000 in the National, Eagle, and People's Insurance Companies.

The origin of the fire is unknown; but it is supposed that it was caused in some way from the ovens.

FIRE IN NEWPORT, R.I.—This day, the woollen-mill situated on Williams's Wharf, Newport, was destroyed by fire. Insured in Providence for \$10,000.

THE TOWN OF LEWISBURG, Conway county, Ark., was, this day, entirely destroyed by fire.

SUDDEN DEATH OF FATHER AND SON.—This day, at a town-meeting in Medway, Mass., (says the "Boston Journal,") Mr. Isaac S. Foster, apparently in a fainting-fit, fell upon the floor of the town-house, and soon died. The deceased was about fifty-five years old, and probably died from some affection of the heart. In view of the solemn event, the meeting was immediately adjourned. In the afternoon, Mr. Warren Foster, of Hopkinton, son of the above-named person, having heard of the death

of his father, was preparing to go to Medway, when he was suddenly seized with apparently a fainting-fit, and, although medical assistance was at hand, he was not restored to consciousness, but expired in a very few minutes.

RALPH B. ROMAINE died, this day, at Big Pond, Franklin township, Bergen county, N.J. He was a soldier of 1812, and was stationed at Sandy Hook. He was a hale, hearty, and jolly old man, and was never sick in his life until after the late town-election. He took cold at the polls, and, returning home, was confined to his house and died eight days afterward. He was eighty-nine years old.

MRS. MINDWELL GRANGER, the venerable mother of Hon. Francis Granger and of General John A. Granger, died, this day, at Canandaigua, N.Y., at the age of ninety-nine years.

MISSING.—George W. Howe, of Chester, Mass., left New York, this day, for home, since which time he has not been heard from. He was about five feet eight inches in height, thin-favored, and light-complexioned.

DEATH FROM LIGHTNING.—This day, a wagon, in which four persons were riding, near Dayton, Ohio, was struck by lightning, which killed a lad, named Kasel, and stunned the other three.

DARING HIGHWAY-ROBBERY IN NEW YORK.—About three o'clock in the morning of this day, as Mr. George H. Glenville and wife, of No. 215 West Street, were passing through Canal Street on their way home, Mr. Glenville was suddenly felled to the pavement by a blow dealt from behind with a heavy club. He had scarcely fallen when a thief pounced upon him and robbed him of his gold watch, after which he fled. The screams of Mrs. Glenville brought Officer Mount to the spot, who met the robber as he was making off, and at once arrested him. The prisoner, in whose possession the watch was found, was taken before Justice Quackenbush and committed for trial. He is about seventeen years of age, and gave his name as James Lloyd.

HOMICIDE IN WEST PHILADELPHIA.—This day, Patrick Kelly died at the hospital in Philadelphia, of wounds inflicted by Thomas Childs at a hotel in West Philadelphia. At the inquest, Samuel N. Johnson testified that he was at the hotel, and first saw Kelly in the bar-room and Childs in the kitchen. The former was counting money on the bar, and Childs approached him and spoke to him. Kelly told him to go away, or he

would strike him; to which Childs replied, "You would not strike an old man?" Kelly said, "Yes, I would: you drew a knife upon me four years ago." He then shook his fist at Childs several times. Childs denied having pulled out a knife as Kelly said, and was told he was a liar. Other hard words were used by Kelly; and witness saw the old man's (Childs) face bleeding, but did not see a blow struck. The next he saw was that Childs had a knife raised, and two stabs were given with it. They fell together on the floor, and Childs pulled the knife out of the wound, then got up and went out the door. The witness identified a knife which the coroner showed him as the weapon used. The blade is about four inches long, and pointed at the end.

George Afflick, bar-tender at the hotel, corroborated the testimony of the former witness, and said, in addition, that he saw Kelly strike Childs in the face once or twice. The blows were so hard that there was blood upon the face. Other witnesses were examined, but no new facts were elicited, except from the resident-physician of the hospital, who testified as to the post-mortem examination and the wound in the side producing death. The jury rendered a verdict of death from a wound with a knife, inflicted by Thomas Childs.

REWARD IN THE CASE OF THE MURDERED FEMALE FOUND IN NEW YORK BAY.—The night of this day, at the meeting of the Jersey City Common Council, Alderman Hardenbergh offered the following resolution, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That the Mayor be requested to offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the apprehension and delivery of the party or parties guilty of the murder of the female found in the waters of the Hudson River, near the Cunard dock.

SUSPENSION IN BOSTON.—Allen, Neal & Co., bankers, suspended this day.

SUSPENSION OF THE LAWRENCEBURG BANK OF TENNESSEE.—This day, the Lawrenceburg Bank of Tennessee suspended.

MURDERED BY LYNCH-LAW.—This day, Joseph Smith, Esq., of Lewisburg, Ark., who was arrested on the 14th inst., charged with setting fire to a cotton gin and warehouse, was tried and acquitted; but, on his way from the court-house to the ferry, he was shot in the left arm and pretty severely wounded. On reaching the hotel, he was placed in a back attic, for safety, and attended by a physician; but, during the night, some parties procured ladders, and, ascending to his bedroom-window, shot him in the shoulder and breast, causing his death in a few hours. According to the "Des Arc (Ark.)

Citizen," no steps were taken to discover the murderers.

DOUGLAS CAUCUS IN WASHINGTON.—This day, in Washington, a meeting of delegates to the Charleston Convention favorable to the nomination of Mr. Douglas was held. The feeling in favor of that candidate was most enthusiastic. Vallandigham and others maintained that the alternative before the convention would be "Douglas or defeat."

ORGANIZATION OF THE MISSOURI & WESTERN TELEGRAPH-COMPANY.—This day, the Missouri & Western Telegraph-Company was organized, at St. Louis, by the election of C. M. Stebbins as President and Treasurer, Edward Creighton, General Agent, and Robert C. Clowey, Secretary and Superintendent. Among the corporators of this company are Charles M. Stebbins, of St. Louis; Isaac R. Elwood, of Rochester; and J. H. Wade and Anson Stager, of Cleveland. This company contemplates the immediate construction of a line to Omaha, Nebraska, and Council Bluffs, Iowa, extending westward to the Pike's Peak gold-region.

WARNING, BY LADIES, TO LIQUOR-SELLERS TO CLOSE THEIR SALOONS.—On the morning of this day, in Minneapolis, Minn., a committee of the Order of Good Templars, composed entirely of ladies, waited on the proprietors of saloons, remonstrated with them in relation to the iniquity of their business, and warned them to close up. In the afternoon, all the saloons were opened for a "free treat," and a large number of citizens became intoxicated.

THE GREAT CHICAGO DIVORCE-CASE.—This day, Mr. Isaac H. Burch, a prominent and wealthy banker of Chicago, made application to the Circuit Court of Cook county for a divorce from his wife, whom he charges with adultery with the Hon. David H. Stuart, formerly a member of Congress from Michigan, but for some years a resident of Chicago. Mr. Stuart, while in Michigan, was charged with attempting the seduction of some of the ladies of the family of the Hon. Lewis Cass.

The following is a copy of the amended bill filed in the Circuit Court:—

To the Honorable GEORGE MANIERRE, Judge of the Circuit Court of Cook County, in Chancery sitting:—

Humbly complaining, showeth your orator, Isaac H. Burch, of the city of Chicago, county of Cook and State of Illinois, and now the husband of Mary W. Burch, that on or about the 25th day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, your orator intermarried with the said Mary W. Burch, in the city and county of Albany, in the State of New York, and has continued

to live with the said Mary W. Burch from such period until shortly before the present time as her husband; that immediately after such intermarriage the said Mary W. removed to Chicago, and that from the time of such removal your orator and the said Mary W. have been, and at the time and times of the commission of the adultery hereinafter set forth they were, and now are, inhabitants of and residents in this State; and your orator further shows that during this intermarriage with the said Mary W. she has had two children by your orator, both of whom are now living,—viz., Mary W. Burch, who is of the age of ten years and ten months, and Harriet Corning Burch, who is of the age of one year and eight months.

And your orator further shows that he is informed, and believes, and charges the truth to be, that the said Mary W., disregarding the solemnity of the marriage-vow, has, since the marriage of your orator with her, committed adultery at divers places, and especially that the said Mary W., on or about the 14th day of October, in the year 1857, in the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, in the State of Illinois, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with one David Stuart: and your orator, by way of amendment, further shows that he is informed, and verily believes, and he charges the truth to be, that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the months of February, March, April, May, and June, in the year last aforesaid, but on what day or days in particular your orator is ignorant, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the said city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, aforesaid.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, shows that he is informed, and believes, and charges the truth to be, that about the twenty-fourth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, aforesaid, the said Mary W. did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, and that the said Mary W. did at various other times during the months of September, October, November, and December, in such year, commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart, at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, aforesaid.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, shows that he is further informed, and believes and charges the truth to be, that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the month of November, 1859, but on what day or days in particular your orator is ignorant, at the city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, aforesaid, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said David Stuart; and the said Mary W. did at various times during the year 1858, and at various times during the year 1859, and since that

time, commit adultery and have carnal connection with the said Stuart, at the said city of Chicago, in the county of Cook, aforesaid.

Your orator, upon his belief, further charges that the said Mary W., between the 14th day of October, 1857, and the 17th day of January, 1860, did commit adultery and have carnal connection with divers other persons, whose names are unknown to your orator.

And your orator, by way of further amendment, upon his belief, further charges that the said Mary W., on some day or days during the month of August, in the year 1859, but on what day or days in particular your orator is unable to state, in the town of Guilford, in the county of New Haven, in the State of Connecticut, committed adultery and had carnal connection with a person, or with persons, whose names are unknown to your orator.

And your orator further shows that he has been ignorant of the commission of the aforesaid acts of adultery, or either of them, or of any other acts of adultery of said Mary W., until the 17th day of January, A.D. 1860, and that he has not voluntarily cohabited with the said Mary W. since the discovery thereof, and that such adultery was committed without the consent, connivance, privity, or procurement of your orator.

In consideration whereof, and to the end that the said Mary W. may full, true, and perfect answers make to all and singular the premises, and that the marriage between your orator and the said Mary W. may be dissolved and a divorce decreed according to the statute in such case provided;

And that your orator may have such further relief in the premises as shall be equitable, may it please your Honor to grant unto your orator the People's Writ of Summons, issuing out of and under the seal of this honorable court, directed to the said Mary W. Burch, thereby commanding her at a certain day, and under a certain penalty therein to be expressed, to be and appear before your Honor, in this honorable court, then and there to answer the premises, and to stand to and abide such order and decree therein as your Honor shall deem meet and agreeable to equity.

And your orator will ever pray, &c.

A correspondent of the "New York Tribune," from Chicago, speaking of this divorce, says:—

Isaac H. Burch, Esq., is one of the most wealthy and prominent citizens of Chicago. He is the owner of the bank known as the Bank of I. H. Burch & Co., which is looked upon as one of the soundest institutions in the State, possessed of a very considerable capital, and doing an extensive and lucrative business.

Mr. Burch for many years has occupied a prominent position in one of the most aristo-

cratic churches in the city,—that of which the Rev. Dr. Patterson is the pastor,—and is known and beloved all over the city for his constant acts of benevolence and Christian charity. As a banker, the reputation of Mr. Burch is unsullied, and his bank has outriden in safety all the panics and reverses which have proved too much for the standing of many of our moneyed institutions. His residence is a beautiful mansion on Michigan Avenue, and for many years past he has devoted large sums of money to the work of filling his house with articles of beauty and taste, and in making his home the seat of refined and elegant enjoyments.

On the 25th of May, 1848, Mr. Burch married, in Albany, New York, a young, accomplished, and handsome lady, the daughter, by adoption, of Erastus Corning, Esq. There have been but few unions which promised so much happiness as this; but there have been few which have been productive of so much misery. Removing with his young wife to this city, Mr. Burch entered upon that career of industry and integrity which has won for him so high a position in this community. His wife became equally a favorite with himself, and, by her unassuming manners, her devotion to her household duties, and her general affability and kindness of heart, seemed to merit the popularity which she speedily attained. Two children were born to this couple,—Mary W. Burch, (named for her mother, and now about eleven years of age,) and Harriet Corning Burch, an infant of one year and eight months.

There resides in this city a prominent lawyer and politician, named David Stuart. Mr. Stuart was originally from Michigan, of which State he was once a Congressman. For several years past he has held an attorneyship for two of the railroads running out of this city, and is besides in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative criminal and civil practice, particularly in the Recorder's Court of Chicago, before which tribunal he was famed for his success in defending criminals. Mr. Stuart is married, and has a large family of children. He has always sustained the character of a gallant and a rake, and more than one family in Chicago is said to lay at his door the ruin of its domestic peace. At some period prior to the month of October, 1857, Mr. Stuart became an intimate acquaintance and visitor at the residence of Mr. Burch, and, as will be seen by the bill which is copied below, is accused of having, on the 14th day of the month named, succeeded in seducing Mrs. Burch and committing adultery with her. The connection thus formed continued until the 17th of January last, when Mr. Burch discovered that his honor had been sacrificed and that his wife had proved false to her marriage-vow.

The intelligence of this deplorable affair fell like a thunderbolt in this community, and the steps which have been subsequently taken have not served to allay in the least the excitement first produced. Mrs. Burch, immediately after her husband had discovered her fall, left Chicago for the home of her adopted father in Albany, where she has since remained. She appears to have impressed her friends there with the belief that she was more sinned against than sinning, and Mr. Corning announced his intention of resisting to the utmost all the efforts which the husband might make to obtain a divorce; and it is understood that it is due to his exertions that a decree of divorce has not already been obtained.

It will be observed in Mr. Burch's bill of complaint that he alleges a number of acts of adultery as well in this city as in other places, and with other parties besides Mr. Stuart.

BATTLE BETWEEN HEENAN AND SAYERS FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND.—This day, a pugilistic battle was fought in a field near Aldersholt, England, between John C. Heenan, an American known by the nickname of the Benicia Boy, and Thomas Sayers, the champion of England. The fight was for the belt or championship of that country. The London "Times" gives the following account of the battle:—

The instant the enclosure of ropes and stakes (twenty-four feet square) was formed, Sayers stepped into it, and was cheered tremendously. Heenan, who followed, was greeted in the same manner, and the two men, who there for the first time met, warmly shook hands, and then stepped back to take a long and careful survey each of the other. There was a toss for corners, which Heenan won, and chose that in which he would have the highest ground and with his back to the sun, leaving Sayers the spot where the glare was full in his face. Umpires for each man were appointed, and referees for both; and, these preliminaries over, Heenan proceeded to strip to his waist. It seemed impossible to restrain a murmur of admiration at the appearance he then presented. In height he is about six feet two, with extraordinarily long arms, deep chest, and wide and powerful shoulders. His appearance yesterday was truly formidable. Exercise and long training had developed the immense muscles of his arms and shoulders, till they appeared like masses of bone beneath the thin covering of skin. There seemed not an ounce of superfluous flesh. His ribs showed like those of a greyhound, save where they were crossed by powerful thews and sinews; and, as he threw up his long, sinewy arms and inflated his huge chest with the morning air, he looked the most formidable of the tribe of gladiators

who have ever entered the arena. Every movement showed the sinews and muscles working like lithe machinery beneath their thin, fine covering, and every gesture was made with that natural grace and freedom which always seem to belong to the highest development of physical power. Sayers looked at him long and earnestly, and as one who saw in his every movement a dangerous customer; and he too stripped in turn. The contrast between the men was then still more marked than before. Sayers is only about five feet eight; his chest is not broad, nor are his arms powerful, and it is only in the strong muscles of the shoulders that one sees any thing to account for his tremendous powers of hitting. Sayers, too, looked hard as flint; but his deficiencies in regard to his antagonist in height, weight, and strength, and, above all, length of arm, made it almost a matter of surprise how he could hope to contest with him at all.

When to these disadvantages are added the superior height of the ground on which Heenan stood, and the light of the sun full in Sayers's eyes, it will be seen how tremendous were the obstacles with which he had to contend.

As the men stripped, the spectators sat down outside the ropes, about six feet distant, in an outer ring, in which were gentlemen of all ranks,—members of both Houses in plenty. Authors, poets, painters, soldiers, and even clergymen, were present.

There was a minute's pause after the final shaking of hands, when the seconds retired and left the antagonists face to face at last. Both instantly put themselves into position,—the right hand held close across the body, the left advanced at length, and kept moving gently out as if to feel its way. The immense difference between the height, weight, strength, and length of arm of the men was now more than ever manifest, and the disadvantages under which Sayers labored appeared to many to be too much for him. The sun shone bright and full in his face, so as almost to blind him; yet Sayers seemed cool and confident, and smiled cosily as he ventured in reach of that tremendous muscular arm. Both seemed very cautious. The feints were quick and constant, and, as each avoided the other with more or less agility, neither could help laughing.

The fight continued for two hours and six minutes, during which time thirty-seven rounds were fought. We omit the details of these rounds. At three minutes past seven A.M. they commenced. Tom Sayers drew first blood. 1st round, Tom fell. 2d, Heenan threw Sayers, falling heavily on him. 3d, Tom knocked completely off his pins. 4th, Tom struck on the jaw, and down he went. 5th, Tom fell. 6th, Tom fell. 7th, This round lasted thirteen minutes, and was a fair specimen of stratagem

and skill, especially on Tom's part; Tom, however, rolled over laughing, his right arm much swollen. 8th, Tom again knocked off his pins. This round lasted twenty minutes,—Tom's arm the chief drawback; Heenan's right eye closed up, cheek fearfully swollen, and mouth out of perpendicular. 9th, Tom dropped. 10th, Tom slow to call; Heenan lifted Tom from the ground and threw him heavily with the greatest ease. 11th, Tom fell. 12th, Heenan caught him on the jaw. 13th, Tom knocked clean off his legs. 14th, Both down, Heenan under. 15th, The champion down again in a heap. 16th, Tom down again. 17th, Tom down again. 18th and 19th, Tom fell. 20th, Both down on the ropes. 21st and 22d, Champion down. 23d, Both down, Tom under. 24th, Tom down again. 25th, Heenan, wild, rushed in and bore Tom down. 26th, Tom went down, Heenan hitting him when down: the blow was obviously accidental. 27th, The Boy bored Tom down on the ropes. 28th, In the end Tom went down. 29th, Tom slipped down. 30th, Heenan's other eye closing fast; the Boy rushed at Tom, and literally ran over and fell on him. 31st, The champion down again. 32d, The betting was now even,—Sayers for choice; Tom floored by a right-hander; Heenan fast going blind. 33d, The Boy, feeling he had no time to lose, rushed in; Tom slipped through the Boy's arms. 34th, Both fell, Tom under. 35th, Sharp exchanges at close quarters, ending in the downfall of Tom. (Two hours had now elapsed.) 37th and last, Tom was first up, and seemed the better man; Heenan caught Tom round the neck at the ropes and then held him; Tom's efforts to extricate himself were vain, but he administered severe punishment to the Boy's face.

The police now made a determined effort to interfere, which those present seemed equally determined to prevent; and the end of the ring having been cut, the enclosure then was inundated by a dense crowd, which scarcely left the combatants six feet to fight in. Umpires, referees, and all were overwhelmed, and the whole thing became a mere close mob round the two men fighting. After this, four other rounds were fought in the midst of this dense mass of partisans on either side, who, however, allowed the men to fight in the fairest way they could consistent with their having hardly any room to fight at all. This, however, was, on the whole, unfair to Sayers, whose only chance now lay in avoiding the tremendous blows of his antagonist, against whom he contended with only one hand, and who, though now as blind as a bat, was still possessed of nearly all his immense strength, and, to a little man like Sayers, very nearly as formidable as ever. In these rounds, sometimes Sayers got awful blows upon the

head and body, and sometimes he managed to give in return his tremendous lunges full in the disfigured face of his antagonist. At one time the caps were thrown up, and cheers given for Heenan as having won, when he knocked down Sayers, who would spring to his feet and give the American such staggering blows that he in turn was hailed as conqueror.

At length the police forced their way to where they were fighting, in a space not much larger than an ordinary dining-table, and the referee ordered them at once to discontinue. To do them justice, both seemed very willing to leave off; and Heenan was so blind that in the last round he could not see Sayers, but hit his unsuspecting second a tremendous blow in the face, which knocked him head over heels. Both men then left what had been the ring, Sayers, though much blown and distressed, walking firmly and coolly away, with both his eyes open and clear. His right arm, however, was helpless, his mouth and nose were dreadfully beaten, and the side of his head and forehead much punished. Heenan was almost unrecognisable as a human being, so dreadful had been his punishment about his face and neck. Yet he was still as strong on his legs, apparently, as ever,—thanks to his perfect training; and, after leaving the field of battle, he ran as nimbly as any of the spectators, and leaped over two small hedges. This, however, was a final effort, and he almost instantly after became so utterly blind that he was obliged to be led by the hand to the train.

Once in the early stages of the fight, says the "Times," shouts went round the ring that Sayers had virtually already lost; and indeed the punishment he had received was so much more severe than that bestowed upon his tall, wiry antagonist,—who seemed always smiling and always fresh,—that matters really began to look serious for the champion, and almost to warrant the belief that the belt was going to Troy.

One incident is thus related. It had been noticed in the last two rounds that Sayers made not the least use of his right hand, with which in all his previous contests he had administered such terrific punishment that a full blow from it may almost be said to decide the fate of a battle. The reason of this was now painfully apparent on his again stepping into the ring. In stopping one of Heenan's tremendous blows, it is supposed that one of the bones of his right arm was broken. Certain it is that the limb was frightfully swollen, and so powerless that he could only manage to support it across his chest. From this time, therefore, Sayers fought the rest of the battle with his left hand, only seeking every opportunity to ease the evident pain of the injured limb by opening the hand and resting it on his

chest or ribs. He, however, advanced smiling, as did also Heenan, though the features of the latter were so distorted and swollen that it was hard to say what he was doing. Eighty-seven noblemen, and a minister from Cambridge, were present at the fight.

Mr. Wilkes, in his account, gives a different version from the "Times." He says:—

In the 9th round Sayers showed signs of distress. At the 10th he came up uncertain on his legs. That 20 to 10 were offered to be bet on Heenan. That on the 13th 2 to 1 were bet on him, without takers. That on the 18th 100 to any thing was offered on him. That at round 25, Sayers appeared to freshen. At round 30, 3 to 1 were bet on Heenan. Round 31, 2 to 1 offered to be taken by the friends of Sayers. Round 37, cries of "police!" were raised in the English corner, to distract Heenan. That in round 39 Heenan held Sayers helpless in his hands,—when the crowd rushed on him, tore the champion from his grasp, and struck Heenan several blows. That in the 40th and 41st rounds this conduct was repeated; and that finally, in the 42d and last round, finding that though Sayers could not, or would not, rise from his seat in his corner, his seconds refused to award him the victory that belonged to him, by throwing up the sponge, he advanced upon him in the midst of his seconds, and struck him where he sat. Being struck in return by some one else in that corner, he turned upon that other party, and, in his just indignation at the outrageous manner in which the object of his ambition had been dishonorably wrested from him, he opened a free fight among them all. His friends, however, interfered and carried him back to his corner; from whence, after declaring himself to be the winner of the fight, and the true owner of the belt, and title of the Champion of England, he left the ring.

ARRESTED FOR KIDNAPPING.—In Cincinnati, this day, two men, named Francis Bastick and Sylvester Gardner, were arrested, charged with kidnapping a free negro man named John Brown from Pittsburg, Pa.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER A. L. PACKER, OF NEW HAVEN.—**ONE MAN DROWNED.**—As the schooner A. L. Packer, Capt. Willett S. Hemmingway, loaded with one hundred and eighty-five tons of coal, was proceeding down Long Island Sound, about one o'clock on the morning of this day, when near Thimble Island, the captain, who was at the wheel, discovered a large schooner close upon them and approaching at fearful speed. The near proximity of the vessel

when discovered rendered a collision unavoidable, and the Packer was struck nearly amidships, and sunk in three minutes. Captain Hemmingway states that, after an unsuccessful attempt to clear the boat from the wreck, he, with others, jumped as far as possible and went down quite a distance,—coming up directly against the bottom of the more fortunate vessel, which proved to be a large schooner called the Yankee Boy, Capt. Risley, of Hartford. Catching hold of a stray rope, he clung to it about twenty minutes, when, with the assistance of those on board, he was drawn upon deck in an exhausted condition.

Nathan Briggs and another hand, whose name is not known, were also saved.

Frank Stears, the cook, a young man about eighteen years old, who belongs to Poughkeepsie, is known to have been lost. He was seen holding on to a line at some distance from the vessel, but could not be reached, on account of the boat being absent. Two of the hands on board the Yankee Boy had taken the boat and courageously put off to the rescue of the mate, George Smith, of New York, who had drifted some distance leeward, and succeeded in saving him.

The Yankee Boy was damaged considerably, and put back to New London for repairs.

The sunken vessel, belonging principally to H. W. Benedict & Co., was valued at \$3500: no insurance.

MISSING SHIP ST. PATRICK.—HER PROBABLE DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.—The New Orleans "Picayune" of this date says:—

Great anxiety has been felt in our city for some time past in reference to the ship St. Patrick, which left this port about the 1st of December last, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton, but has not been heard of. We have therefore obtained from Capt. Doyle, of ship Marathon, as also from Capt. Crockett, of bark Oraville, which two vessels left this port about the same time as the St. Patrick, the following reports, which it is to be hoped may lead to some more certain knowledge as to the probable fate of the missing vessel and her crew. Capt. Doyle, of ship Marathon, states that on a voyage from this port to Havre, on the 29th of December last, at two A.M., in lat. 38°, lon. 46°, he came up with a large ship, laden with cotton, on fire, with all the masts gone, bowsprit and jib-boom standing, mizzenmast towing over the stern by the rigging, the ship heading before the wind and sea, and in one mass of fire from stem to stern,—all the top-work and upper deck burned off. After lying by and around the wreck to be fully satisfied that there could be no living being on board, no boats holding on to the leeward, as was thought might be the case,

bore up and proceeded on our voyage, leaving the ship to her fate, and with a sad and painful uncertainty as to what was or would be the fate of the unfortunate crew, even if they had got clear of the wreck in the boats. Capt. Crockett, of bark Oraville, on a voyage from this port to Corunna, states that in about the same latitude and longitude, on the 29th Dec. last, at ten P.M., or twenty hours after the Marathon passed, he saw a vessel on fire,—changed his course and went as near the wreck as possible. The wind and sea were very high; and, being under close-reefed topsails, passed near enough to be satisfied there was no one on board. The wreck was burned to the water's edge, and the sea breaking over it so as to deaden the fire, which at intervals, however, continued to break out in a large blaze. Capt. Crockett kept his vessel before the wind for some time, thinking there might be some boats from the wreck to leeward. He also says it is probable the vessel might have been struck by lightning, as he had experienced heavy lightning and thunder for two or three days previous and at the time of passing the wreck. The following is a list of the missing officers and crew of the St. Patrick:—Capt. Washburn Fales, wife, and son, of Thomaston, Me.; Wm. Grant, first officer, of Rockland, Me.; Charles Spear, second officer, do.; Daniel Rogers, steward, unknown; Gabriel Rogers, cook, of Boston; Wm. Griffith, Peter Callann, John Backus, Antoni Tupa, George Robinson, John Cadd, George Harris, Rost Fry, Phineas Patrick, Henry Baker, John Money, Joseph Morris, John Davis, and Charles Cook, seamen, all unknown; carpenter, name unknown.

LAKE-NAVIGATION.—This day, the schooner Three Bells arrived at Dunkirk, N.Y., with a cargo of wheat from Milwaukee. She made an attempt to reach Buffalo, but was prevented by the ice.

PHILOMENE OF BOSTON FOUND ABANDONED.—This day, off Martinique Island, a vessel fell in, about six leagues south of Boue, with the wreck of a vessel of apparently about two thousand tons, having "Philomene, Boston," on her quarter-board.

FIRE.—In New York, this day, about two o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the large building No. 100 Centre Street, occupied in the basement by John Reitz, as a lager-beer saloon; on the first floor by Jacob Koehler, as a billiard-saloon; on the second, third, and fourth floors by Henry Hansen, piano-forte manufacturer. The fire originated on the third floor, and thence extended rapidly in every direction, the flames bursting furiously forth from the front and rear windows. Great consternation prevailed among the occupants of the low houses

in the neighborhood, and many removed their household effects. The streets in the vicinity were filled with men, women, and children, among whom were many thieves and dissipated characters. The building, owned by Mr. Wolf, was entirely destroyed. Loss, about \$4000: insured. Loss of Mr. Hansen, \$12,000: insured for \$2000 in the St. Mark's and \$1000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company. Mr. Koehler sustained about \$500 damage: no insurance. Loss of Mr. Reitz, about \$300: no insurance. Several of the neighboring buildings were much damaged by water. Joseph Howard, of Engine No. 22, was struck in the head by a falling brick and badly injured.

IN BROOKLYN, the night of this day, about nine o'clock, a fire broke out in Haskins's oilcloth-factory, Prince Street, near Concord. The fire originated from one of the ovens, and spread throughout the building, causing considerable damage before it could be suppressed. A large number of oilcloths were destroyed. The loss amounts to several thousand dollars.

IN CHICAGO, this day, the roundhouse and machine-shops of the Illinois Central Railroad were totally destroyed by fire. Four locomotives, and a large number of lathes, forges, patterns, and machinery, were also destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been kindled from sparks from the copper-room. Loss, \$150,000: covered by insurance in the Liverpool & London Company.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER OF 1812.—This day, Simon Hill, who was one of the United States marine corps at the battle of New Orleans, died near Winchester, Va. In the action with the British shipping he received a shattering wound in his left arm, was taken prisoner and conveyed on board an English ship, where a British surgeon proposed to him the necessity of amputation, in order to save his life, which he promptly declined, emphatically responding, "If I die, sir, my arm shall go with my body." He has received a pension for that service from the Government.

DEATH OF THE SISTER OF SINGLETON MERCER.—This day, Mrs. Sarah McCauley was buried in Philadelphia, from the residence of her mother. The deceased was formerly Miss Sarah Mercer; and she figured prominently in a painful tragedy which took place some seventeen or eighteen years ago. In consequence of a wrong done the young lady, her brother (Singleton) shot Hutchinson Heberton, while in a carriage on a ferry-boat in the dock, on the Jersey side of the river. Young Mercer was tried at Woodbury, and acquitted on the ground of insanity. The affair caused an inter-cite-

ment at the time. Miss Mercer, who was a very beautiful girl, married a young gentleman of Philadelphia, but they were soon afterward divorced. She subsequently married Dr. J. B. McCauley, of New York. She was about thirty-five years of age at the time of her death. Singleton Mercer went to Norfolk as a nurse, at the time of the terrible fever there, in 1855, and he fell a victim to the scourge. His remains lie at Laurel Hill, along with the other Philadelphia victims of the epidemic.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER AND CENTENARIAN.—This day, N. W. Lyon, a Revolutionary soldier, died at his residence in Easton, Conn., in his one hundred and first year. He was engaged in the Commissariat Department of the Army for some time.

DEATH OF H. L. TOBEY.—This day, Henry L. Tobey, of the Utica "Morning Herald," died of congestion of the brain. He had been ill only a few days.

MURDERED.—This day, in Philadelphia, Andrew Arthurs murdered Manus Schmidt by stabbing him with a knife. An inquest was held, and the verdict of the jury was:— That the death of Manus Schmidt was caused by a stab inflicted with a knife in the hands of Andrew Arthurs, on the night of April 18, 1860.

CONVICTED FOR MURDER IN BURLINGTON, VT.—This day, Peter McDonnell, who was last fall tried and convicted for the murder of J. O. McKeen, and subsequently granted a new trial by the Supreme Court, was convicted of manslaughter.

A DESPERATE AFFAIR.—The Augusta (Ga.) "Constitutionalist" of this date relates the following scene as having occurred in Columbia county:—

A crazy negro man, belonging to Mrs. Pace, went to the neighboring plantation owned by Col. T. Clanton, and brutally murdered four negroes. One was an old woman, and the others were children. Mr. Whittington, Col. Clanton's overseer, hearing the disturbance, promptly proceeded to the spot, and the crazy negro made a desperate effort to kill him. The overseer then shot the crazy negro, and in that way arrested further destruction of life.

HANGING IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—This day, J. C. Terrell, for the murder of Ananias Graham, his grandfather, was hung at Bennettsville, South Carolina.

A PHILADELPHIAN SHOT BY A PHILADELPHIAN.—On the night of this day, according to the "Memphis Argus," in the Eldorado

Billiard-Saloon, a difficulty occurred between two men, named William Myers and Charles Skinner, growing out of insulting language used by the latter toward the former. Skinner, who was considerably intoxicated at the time, assailed Myers with a number of most opprobrious epithets, which induced the latter to strike him a blow with a billiard-cue. Parties here interfered, and the combatants were separated. After the hostile meeting last night, we learn that Skinner informed a number of persons that he designed killing Myers; but his threats were regarded only as the paroxysms of rage, his friends having no idea he would attempt their execution.

Early this morning, after having his wounds dressed by a physician, Skinner related the circumstance of the saloon-affray to a gentleman of his acquaintance, whom he informed that the affair was not yet terminated, and that he would hear something more of it during the day.

Some time afterward, Skinner met Myers on Adams Street, and requested a moment's interview. The latter complied, and the two walked along the street together,—few words, if any, passing between them. On arriving in front of the cigar-store at the east end of the Worsham House building, Skinner suddenly turned around, and, drawing a pistol, presented it at Myers's breast and fired. The ball took effect in Myers's left breast, immediately above the heart, and, after uttering one or two groans, the wounded man staggered back and fell on the pavement. Skinner, in the mean time, coolly put up his pistol, and looked on, making no attempt to escape, and was immediately seized by two police-officers and committed to jail.

The report of the pistol attracted a very large crowd to the spot, and for a few moments the most intense excitement prevailed. At one time it was thought an attempt would be made by the crowd to wrest Skinner from the officers who were conducting him to jail, and lynch him; but better counsel prevailed, and the law was suffered to take its course.

Mr. Myers is a married man, probably twenty-eight years of age, and has a wife and two children residing in Philadelphia, whence he came to this city a few weeks since for the purpose of engaging in business with Captain Shock, mail and passenger agent, on the 1st of May.

The prisoner, Mr. Skinner, is about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age, and a native of Philadelphia, where his parents reside. He has been in this city for some time, engaged as bill-agent for the Memphis & Ohio Railroad Company, and is represented as a most reckless, dare-devil being, over whom passion has complete mastery.

The wounded man was still able to converse rationally, at the last accounts, and, although confident that his injuries will prove

mortal, denounced the attack made on him as cold-blooded in the extreme and one of which he had no warning. Such is the general opinion of all acquainted with the circumstances of the affair; and we have no hesitancy in saying that the assault was the most cold-blooded and unprovoked ever perpetrated in this city.

MAN AND WOMAN FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of a man named Florence Donahue was found floating in the water at Pier No. 2, North River, under circumstances which left no doubt as to the case being one of accidental drowning. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body. Coroner Jackman held an inquest at Pier No 31, North River, upon the body of an unknown woman, about twenty years of age, who was found drowned. Deceased was about five feet high, was of medium size, and had small, regular features. The body appeared to have been in the water about two weeks.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In New York, this day, Philip Richert, a carpenter, employed on Bonner's new building at No. 113 Fulton Street, while ascending a ladder, missed his step, and was precipitated from the fourth to the third floor, and was killed almost instantly. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body of deceased. Verdict, "Accidental death." Deceased was a native of Germany, and was forty years of age.

A Portuguese lad, named Victor —, employed on board the brig A. Hopkins, lying at Pier 12, East River, fell from aloft and was almost instantly killed. Deceased, who belonged to a respectable family, left his home in consequence of some domestic difficulty, and was obliged to accept the position of a cabin-boy in order to earn a livelihood.

CONTEMPT OF COURT.—In Baltimore, this day, Judge Krebs, of the Circuit Court, committed Thomas B. Gaither to jail, for contempt of court, in refusing to surrender the papers and docket of the court to the clerk appointed by the court to fill the vacancy caused by Gaither's removal from the office by an act of the Legislature, which declared his election null and void. He was fined two hundred dollars. The Governor remitted the fine.

THE MARYLAND COURT OF APPEALS, this day, decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police bill, passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met this day, and reaffirmed the Baltimore and Cincinnati platforms and decided all its decisions. The proceedings were cons. The convention adjourned.

THE NEW YORK REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION assembled this day at Syracuse. They chose delegates to the Chicago Convention, and passed a resolution declaring that Mr. Seward was their first choice for the Presidency. Some little excitement occurred in the convention from a speech of Mr. Sherman, of Brooklyn, who denounced the election of General Nye from the Eighth District as delegate as the work of politicians and not of the people. The delegation was divided between David Dudley Field and General Nye, and by some legerdemain, facilitated by a report that the former was a Chase man, against the earnest efforts and denials of Messrs. Opdyke, Northrup, and others, Mr. Nye was put on the ticket by the committee. Mr. Johnson defended the committee, and asserted that Mr. Field said he would drop Mr. Seward, after complimenting him with one or two votes. Mr. Northrup defended the soundness of Mr. Field, and advanced his claims upon the party.

THE BODY OF MRS. LAMB FOUND.—A correspondent of the New York "Police Gazette" of this date, writing from St. Louis, says:—

Your readers are all familiar with the sickening details of the murder of Mrs. Lamb by her demon of a husband:—how he took her from his home in Vandalia, Illinois, brought her to this city, put up at the Astor House, on Franklin Avenue, and while residing there administered poison to her without its taking fatal effect; how he subsequently took her into a skiff under the pretence of rowing to the opposite side of the Mississippi River; how he returned to the shore after getting into the stream, telling his confiding wife that he must get some heavy stones to ballast the skiff; how he took her by the shoulders and held her under the water until life was extinct; how he fastened a rope to her neck, with one of the rocks that he had for ballast to the other end of the rope, and how he sunk them in the river a few miles below the city; of his return to Illinois, and reporting to her parents that she died in Memphis, Tenn., and was buried, &c. &c.; how he married a girl within eight days after the committal of this horrid act; of his first wife's father's visit to Memphis, and discovering that Lamb had never taken his daughter to that city. Lamb was suspected of murder, arrested, and brought back to this city, by Captain Lee; he confessed the unheard-of and atrocious deed, was tried, found guilty of murder upon his own confession, and was finally hung about a year ago. All of these details I suppose your readers are familiar with; and now they are informed that, after a lapse of more than eighteen months, a dead body has been found in the river near where Lamb said he threw it, and upon close inspection proved

to be the last remains of the unfortunate Mrs. Sarah Lamb. The body washed ashore, and was very much decomposed, and without the head. It is supposed that the rope had severed the head from the body, thus releasing the latter and permitting it to wash ashore. After Lamb's conviction and sentence to death, his counsel applied for a new trial, upon the ground that the body of the supposed murdered woman had not been found, and it was not in evidence that she was dead; but the court refused a new trial, and the miserable wretch received his just dues upon the scaffold. Many people argued that it was an unheard-of proceeding for a man to be hung for murder when the corpse of the suspected victim had never been seen; but time has revealed the fact that his confession was true: therefore no doubt now remains of the guilt of Lamb, who certainly was guilty of as cold-blooded a murder as ever was committed by civilian or savage.

CHALLENGE TO FIGHT A DUEL.—This day, the Hon. Robert J. Walker sent a peremptory challenge to Attorney-General Black, about four o'clock in the afternoon, by the hands of Senator Brown, of Mississippi. Mr. Black verbally declined accepting the invitation, without explanation.

The action of Governor Walker grows out of the testimony of Mr. Schnable, of Penn., before the Covode Committee. That part of Mr. Schnable's testimony which led Mr. Walker to take this course is as follows:—

Question.—Have you recently conversed with any member of this Administration on the subject of this letter? If so, are you at liberty to speak of it?

Answer.—I have recently had such conversation. There is no secret about it,—no confidential restraint upon either of the parties. I have described the scene to many persons since Friday last. I presume this committee, like many others, has heard of it. I had an accidental discussion with Attorney-General Black upon the truth of the existence of such a document as the one referred to in this testimony, he denying and I affirming. He declared that no such document existed, and never did exist. I told him I had seen it. He affirmed that I was mistaken,—that if such a letter existed no good citizen would withhold it. I inquired of him whether he invited its production in the name of the President. He replied "Yes;" that he challenged its production; that if Governor Walker had such a paper, his duty to his country, as well as to himself, required him to produce it. That in point of fact, however, he said, the story was not founded in truth,—or words to that effect. Many severe remarks passed between us. He was in a state of great

excitement. When I referred a second time to my having seen it, *he again, in high rage, declared that I was in gross error; that the President never wrote such a document; and if Governor Walker, or any other person, pretended to have such a document, it was a mere pretence to cover up a perpetrated or intended treason to the Democratic party, or a mere pretext for deserting to the Black Republican ranks.* He further added, that, if any one attacked the Administration on this ground, (to use his exact words,) "We will put a shirt upon him from which he will never escape."

Question.—In case you had such interview, what led to it?

Answer.—I was making a visit to one of the editors of the "Constitution," in reference to another matter entirely; I met Judge Black there accidentally; I did not expect to see him: my business with the editor was in no way, directly or indirectly, connected with the objects of this committee: I decline answering the question solely on the ground of irrelevancy.

The following is the letter referred to:—

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:—I duly received your letter of the 28th ult., on Friday last, and read it to the Cabinet then in session. The views which it contained were not calculated to assure us of your success, though we did not despond. Hence you may judge with what satisfaction we received an account of the proceedings of the National Democratic Convention held at Lecompton on the 3d inst. The point on which your success depends is the submission of the Constitution to the people of Kansas; and by the people I mean, and I have no doubt you mean, the actual bona fide residents, who have been long enough in the Territory to identify themselves with its fate. The Legislature determined three months as the period of residence to entitle individuals to vote for members of the convention; and if the convention should think proper to adopt the same period to entitle individuals to vote for or against the Constitution, it appears to me this would be reasonable. On the question of submitting the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas, I am willing to stand or fall. It is the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the principle of popular sovereignty, and the principle at the foundation of all popular government. The more it is discussed the stronger it will become. Should the Convention of Kansas adopt this principle, all will be settled harmoniously, and with the blessing of Providence, you will return triumphantly from your arduous, important, and responsible station. The strictures of the Georgia and Mississippi Conventions will then pass away and be speedily forgotten.

In regard to Georgia, our news from that State is becoming better every day. We have not yet had time to hear much from Mississippi. Should you answer the resolution of the latter, I would advise you to make the great principle of the submission of the Constitution to the bona fide residents of Kansas conspicuously prominent. On this you will be irresistible. With the question of climate every person is acquainted, and the more you insist upon this, the more will our opponents urge that we are violating the principle of non-interference at the foundation of the Kansas and Nebraska bill. It is strange that people at a distance, who have no practical acquaintance with the condition of Kansas, should undertake to be wiser than those on the spot. It is beyond all question the true policy to build up a great Democratic party there to maintain the Constitution and the laws, composed of Pro-Slavery and Free-State Democrats, and, if the majority should be against slavery, to obtain such constitutional provisions as will secure the rights of slaveholders in Missouri and other States and maintain all the laws guarding the just rights of the South.

You are right in your conjecture as to the cause of Judge Williams's appointment. We supposed it would be peculiarly acceptable to yourself, and that he might aid in carrying out your policy.

Colonel Cumming has been appointed Governor of Utah. This will cause his place to be vacant after the brief period required for settling up his business, and I certainly shall be disposed to fill it by the appointment of Mr. Stevens.

General Harney has been ordered to command the expedition to Utah; but we must continue to have him with you, at least until you are out of the woods. Kansas is vastly more important at the present moment than Utah. The pressure upon me continues without intermission. I pray that Divine Providence, in which I place my trust, may graciously preserve my life and my health until the end of my term. But God's will be done in any event.

With every sentiment of esteem,
I remain always sincerely your friend,
[Signed] JAMES BUCHANAN.
To Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.

PAINFUL EVENT.—YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—This day, as Harrison Stilwell, a lad of sixteen years, was rowing across the inlet between the residence of Francis Morris and Mr. Zerega, on the East River, accompanied by his tutor, the boat was swamped by the waves and turned over. The tutor threw off his coat and hat, and, by great exertion, succeeded in reaching the shore and farmer's house belonging to Mr. Zerega. When he left young Stilwell, he was holding on to the bottom of the boat, and appeared to be con-

fident that he could maintain his position until assistance from the shore could be obtained; shortly after he left him on the boat he heard him distinctly cry "Help!" several times, in a loud and strong voice; and, on turning his head, he saw a schooner approaching the place from whence the cry came. The tutor was so much exhausted when he reached shore that for more than an hour he was unable to give an intelligible account of what had occurred; and, when the alarm was given and boats sent out on the bay, no trace was to be found of the unfortunate lad. His father made diligent inquiries during the day, and was able to find his cap on the Long Island shore, near Flushing Bay; but the boat could not be found. Hopes were entertained that he was taken up by a schooner; but they were soon dissipated, as some time afterward his body was found washed on shore.

ARREST OF A WEALTHY MAGISTRATE FOR COUNTERFEITING.—This day, Deputy-Marshal Cable, of Jefferson county, Ohio, arrested Joseph L. Ball, of Newberg, in that county, a magistrate and wealthy citizen, indicted at the United States court for making and passing counterfeit money. The "Cleveland Herald" says:—

The arrest is one of the most important that has been made for some time. Ball is an old man, sixty years of age, and is reputed to be wealthy. He has a fine house and large farm, and ranks among the substantial men of Jefferson county. For a long time he has been suspected of being connected with an extensive gang of counterfeiters; but his position and power in the neighborhood were such that no one dared give information against him. Ball is a magistrate, and his position was used to shelter the counterfeiters and oppress any one that was suspected of interfering with their operations. Several instances have been known where members of his gang have been brought before him, and either released at once, in defiance of law and evidence, or sentenced in such a manner that they escaped by a legal quibble. In one instance a notorious counterfeiter was brought before him, and the circumstances were such that a committal of the accused was imperative. The man was accordingly committed; but, after the examination, Ball secretly advised the prisoner to consult a lawyer who was cognizant of the proceedings of the gang, and have him sue out a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground of a legal defect in the commitment-paper. The writ was accordingly sued out, and, a legal defect having purposely been made in the commitment, the man was dismissed.

S. S. Conn, who has been tried and sentenced to the penitentiary for seven years for passing counterfeit money, was a favorite

pupil of Ball; and it was probably on Conn's trial that the facts were developed that led to Ball's indictment and arrest. He has been lodged in jail. Ball has a wife and four children.

COMMERCIAL INTEGRITY.—In Philadelphia, this day, L. J. Levy & Co., the large retail dry-goods-house, who suspended in 1857, paid \$50,000,—the last instalment on their extension-paper. The whole amount of their indebtedness was over a million of dollars.

THE NEW YORK UNION STATE CONVENTION met, this day, at Troy. They effected an organization by calling William C. Hasbrouck, an Old-Line Whig and ex-Speaker of the House of Assembly, to the chair. Delegates were appointed to the convention at Baltimore, and, after passing a series of resolutions, the convention adjourned.

THE MARYLAND UNION STATE CONVENTION assembled at Baltimore this day. Daniel Weissel, of Washington county, was made President.

Discussion ensued relative to the admission of two delegations from Baltimore,—one representing the Union Convention and the other the American party. It was proposed to have both represented.

The convention settled the difficulty in regard to the different sets of delegates from Alleghany county and Baltimore city by admitting both.

A committee of one from each county, to prepare the business, was appointed at the night session.

The committee reported in favor of sending representatives to the National Constitutional Convention, and recommended the appointment of electors. The first resolution was adopted. The second, recommending the appointment of district electors, caused much discussion. Some thought the convention should appoint electors only for the State at large, leaving the people of the districts to select their own electors.

PRIZE-FIGHT BETWEEN AN AMERICAN AND AN ENGLISHMAN FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF LIGHT WEIGHTS.—A prize-fight came off, this day, in England, between Charles Lynch, an American, and an Englishman, denominated "Young Shaw." After fighting thirty-seven rounds, the police appeared on the ground and broke up the fight. The parties agreed to decide the matter on the coming Friday. The fight was for the championship of the light weights.

YOUNG GIRL HANGING HERSELF.—The night of this day, Miss Delia Vanduzer, aged seventeen years, whose mother, a widow, resides about two miles north of Le Claire, Scott county, Iowa, was found hang-

ing by the neck, dead, in a stable near the house. It appears that there was a singing-class in the neighborhood on that evening, and her brother and sister attended it. She left the house, and her mother supposed she had gone also. Upon the return of the family from the school, her absence being made known to her mother, search was made and her body found as above described. Disappointed affection is said to have been the cause of her committing the act.

CHURCH DESTROYED BY INCENDIARISM IN MINNEAPOLIS.—The night of this day, the Congregational church of Minneapolis, Minnesota, in which Mr. Nichols preached his sermon advising the abolition of liquor-selling by the higher law, was entirely destroyed by fire. It was supposed to have been burned by the liquor-sellers.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

FIRE IN ALBANY, N.Y.—This day, a fire broke out in Orange Street, near Hawk, and, before it was subdued, fifteen frame buildings were destroyed. The total loss will not exceed \$15,000, which is partially insured.

FOUR CHURCHES BURNED.—ARREST OF THE INCENDIARY.—The "Fayetteville Observer" of this date says that, on the Tuesday preceding, Ishana P. Rudd, a half-witted man, was arrested in Fayetteville, Va., charged with setting fire to four churches in that place. The "Observer," speaking of the affair, says:—

County Line church, situated three miles above Lynchburg, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night of last week; and on the following Friday night, Mount Moriah church, two miles north of Mulberry village, was also burned. Both fires were the work of an incendiary.

The "Observer" also states that, on Monday night last, about ten o'clock, New Harmon church, two miles and a half north of Charity, was set on fire and entirely consumed; and about an hour later, or at eleven o'clock, Charity church was discovered to be in flames, and, the fire communicating to Charity Academy, both buildings were soon in ruins. The loss is estimated at from \$6000 to \$8000. This wanton destruction of property naturally created great excitement; and the citizens of Charity, with commendable spirit and energy, at once instituted proceedings to discover who was the guilty party. From circumstances that to them seemed to justify the course, they arrested, about two hours after the fire, a man well known in the neighborhood, who is said to be about half-witted; and on the following day he confessed to burning the four churches, and

gave up the books and other articles that he had taken from Charity church. He said his object had been to burn every church in Lincoln county that was over ten years old, as he thought that was long enough for such a building to do service; and he had given himself six months in which to do the work. The incendiary was placed in jail in Fayetteville on Tuesday.

THE TEXAS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met, this day, and nominated General Sam Houston for the Presidency.

ACCEPTED THE APPOINTMENT.—This day, Joseph W. Alsop, President of the Eastern Division of the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad, appeared before the U.S. Circuit Court at Cincinnati, accepted the appointment of Receiver of that road, and gave bonds for the faithful execution of the trust in the sum of \$20,000. O. S. Flint, Vice-President of the company, will be continued in the actual charge of the road.

A CAR passed, this day, through, without break, from St. Louis to Philadelphia, loaded with produce.

SUICIDE AND FORGERY.—This day, Charles Stone, a prominent lawyer of Plymouth, New Hampshire, and a member of the New Hampshire Legislature, committed suicide by taking strychnine. After his death, it was found that he had raised money on a large quantity of forged paper, in amounts from \$10,000 to \$15,000. The "Manchester Mirror" says:—

The names of the sureties on his paper are all forged. We understand that all the banks in Concord have his notes, and the savings-bank there has a forged mortgage of some real estate owned by Stone's wife to secure it. A knowledge of his forgeries was becoming too public, and he knew the State prison must be his home if he lived, and hence he took the fatal draught.

FOUND DEAD.—In New York, this day, Mrs. Sullivan, of No. 19 Cherry Street, found one of her boarders, named Patrick Shay, lying dead upon the second-story stairway-landing. The deceased was a man of intemperate habits.

BODY RECOGNISED.—In New York, the coroner held an inquest on the body of a man who died on this day night at the New York Hospital. Mr. Lyon, of No. 119 West Forty-Fifth Street, recognised the body as that of his son, W. H. Lyon. The deceased was riding in the Sixth Avenue car on the evening of this day, when he was ejected by the conductor, who supposed him to be intoxicated. A carman subsequently found him in the street, and

discovered that he was not drunk, but sick. He conveyed him to the hospital immediately, where he died shortly after. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that death was the result of a fractured skull. The deceased was formerly in the employ of the Adams Express Company, and was considered a sober, industrious man. He was unmarried, and but twenty-seven years of age. How he came to his injuries was not known.

AN INDIGNANT MOTHER.—A correspondent of "The Boston Traveller" writes that, on this day, a man in Woburn, Mass., who had enticed away and ruined a young girl, was met on the street by the mother, who flogged him with a cowhide till he ran, then pursued him, and continued the castigation till the whip was broken.

BURGLARY AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.—In Brooklyn, this day, the house of Dr. Nelson A. Garrison, on the Myrtle Avenue plank-road, near Reid Avenue, was feloniously entered about three o'clock in the morning. A hired man, named Owen Cox, who slept in the basement, heard a noise overhead, and, procuring a spear, stationed himself on the stairs. After a time the burglars came down, when Cox attacked them. One of them fired a pistol, and the other struck him on the head, when they fled. The occupants were aroused, and Dr. Garrison, coming down, found Cox lying at the bottom of the stairs, bleeding profusely. An examination proved that the ball entered the left side under the arm, and a little in front of the shoulder-blade. The wound was probed to the extent of four inches, but the ball could not be found. Justice Cornwell took the wounded man's deposition during the following day, in which he accused two brothers, named Daniel and James Ludlam, of having committed the deed. They resided in the neighborhood, and worked, as silversmiths, in Maiden Lane, New York, where they were arrested by Officers Leich and Smith, of the Ninth Ward.

DEATH OF MRS. J. T. PAINE.—This day, Mrs. Jane T. Paine, relict of the late Hon. Lemuel Paine, died at Winslow, Maine. In the death of Mrs. Paine another of the links which bind the present generation to the trying days of the Revolution is broken. She was the daughter of the Hon. Ebenezer Warren, brother of General Joseph Warren. Her father, after making many sacrifices in defence of his country, had relinquished his house (now known as the "Warren House," in Roxbury, Mass.) for the accommodation of the French and American officers, and had taken his family to a marquee on the premises; and there the future Mrs. Paine was born. She was a person of a deeply-

religious nature, and her moral and intellectual endowments were of a most exalted order.

THE ROBBERY OF ADAMS EXPRESS.—The safe which was stolen from the messenger of the Adams Express Company on the 16th of this month, while on a train coming from Boston, was found, this day, broken open and rifled of its contents. It was lying on the road near the Westport depot, Conn. The supposition is that the thief, after throwing the safe from the cars, proceeded as far as the Norwalk drawbridge, which was the first stopping-place, and, leaving the train at that point, walked back to the spot where he threw it off, and there, breaking it open, left it, after appropriating its contents.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.—The bridge which crosses the Baltimore Central Railroad at Kennett Square, Pa., was, this day, the scene of an almost miraculous occurrence. Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of New Garden, Chester county, with his wife, was driving a two-horse carriage, intending to pass over the said bridge, which is some twenty-five feet above the railroad-track. While making the ascent to reach the bridge, the horses took fright at a passing hand-car, commenced backing, and became unmanageable. Mr. Mitchell at once sprang from his seat and seized the horses by the head. But he was too late. Back, back they went! With horror Mr. Mitchell saw the mad animals tumble off the bridge-way and roll down to the railroad-track with a crash. Mr. Mitchell quickly descended, expecting to find his wife a corpse, as no thought occurred that amid such a scene human life could escape. To his great surprise and satisfaction, however, he found that Mrs. Mitchell was not only not killed, but that she had escaped with very trifling injury. After being helped from the wreck, she walked up to the town. The carriage was completely broken up. The horses were not much injured, and were soon got out. The distance from the point where the carriage toppled over the bridge-way to its landing-place is over twenty feet. The lack of serious injury to the horses may be measurably accounted for by the fact that the ground where they landed was soft and muddy.

MEETING IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, WARNING LIQUOR-SELLERS TO CLOSE THEIR BUSINESS.—This day, a meeting of the citizens of Minneapolis was held, and a deputation of about fifty gentlemen was instructed to wait on all the saloon-keepers and give them notice that unless they closed up their business it would be closed by force. This duty was performed, and the saloon-keepers announced their intention of making

a forcible resistance in case they were molested by a mob of the citizens. In the mean time, an association had been formed in St. Anthony, composed of Americans and Germans, of which a prominent German, named John Orth, was the leader, for the purpose of assisting the liquor-sellers in case they are unlawfully molested.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

KILLING OF A UNITED STATES MARSHAL IN TOPEKA, KANSAS.—This day, Leonard Arms, United States Marshal, in attempting to arrest John Ritchey, was by the latter shot dead. The offence with which Ritchey was charged was robbing the Post-Office during the Kansas troubles. To give the reader a just idea of the transaction, we insert accounts from two papers of opposite political proclivities, as the death of Arms was evidently caused from the feeling excited by former political troubles.

The "State Record," a paper published in the vicinity, says:—

John Ritchey was a prominent and fearless member of the Free-State party during the years 1855, 1856, and 1857, and on this account he had been an object of hatred to the Slave party. He was arrested in 1856, on a charge of mail-robbery, said to be ridiculously improbable by those who knew him. After suffering much at the hands of his captors and jailers, he effected his escape. On the 20th inst., Arms, the Deputy Marshal, tried to rearrest him on the same charge, and was shot by Mr. Ritchey.

The latter gave himself up, was at once tried, and was acquitted. From the address of his counsel we quote enough to show the line of argument:—

Mr. Dow opened the case on the part of the defence by expressing his gratification at the honorable course pursued by Mr. Brockway, the attorney of the people, in this examination. He announced his intention to do little more than read the law, upon which the defence would rely for an acquittal. He conceded to the Territory, what they had not proved, that Leonard Arms was a Deputy-Marshal of the United States, and had in his pocket two writs for the arrest of John Ritchey. He said no testimony had been adduced for the defence, but they were willing to take such a case, not as the Territory had made, but such as they wished to make and desired to make, and, upon their own showing, John Ritchey must be discharged.

Arms fell in the house of Ritchey, with a drawn pistol in his hand loaded with powder and ball. Did he fall as an officer in the discharge of his duty, or a citizen entering Ritchey's house feloniously? The Territory has shown that Arms asserted that he had no writ or process for Ritchey, in the presence

of Rice, and therefore was without the protection of the law as an officer.

But even as an officer in the discharge of his duty he should not have entered Ritchey's house without Ritchey had first refused him admission. Leonard Arms entered unlawfully and was shot down, when Ritchey had more than retreated to the wall. He read the law of homicide from the statutes of Kansas, and showed that Leonard Arms was shot while committing an assault with a deadly weapon upon the person of John Ritchey; and under our laws the latter was justified, and must be discharged.

The decision of the judge was as follows:—

"I have had the matter under candid consideration since the commencement of the trial, and I believe that I realize the importance of the position that I occupy, and that I have endeavored fairly to scrutinize the evidence with that candor and impartiality which the subject under consideration so justly demands; and, after fully weighing the evidence with all the ability which my poor feeble nature possesses, I have come to the honest conclusion, in view of my responsibility to my God, my country, and myself, that John Ritchey has committed homicide, but one justifiable in the sight of God and man. This being my honest conviction, the court deems it to be its duty to acquit the prisoner at the bar charged with the murder of Leonard Arms, and discharge him from the custody of the law."

An Administration paper published in the vicinity says:—

It has already been mentioned that Leonard Arms, a Deputy United States Marshal, was shot dead a few days ago, at Topeka, Kansas, by John Ritchey. The latter, it appears, was under indictment for an alleged post-office robbery and resisting an officer. Arms, who was a man much respected, was sent with a warrant to arrest him. He proceeded to the house of Ritchey and told him he had come to arrest him. Ritchey raised his revolver, and, retreating, told Arms not to approach. Arms, disregarding the menace, advanced another step, when Ritchey fired. The ball passed through his throat, immediately below the chin, and killed him instantly. The "Leavenworth Herald" says that Ritchey gave himself up, and adds, "John Ritchey is from Indiana. He is a Republican of the John Brown school, and, we understand, was engaged with him in his deeds of blood in this Territory. He is a large property-holder in Topeka, and a prominent politician in his party, having served in the Legislature of 1859."

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of an unknown man, apparently a mechanic, was found floating in the river, at the foot of Grand Street, E.R. An inquest was held by Coroner Murphy,

but no person could be found to identify the body. A verdict of "found drowned" was rendered. The remains had been in the water a long time, and were so much decomposed as to render identification impossible.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—In New York, this day, Thomas Wheeler attempted to commit suicide, at No. 115 Wooster Street, by taking a large quantity of strychnine. He was just recovering from a spell of dissipation, and was much depressed in spirits.

DIED.—This day, Colonel James Monroe, the third son of the late Hon. Benjamin Monroe, died at his residence in Frankfort, Kentucky, of consumption. Colonel Monroe commanded a company of Kentucky volunteers at the memorable battle of Buena Vista, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847, and afterward represented Franklin county in the Kentucky Legislature.

CHARGED WITH RAPE.—This day, in New York, Gustav Lefevre, of No. 52 Howard Street, was arrested by Officer Sackmeister, charged with having committed a rape upon Emily Mayer. The complainant, a feeble girl about eighteen years of age, was at work for the prisoner's wife, who is a dressmaker, when the occurrence took place. In default of \$3000 bail, Justice Quackenbush committed the accused to answer.

FIRE AT SHEBOYGAN.—This day, Hecker's brewery, at Sheboygan, Wis., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000: insured for \$3000.

WRECK FOUND.—This day, schooner Sarah, from Boston for Wiscasset, was boarded about twenty-five miles s.s.w. of Monhegan, by schooner Seguin, at Calais. The wreck was full of water, only a small piece of the stern and main-topmast being out of water, the bow being down, and the hull in an almost perpendicular position. Took from her davits a boat in perfect order, no water in it; some few blocks and part of mainsail were also taken; the whole mainsail was set. Left the wreck in charge of brig North America, of and for Jonsport; she had taken the main-topmast aboard.

GIRLS INVEIGLED AWAY BY THEIR FATHER.—The Henry county (Ill.) "Dial" of this date says:—

About ten days since, a middle-aged gentleman of respectable appearance stopped at the Kenawee House, via the Eastern train. Soon after he inquired for the residence of Mr. Glyde, of Wethersfield, and, procuring a horse and buggy, started thither. On arriving, he went to the door and inquired for Jenny Bassett,—a girl about fifteen years of age, who was at service in the family. The girl met the gentleman at the door, and, after

a long and earnest conversation, carried on in low tones, the latter left, and Jenny informed the lady she was living with that she wished to leave, as she had been offered easier services at better wages. The next day the gentleman called again, and the girl left with him, with the concurrence, as the lady supposed, of the girl's mother, Mrs. Greer, who lives in the neighborhood.

It appears, however, that Mrs. Greer knew nothing of her daughter's intentions. After having left her place, Jenny went to her mother's and obtained her consent to let Ella Bassett, aged about eleven years, accompany her to Mr. Glyde's.

The two girls left home together; but, instead of going where the elder one had been living, they joined the gentleman above referred to, and all left by the next train for the East. The mother of the girls was almost distracted on learning of this strange escapade of her daughters, and then the public obtained a clew to the probable cause of this sudden and most unexpected disappearance. It came out that many years ago the mother was married to a man named Bassett, in Connecticut. They lived together until the elder girl was four years of age and the younger some three months, when the husband and father left for California. For five years not a syllable was heard from him by the deserted wife, and, naturally concluding that he was dead, she was married to her present husband, Mr. Greer.

Mrs. Greer knew nothing of the existence of her former husband; but since the girls were inveigled away it has been ascertained that he communicated by letter with the elder one, and thus, it is supposed, obtained her consent to go with him when he should come. Jenny, as we have seen, on his arrival, was made the instrument to induce the younger child also to abandon her mother, who feels her loss very keenly.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FAYETTE McMULLEN.—This gentleman, formerly Member of Congress and Governor of Washington Territory, met with a narrow escape from death, in Smith county, (Va.) this day. He was riding on horseback, and on approaching the railroad, near Marion, discovered that the train was near at hand and running very rapidly. He at once checked his horse; but the animal, becoming frightened, dashed off, and reached the track where the road crosses at the very moment the approaching train got to that point. The horse was run over and instantly killed, and Mr. McMullen thrown on the cow-catcher, where he remained for some moments, until the engineer was able to reach him and succeeded in dragging him on the engine,—the train all the while being in rapid motion. The most singular part of the whole transaction was the fact that he was not injured in the slightest degree.

HEAVY VERDICT.—This day, in the suit of Mary E. Clayes against the Boston & Worcester Railroad Company for \$20,000 damages for personal injuries on the road, the jury of the Supreme Court awarded the plaintiff \$10,000.

FINISH OF THE FIGHT BETWEEN CHARLES LYNCH AND "YOUNG SHAW."—This fight, which was commenced on Wednesday last, came off in England this day. After an obstinate contest of sixty-one rounds and one hour and three-quarters' time, Lynch's second threw up the sponge in token of defeat. This battle was for the championship of light weights. Lynch is a New Yorker.

MURDEROUS OUTRAGE ON A LADY.—This day, a respectable lady of Martinsburg, Virginia, upon going into the yard attached to her residence, was seized by two unknown men, who instantly covered her mouth with a handkerchief, carried her to the creek, and, throwing her in it, left her to drown. She managed to escape, and reached her home, in a state of utter prostration, about ten o'clock. The mayor offered a reward of \$300 for the arrest and conviction of the guilty parties.

DREADFUL ICE-STORM IN KANSAS.—This day, some parts of Kansas were visited by a terrible storm of ice. The smallest of the pieces were of the size of a hen's egg, and many were as large as a quart-bowl. Several ice-balls of prodigious weight were picked up,—one weighing a pound and a half. Quite a number of persons were severely injured, and live stock was killed. Some of the hailstones pierced the roofs of the houses.

MAN FOUND DROWNED IN MOBILE, ALABAMA.—In Mobile, this day, the body of an unknown white man was found drowned in Three-Mile Creek. The body was that of a large man; but the features were so much eaten that it was impossible to recognise them. His appearance was that of a laboring-man, tolerably well dressed, wearing a white shirt, light-colored summer pantaloons, and calf-skin shoes. Verdict, "Found drowned."

DEATH OF JOSEPH WISWALL, AN OLD CITIZEN OF MOBILE.—This day, Mr. Joseph Wiswall, one of the oldest and most esteemed citizens of that city, died.

RAILROAD BETWEEN SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON FINISHED.—This day, connection was made by railroad between Savannah and Charleston, the last rail having been laid.

CHURCH BURNED.—In Mobile, this day, the Wesley Chapel, (better known as the

South Ward Methodist Church.) at the southeast corner of New Hampshire and Warren Streets, was totally destroyed by fire, between twelve and one o'clock in the night.

BILLS BECOME LAW IN CALIFORNIA.—Advices from California, of this date, say that the Governor has approved the following bills passed by the Legislature:—An appropriation of \$10,000 for a deaf and dumb and blind asylum at San Francisco; an act appropriating \$35,000 for a State reform school at Maysville; an act establishing county infirmaries for the indigent; and an act appropriating \$13,000 to the San Francisco Orphan-Asylum.

QUICK PASSAGE.—This day, arrived at Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, the schooner Nettie Merrill, one hundred and eighteen days from New York. She left New York December 22, 1859; made the run to the equator, in the Atlantic, in twenty-seven days; to the Cape in fifty-nine days; passed through the Straits and was anchored there four days during a heavy gale; crossed the line, in the Pacific, in lon. 102° 30', on the 28th of March,—making the run from New York to Honolulu in one hundred and fourteen sailing-days. During the passage, experienced all kinds of weather, and found the vessel a beautiful sea-boat. The best run made was seven hundred and six miles in three days,—an average of about two hundred and thirty-five miles per day. The Nettie Merrill was built by E. F. Williams, Esq., of Greenpoint, for A. K. Clarke, Esq., Postmaster-General of the Hawaiian Islands. The most experienced in such voyages estimated the shortest time for her run to Honolulu at from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty days. She was commanded by Captain Latham A. Brown, of New London, Connecticut.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

DIED IN A CELL.—In New York, this day, an inquest was held on an unknown man who died in his cell, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, under rather peculiar circumstances. The evidence went to show that on Thursday deceased was found lying on the sidewalk, at the corner of Thirty-Fourth Street and Eighth Avenue. One of the Twentieth Precinct police arrested deceased on the charge of drunkenness, and conveyed him before Justice Kelly, who committed him to prison for examination. Soon after being locked up, deceased became very ill, and, notwithstanding he received proper medical attendance, he continued to sink, and died the day following his incarceration.

The doctor who attended deceased, and the keeper of the prison, were not aware that deceased's skull was fractured until after a post-mortem examination of the body had been made by Drs. Beach and Gallagher. No evidence going to show how deceased received his injuries could be elicited, and in the absence of such proof the jury were compelled to render a verdict of "Death from compression of the brain, caused by fracture of the skull; but how or in what manner the fracture was received, the jury are unable to say." Deceased was about fifty years of age, and, judging from his appearance, he was a native of Ireland.

MURDER IN NEW YORK.—At a late hour in the night of this day, Charles Rabert, a German, stabbed a man named Thomas Greenman, in a midnight brawl, at the corner of Orchard and Canal Streets, New York. At the inquest on the body, the following testimony was adduced:—

John Crinion—the friend and companion of the deceased on the night of the affray—deposed that as they were passing down Orchard Street, near Canal, about twelve o'clock on Saturday night, they overtook three persons. Deceased jostled against one of the men; a scuffle then ensued between deceased and one of the men, when they both fell to the ground; when deceased arose, he exclaimed that he was stabbed; an umbrella was found near the spot where the affray occurred, and, when they got to the station-house, the prisoner, Rabert, claimed it as his property. Samuel Calhoun deposed that, as he was entering a drinking-saloon near the corner of Canal and Orchard Streets, on Saturday night, about twelve o'clock, he saw the prisoner standing in the doorway; the prisoner said, "Me kill a man;" and soon afterward a policeman came along and arrested him. Policeman Wright deposed that, upon searching the prisoner, a rag and some change covered with blood were found in his possession. Two Germans, named Peter and Gilbert Gaylor, were then examined: they deposed that, as they were standing at the corner of Orchard and Canal Streets with the prisoner, about midnight on Saturday, deceased and some other persons came up; deceased offered to fight the prisoner, and struck him a blow; both men clinched, and, after a short struggle, they fell to the ground; the witness did not see any knives used; did not stay to see the end of the fight. The medical testimony of Drs. Beach and Gallagher was then presented. The jury, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict of "Death by wounds received from some instrument in the hands of the prisoner, Charles Rabert, while engaged in a street-fight, on the 21st of April, 1860."

The prisoner, who is a native of Germany

and about twenty-one years of age, was then committed to the Tombs to await the action of the grand jury.

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENTS.—This day, as the seven A.M. Dunkirk express-train, on the New York & Erie road, was rounding a curve near the Goshen depot, a girl, thirteen years of age, daughter of Richard McGowen, was struck by the locomotive, throwing her some fifty feet, and causing injuries that resulted in her death a short time afterward. The girl was walking on the track for the purpose of ascertaining if her father—who is a brakeman—was upon the freight-train which was coming in at the time from the opposite direction. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered.

At Paterson, N.J., the same day, a boy whose name was not ascertained, in attempting to jump upon some cars attached to the drill-engine, missed his hold, fell under the wheels, and was instantly killed.

NEGRO AND WHITE MAN TIED TOGETHER.—In the afternoon of this day, the Montgomery (Ala.) "Mail" says:—

We saw a large number of persons in front of the Exchange Hotel, and, upon going into the crowd, saw a "nigger" and a white man—in this case the "nigger" comes first—a "nigger," we repeat, and a white man ironed together. Upon inquiry, we learned that the negro belonged to Rev. Mr. Andrews, of Burnsville, Dallas county, in this State; that the white man (named R. R. Ringgold) had stolen the negro, and was carrying him East, when both were arrested in Palmetto, Campbell county, Georgia, where the negro made a confession, and whence information concerning the arrest was transmitted to Mr. Andrews, in Burnsville, who went to Palmetto after his negro, and on Saturday reached this city with both negro and thief, *en route* for Burnsville.

The "nigger" looked like he was well pleased at being brought back, and the white man looked kind of don't-care-a-darnish, until the crowd made them mount a chair together, so that all could take a good look at them, when we thought a shade of sorrow or shame fell upon his countenance.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF A FERRY-BOAT BY FIRE.—In Staten Island, New York, in the afternoon of this day, the steamboat Hunchback, belonging to the Staten Island Ferry Company, took fire from some cause at present unknown, and was nearly destroyed before the flames could be extinguished. The boat was lying in the basin between the Quarantine and Stapleton landings, and the flames, when first seen, were issuing from

the promenade-deck near the smoke-stack. The fire spread with great rapidity, and, in less than fifteen minutes after the alarm was given, the upper deck was all in a blaze. The alarm created considerable excitement at Stapleton, and the villagers, together with those who had gone down to the island to spend the day, hastened to the shore, and every exertion was made to save the vessel from destruction. After considerable labor, the fire above-decks was extinguished, not, however, before the upper-works were nearly destroyed. Some persons in the employ of the Ferry Company went out in small boats and scuttled the Hunchback, when she sank in deep water. She was an old boat, and had been plying between New York and Staten Island for several years past. The Staten Island Ferry is owned by George Law, and it is stated that all the boats on the line are insured. The loss has been estimated at \$8000 or \$10,000.

During the excitement, several persons were slightly injured, and two or three seriously. A young man, named Benjamin Brown, was struck on the head by a boat, and so badly injured that his life is despaired of. Brown was married only a few weeks ago.

Another man, named Thomas Richardson, while at work on the burning boat, fell from the upper to the main deck, head foremost, and received injuries that may terminate fatally.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—This day, James Lehman, about ninety years old, was in a skiff, and was towing a log to the lower part of the city, and, when off Walnut Street, a gust of wind blew the skiff about so that it became unmanageable. While he was endeavoring to extricate himself, a steam-tug passed, and the skiff was jammed and crushed against the wharf. Mr. Lehman was injured so badly that he died soon after his admission into the hospital.

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON A CHILD.—A man, named Paul McDermott, was arrested in Brooklyn this day, charged with violating the person of a little girl only seven years of age, the daughter of Mr. Charles Brennan.

CARSTANG versus SHAW.—ANOTHER CHAPTER.—This day, (according to the St. Louis "Democrat,") were filed counter-affidavits to those heretofore filed by counsel for plaintiff in support of the pending motion for a new trial. The new trial is claimed on various grounds, the most important of which is the misconduct of jurors. It is charged that opinions were expressed, before and after the empanelling of the jury, inconsistent with an unbiassed decision of the case. The jurors named are Antone Gens, John

T. Carter, and Charles Schiller. It is charged that Gens, the evening the jury was sworn and after the close of Mr. Homes's opening speech, said to Richard S. Taylor, at Florissant, that the plaintiff "would not get a cent." The defendant files an affidavit of Gens, denying the charge point-blank. Against John T. Carter it is alleged that, last May or June, he said to J. K. Havenner that the \$100,000 on the first trial was a singular verdict, and that he did not regard Miss Carstang as a decent woman. Carter likewise denies this statement,—never having spoken, as he affirms, to Havenner on the subject, though the latter may have heard him speak to others about it; but this was last June, and could not influence him on the second trial. Schiller is accused of saying that Major Wright might talk all day and could not convince him of any thing. This was while the trial was in progress. In reply, Schiller swears that he never said any such thing, and always expressly avoided conversation with anybody about the case.

SUICIDE BY A BANKER.—This day, Mr. Robert Campbell, a banker of Davenport, Iowa, shot himself in his office. His son and the sheriff were in the room at the time. He had paid the officer one thousand dollars, and the latter was engaged in counting it when the pistol was discharged. He died instantly.

The "Keokuk Gate City" says the act was the result of excitement on the subject of Spiritualism. The deceased, shortly before his death, not only picked out his grave, but had a suit of clothes made to wear in the other world. These were never put on until after his death, and he was buried in them. His Spiritual brethren have been talking with him since his decease, and he expresses himself satisfied with the change. The impression in Davenport is said to be, that although the deceased might have been influenced by the fact of having security debts to pay, yet the main idea was that he could get along more comfortably by going into the other world.

NOMINATION OF GEN. SAMUEL HOUSTON FOR THE PRESIDENCY, ON THE BATTLE-GROUND OF SAN JACINTO.—This day, being the twenty-fourth anniversary of the battle of San Jacinto, pursuant to a call, a large body of the friends of General Samuel Houston assembled, and nominated him for the Presidency. Many of them were participants in that battle. Among them were Michael McCormick, Samuel Paschall, Ellis Benson, Geo. W. Jones, Wm. McFarland, Andrew Montgomery, C. O. Kelly, Wm. Dunbar, and Wm. S. Taylor, who acted as Vice-Presidents. The identical "Lone Star flag" which was the standard on that occasion was now borne by

a veteran who had fought at Lundy's Lane. Addresses were delivered by Judge Gibson, Capt. Daly, and A. C. Hyde. C. D. Atchinson was appointed permanent President. Resolutions were adopted to the effect that the present division of parties was a sectional one, dangerous to the peace of the country; that this created a necessity for the people of all the States to rally around some Presidential candidate of national character, whose public services have been devoted to the best interests of the whole country, whose name shall inspire confidence in the hearts of all Union-loving patriots, and under whose banners they can form from every portion of our beloved Union, forgetting sectional and partisan rancor. They recommended General Houston as the candidate with those qualifications; also that an American protectorate should be formed over Mexico.

SAILING OF A COLONIZATION SHIP FOR LIBERIA.—This day, the ship *Mary Caroline Stevens*, of the Colonization Society, sailed from Baltimore for the republic of Liberia. Among the passengers are George Tucker and two daughters, of Philadelphia. Tucker has purchased the freedom of himself and children. He intends locating in Campburg, Liberia. Between forty and fifty emigrants from Pennsylvania sailed in the ship. Tucker, who is a cabinet-maker, not only carries with him the implements of his trade, but a complete library of religions and other books, with the design of establishing a Sunday-school in Africa.

DUEL WITH KNIVES.—In Richmond, Virginia, this day, two individuals, named George Bloomer and Josiah Trumpore, fought a duel with knives. A written challenge was sent in the regular manner, and the parties met near the old bone-factory. Trumpore was severely cut and gashed. Bloomer was taken before the Mayor to answer for the offence, but Trumpore, being confined to his bed, was not arrested.

WAR-BONDS ISSUED BY CALIFORNIA.—This day, the California Assembly passed a bill to issue war-bonds to run ten years bearing six per cent., but no interest to be paid until the bonds become due. The amount of the bonds is limited to \$295,000.

This act is to pay the expenses incurred in the Indian hostilities in 1857 and 1858. The proposition is to apply to the General Government to pay said indemnities; but if the United States fail to do so, California will at the expiration of ten years.

LOSS OF THE BARK JOHN HENRY.—This vessel, which sailed from Havana on the 18th, this day, in the evening, ran ashore on the Rocks of Cross of the Father. She struck and soon bilged and filled. The vessel and

cargo will be a total loss. Sails, rigging, spars, anchors, and chains, will be saved. The *John Henry* was built at Bath, Maine, in 1848, three hundred and forty-seven tons, rated A 2, and owned by B. Rairden, of Bath.

SENTENCED FOR INVOLUNTARY MANSLAUGHTER.—This day, in the Circuit Court of Richmond, Virginia, Judge Meredith sentenced John L. Taylor, convicted of the involuntary manslaughter of William Graves, to twelve months' imprisonment in the city jail, in addition to the five hundred dollars imposed by the jury.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—The night of this day, in New York, an unknown man was found lying upon the sidewalk in Vesey Street, near St. Paul's Church, suffering from an injury of the head, and apparently in a dying condition. Policeman Spencer, of the Third Precinct, made an effort to bring the unknown to the New York Hospital, but as the deceased was placed in a carriage he breathed his last.

SUNDAY, APRIL 22.

PROBABLE MURDER AT STATEN ISLAND, (N.Y.)—The morning of this day, at Rossville, Staten Island, Mr. John Wood, a respectable resident of that place, was found lying in an insensible condition in a barnyard about three miles from home. His body was terribly bruised and mangled, and there was a severe cut across the temple. His clothes were entirely torn from him, and his pockets rifled of their contents.

Mr. Wood started from home on foot about eight o'clock on Saturday evening, with a view of purchasing a quantity of eggs. He is said to have called at a neighboring house after having made his purchases, which place he left about ten o'clock. His basket, with a quantity of eggs, which were broken, was found on the road, about three-quarters of a mile from where he lay. A bloody spot in the road near by indicated that a severe struggle had taken place, and that the old man was afterward dragged some distance and thrown into the barnyard mentioned. His friends have no doubt that he has been made the victim of a brutal attempt at murder and robbery, though at the time he was in possession of but little money.

Mr. Wood, who is about fifty years of age, married but having no family, is known as a temperate, well-disposed resident of the island; against whom no enmity has existed which should give rise to revengeful feelings with any.

A CHILD DEVoured BY RATS.—HORRIBLE

CASE.—This day, in New York, a poor Irishwoman named Mary Connor, far advanced in pregnancy, was admitted to Bellevue Hospital, and placed in the waiting-department. She was attended by one of the physicians attached to the institution, and made tolerably comfortable. The doctor then retired for the night, promising to call upon the patient at an early hour the following morning. Upon visiting the poor woman, as he promised, a horrid spectacle met his view. By the side of the unfortunate creature lay the dead body of a full-grown child, with its nose, upper lip, toes, and about half of its left foot eaten off, apparently by rats. Upon questioning the unhappy mother respecting the fate of her child, the doctor learned that during the night she was seized with the pains of labor, and gave birth to a child. She felt something like rats crawling about her bed, in the neighborhood of the spot where the infant lay, but she was so weak that she was unable to drive off the vermin. She had no idea, however, that the rats were engaged in any mischief other than prowling about the bed, or else she would have called for help; and it was not until the following morning, when daylight appeared, that she could realize the horror of her situation. The remains of the half-eaten infant were removed to the dead-house, where, upon applying the aerostatic test, it was shown beyond all doubt that the child was born alive.

SUICIDE OF A MEDICINE-PEDLAR IN HIS WAGON.—The evening of this day, the town of Red Bank, N.J., was the scene of intense excitement. A foul murder, it was supposed, had been committed, the victim being a pedlar. The following are the circumstances of the case:—Just after dark, a horse, drawing a pedlar's wagon, came running into town at the top of his speed. A crowd rushed to stop the horse, when he wheeled into the shed attached to Atkins's Hotel. On looking into the vehicle a fearful spectacle presented itself. On the bottom, in the last agonies of death, lay a man with a pistol-shot-wound in his right temple. The man was removed into the hotel and a physician called immediately, but he breathed only a few times.

The deceased was at once recognised as William S. Sterling, of the firm of Sterling & Brothers, dealers in patent medicines, at Trenton. The supposition was that he had been shot on the road, and, after being robbed, his horse turned loose. An examination of his person and a close inspection of the wagon showed plainly, however, that he had come to his death by his own hands. His money, amounting to some fifty dollars, and a gold watch, were found undisturbed. On the bottom of the wagon

was discovered a Colt's revolver, with two of the chambers discharged. Marks of burned powder about the wound showed, moreover, that he had put the muzzle of the pistol close to his temple before firing. The following morning an inquest was held by Mr. Borden, a justice of the peace, and a verdict was rendered attributing his death to suicide. The deceased was about forty-five years of age. No cause is assigned for the act.

DEATH.—This day, the Rev. E. F. Cooley, D.D., one of the oldest ministers of the Old-School Presbyterian Church, died suddenly, at his residence, near Trenton, N.J.

This day, Hon. William C. A. Lawrence, late Speaker of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Harrisburg. His disease was consumption.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—This day, about four o'clock, the body of a man was found floating in the water at Port Morris, Westchester county, N.Y., by a lad named Ramsay. It was recognised as being that of William Lawler, who had been an inmate of one of the institutions on Blackwell's Island for some time. In December last he was missing, no person being able to account for his absence.

OUTRAGEOUS AND FIENDISH VILLANY.—The night of this day, some ruffians entered the dwelling of Mrs. F. S. Riday, in the town of Oxford, Chester county, Penn., and perpetrated a number of diabolical outrages on the person of Mrs. Riday, many of which are so atrocious as to be nameless.

A gentleman who has seen and conversed with Mrs. Riday gives the following as the substance of her statement concerning the terrible scene through which she passed:—

In the evening, Mr. Riday left his house to go to the Methodist church. Mrs. Riday remained at home with her brother and children. During the evening, after the children had retired, her brother left the room, and shortly after he went out, she states, she heard a knock at the door, and, thinking some neighbors were making a friendly call, she bade them "come in." A stranger entered, and asked her if she knew him. She answered, "No." She then looked him in the face, and recognised him as one of the men who had previously robbed the house. Becoming alarmed at this recognition, she hallooed, ran, and attempted to escape. He caught her, locked the door, and thrust the key in her mouth to stop her making a noise. As she continued to scream, he picked up a burning candle and thrust that into her mouth, burning her

considerably. When he seized her, a scuffle ensued between them, and, while he was attempting to gag her, she tore off his shirt-collar. This enraged the demon and made him more furious. He then kicked her in the side, causing her great pain, and from which she is still suffering very severely. He then threatened to kill her, and said, "We would have got all the things away the other night, if it hadn't been for you." He then demanded the candle which they had left behind them on the occasion of the burglary. He told her it was worth gold to him. Unable to speak, she pointed him to the cupboard, where he found the candle. This candle she had found the morning after the robbery. He told her he wouldn't kill her this time, but if she talked the way she did the other time he would. He said he knew all that she had said about him, and charged her with having told what he had done at the time of the burglary. He said he had been at all the stores on Saturday evening and heard all the reports. Mrs. Riday detailed how she was tied, as we have already stated. When he was about tying her to the chair he was going to use his own handkerchief; but his colleague cautioned him against this, as it might lead to their detection. After fastening her in the chair, he cut off a lock of her hair with a knife. Flourishing the knife before her, he declared, "By the Holy Virgin, I'll cut your throat, you d—d Protestant b—h!" He found a bottle of turpentine in a cupboard, with which he saturated her clothes, and attempted to set them on fire with the candle; but her clothes, being woollen, did not readily burn. After she was tied, she states, he placed a hot iron plate on her breast, which was burned to a crisp. He fastened her on a chair with her feet in the stove, where they remained until they were roasted. After placing her in this position, his comrade told him to "build up a large fire and burn the d—d thing up." She remained in this painful position until removed by her children after the brutes had left. A signal from his colleague at the door induced the ruffian to desist and leave the house. Two small children then came down from upstairs and relieved the mother. The screaming and crying of the children up-stairs alarmed the neighbors, and they rushed to the spot, and forced open the front door, which remained locked. When they entered the room, Mrs. Riday had fainted, and they supposed her dead. Drs. Thompson and Hutchinson were sent for, and she soon revived, but fainted away again. The robbers mentioned the names of several respectable citizens of the borough whom they intended to visit. They said the people of the borough might set a watch upon them, but they were not afraid of being detected.

The Tuesday previous, the dwelling of Mr. Riday had been entered at night, in his absence, by some thieves, and various articles carried off. While the villains were gathering their plunder, Mrs. Riday was awakened by the noise, and, upon getting up, discovering several persons in the house, she immediately gave the alarm, and endeavored to arouse the hired men who were in the house asleep, but found it impossible, as chloroform had been administered to the sleepers; and, before they could be aroused from their stupor, the burglars had time to make good their escape with their booty, consisting of hams, clothing, &c. Some were on horseback, and others in a wagon. The chloroform had taken no effect upon Mrs. Riday.

GREAT FIRE IN KENOSHA, (WIS.)—This day, a fire occurred at Kenosha, Wis., which destroyed almost the entire business portion of that place. All the buildings on both sides of Main Street, south of the City Hall to the Park, together with a number of dwellings on Wisconsin Street, were destroyed.

The principal losers are G. E. Runals, on buildings, \$50,000; Kellogg & Co., dry-goods, \$18,000, insured for \$5000: J. Vale, bakery, \$9000, no insurance; Brown & Weeks, brewers, \$10,000, insured for \$10,000. The Odd-Fellows' Hall was also destroyed: insured for \$6000. The total loss is estimated at \$100,000: total insurance will not, probably, exceed \$40,000. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary.

LARGE FIRE IN CHELSEA, MASS.—**THIRTY VALUABLE HORSES DESTROYED.**—A stable occupied by Deane & Bodwell, corner of Park and Pearl Streets, Chelsea, Mass., was discovered to be on fire this day. So rapid was the progress of the flames that twenty-four out of thirty horses in the building were destroyed. Of the six got out, two died subsequently from the injuries received. Some of the horses were valued at one thousand dollars, and none less than two hundred and fifty dollars. The flames spread to a carriage-house and barn belonging to George W. Wells, in which were two horses, which were destroyed. Three carriages were also burned. Adjoining the stable, on Park Street, was a block of frame houses, three in number, belonging to George W. Gerrish, which were also destroyed, with their contents. On Division Street, the flames communicated to the roof and windows of a brick block; but the damage was considerable.

The whole loss is estimated at about \$15,000, which is partly covered by insurance. The fire is supposed to have had an incendiary origin. Its most serious aspect is the loss of valuable horses.

DREADFUL MURDER BY A SLAVE, IN PURDY, (TENN.)—The night of this day, six miles south of Purdy, Tennessee, a negro man, belonging to Mr. John P. Erwin, entered the house of his master at the hour of twelve o'clock, or thereabouts, and assaulted Mr. and Mrs. Erwin while they were asleep in bed, beating them over the head with a cudgel in such a manner as to almost instantly kill Mrs. Erwin, and injuring Mr. Erwin to such a degree that but little hope is entertained of his recovery. There was intense excitement manifested among those who assembled at the house where the grievous affair occurred, and so overwhelming was the evidence against the negro boy, whose name is Henry, that the excited populace thought strongly of dealing summarily with the criminal; but the mobbish passion was allayed, and, under a promise that he should not be dealt with until examined by the authorities, Henry confessed his guilt,—said it had been his intention to kill his master, John P. Erwin, but he had no thought of injuring his mistress. Henry was examined before a committing court, and ordered to jail, where he awaits his trial. He gives no excuse for his grievous crime. There was a young lady sleeping in the house at the time, in a room adjoining that occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Erwin. She was aroused when he commenced his hellish work. She heard Mrs. Erwin say it was Henry. In addition to this, the boy was searched for and found in bed with his clothes all on. Both Mr. Erwin and his wife are old and respectable citizens of that county.

A NEW ORLEANS POLICEMAN ARRESTED ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.—This day, Corporal Jean Gros, of the New Orleans Second District Police, was arrested, charged with the murder of his mistress, a yellow girl named Palmyra Flatus, in October last. The following are the circumstances of the murder as related by the correspondent of the New York "Police Gazette":—

Gros became jealous of his mistress, and concluded to murder her. His duty took him out every night, as he was night-corporal, thus leaving her alone. He hired a cabman to drive him within two squares of her house, when he got out and told the driver to wait for him, that he would return presently. He walked to the house of his victim, and by stealth entered her bedroom while she lay asleep and unconscious of his approach; he then lit a lamp, that he might more effectually carry out his hellish design, drew his revolver, took deliberate aim at her head, and fired, tearing the upper part of her skull completely off, causing instant death. The murderer left in haste, and entered the cab, ordering the driver to

take him up to the First District by a circuitous route, which was done, and the murderer landed as he ordered. When he left the cab he gave his club and rattle to the cab-driver, telling him to give them to his fellow-corporal at the guard-house. Early next morning the murdered girl's mother, an old negress, visited the house, and found her daughter a mangled corpse.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

DREADFUL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT NEAR ST. LOUIS, (Mo.)—This day, a dreadful railroad-accident occurred near the above-mentioned city. The St. Louis "Republican," speaking of the affair, says:—

This morning the Carondelet train left the depot in this city as usual. It arrived in Carondelet in due time, and was there chartered by the Board of Health to take them down to the Quarantine. The train accordingly left Carondelet for the Quarantine. When it had reached to about one-quarter of a mile below Jefferson Barracks, just as it was turning a curve in the road, it was met by a construction-train backing from below, which had been sent out in the morning with several workmen to repair the Victoria Bridge. The Carondelet train, consisting of locomotive, two passenger-cars, and one baggage-car, was going at a pretty swift rate, and a collision ensued, which resulted in the deaths reported.

Both the cars and the locomotive were smashed to pieces,—the latter, after the accident, being found on the top of the cars, and having actually run over them. The following is a list of the killed and wounded:—

John Simonds, Esq., a well-known citizen, and paymaster of the road, who had been down on business, and, returning home, was on the construction-train coming up, and at the time of the accident was upon the locomotive. He had observed the approach of the danger and attempted to jump off, but, in so doing, he was caught between the cars and his legs and abdomen were severely crushed. He died at half-past seven. His wife, hearing of the accident, at once proceeded to the spot in the special train, and had the satisfaction of attending on him for one hour. He suffered intensely from the injuries received, but pronounced himself ready to die, and continued sensible to the last.

Dr. Gustavus Klier, Clerk of the Board of Health, was killed instantly. He was standing on the front platform of the last car at the time when the accident occurred, and was crushed by the cars coming in violent contact.

James Murray, brakeman, who was standing on the same platform with Dr. Klier,

holding the brake, was terribly bruised and injured. He was taken to the barracks, suffering intensely, and very shortly afterward died.

George Pileher, brakeman, was standing on the back platform of the first car, opposite to Murray and Dr. Klier. He had one of his legs cut off, and the other broken. He was taken to Carondelet, where all efforts are being made to relieve his sufferings; but it is doubted whether he can live.

J. J. Witzig, master mechanic on the road, had his head cut severely.

Messrs. Kyler, Dreyer, Adreon, and Sexton, members of the City Council, Dr. Smith, Health-Officer, Mr. Pullis, Street-Inspector of the Tenth Ward, and several others, were slightly injured.

The boy Murray, who was a train-boy on the road, was terribly lacerated, his right thigh being torn and literally ripped from his loins to the knee, creating a wound that even shocked the surgeons.

Mr. Simonds was an old citizen of St. Louis, and identified with its interests for a large number of years, and enjoyed, in a high degree, the confidence of our citizens. One of his thighs was badly broken and fractured, and he was otherwise seriously injured. We are informed by those who were on the train that the shock was so great as to tear up the seats in the hindmost car, pitching the passengers into one confused mass, and, of course, resulting in bruises and contusions. This, however, was a matter of small moment when the stake was life, and the result, unfortunately, with others, was a terrible death.

The wounded were taken to the barracks, where every attention was shown them. Dr. Smith, the Health-Officer, was on the train, and, of course, afforded his valuable services. Dr. Adreon was also along, but was severely stunned; while Drs. Power and Bailey, of the Quarantine, were in immediate attendance.

A MINISTER ARRESTED FOR OPENING ANOTHER PERSON'S LETTER.—Rev. William C. Hubbard, of Clyde, N.Y., was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Shattuck, in Syracuse, N.Y., this day, on a charge of opening a letter directed to another person. Mr. Hubbard is pastor of the Baptist church in Clyde, and has lately had some difficulty with a portion of his church, though he is sustained by a majority of his society.

COLORED MEN ON THE JURY.—The Worcester (Mass.) "Transcript" of this date says:—

When the jury-list was revised the present year, it was intrusted to three aldermen, who reported, among other names, those of William H. Jankins and Francis A. Clough.

Both are colored barbers, doing a very good business. Mr. Jankins owns houses on Prospect Street, and Mr. Clough is not far behind him in material wealth. Mr. Jankins was a slave who ran away, came to Worcester, and when he earned the money paid for himself. Both are very intelligent men. The report passed successfully and unanimously through the Board of Aldermen, and has now reached the lower branch of the city Government.

A NEGRO OF SEVENTY MARRIES A WHITE GIRL.—The evening of this day, a negro named Winston (black as the ace of spades) married a young white girl named Mary Singleton, in Cincinnati, Ohio. The disparity in color was, however, only equalled by the difference in ages,—the bridegroom verging on threescore years and ten, while twenty summers have not yet passed over the head of the bride. The fact that the marriage was to take place was known to those inhabiting the upper part of the city, and when the marital rites were performed, a crowd, large in numbers and promiscuous in character, participated.

There was a tragic circumstance connected with the history of this girl that caused an additional interest in this marriage, as several years ago her father, Richard Singleton, had murdered a man for seducing her.

WICKED ATTEMPT AT RAPE.—In Cincinnati, this day, a young woman named Phœbe Patterson, from Osgood, Indiana, left the depot, when she was accosted by a man named John Barracks, who saw that she was unprotected, and offered to obtain lodgings for her with an acquaintance of his. It being rather late for a young girl to be alone, she accepted his proffered friendship. He took her about a square from the depot and went into an alley where there was a stable, into which he dragged her, knocked her down, and in the most demon-like manner violated her person. Her screams were heard by Officers Cartwright and Mount, who quickly reached the spot, and caught the rascal in the very act, with his hand grasped tightly on the girl's throat. Barracks was committed to jail to answer for the offence.

ELOPEMENT OF MARRIED PEOPLE.—The Fort Valley (Ala.) "Sentinel" of this date says:—

A Mr. Aaron Weaver, of the upper edge of Houston county, eloped on Monday night with the wife of Mr. Samuel Felker, recently of South Carolina, the parties leaving behind home, wife, husband, and "responsibilities." The last heard of them was that they had taken the train at Everett's Station, going west, intending to leave the cars at Montgomery, Ala. Mr. Weaver left a wife and

one child. Mrs. Felker has had two children, and has been a wife about ten years.

CONVICTION OF AN OLD COUNTERFEITER.—This day, the trial of Old Bigelow, the Nestor of counterfeiters, was concluded in the United States District Court of Chicago by a verdict of "guilty." The Chicago "Press," which gives him that cognomen, says:—

The old man has a fame of his own, and no very fragrant one, earned by a forty years' checkered connection with bogus-coin-making. With enough of the "Simon Suggs" order of talent to give him and his doings a peculiar flavor and stamp, he has mind enough to have fitted him for more than mediocrity in any useful calling. Bleached as his features are by ill health and confinement, the old man wears a cast of countenance that would not do discredit to a deacon of the old school; but there is still a lurking devil in his eye that shows he is good for something yet in his chosen vocation of law-breaker and coin-maker, if the penalty due the laws leave him scope enough this side of the grave.

According to his own statement, Bigelow has been engaged in the business of counterfeiting for forty years, and has been convicted at least four times, and served terms of imprisonment in four State penitentiaries.

Old Bigelow was indicted with his fellows some months since, and his trial came up on Saturday, terminating on this day. The testimony was brief, conclusive, and most damning in its character, and the jury were out of their seats only ten minutes. The man Clark, a confederate, was put upon the stand and became State's evidence, stating succinctly, and beyond all possibility of contravention, Bigelow's leadership and proprietary interest in the affair.

DEATH OF THE SAILOR DEDRICKSON.—Henry Dedrickson, the Swedish sailor, who was assaulted by a party of sailors and boarding-house runners on the 7th inst., lingered in great agony until this day, when death put an end to his sufferings. The police arrested four men on suspicion of having been implicated in the murder,—Jeremiah Murphy, John Greenwood, Richard Williams, and John Moss. The assault upon Dedrickson was a most unprovoked and aggravated one.

RAILROAD OPENED FOR TRAVEL.—This day, the Charleston & Savannah Railroad was opened for travel.

MEETING OF THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This day, the Democratic National Convention assembled at Charleston, S.C., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President and Vice-President of the United States. There were full delegations from every State in the Union, and

double delegations from Illinois and New York. One of the New York delegations was elected by the State Nominating Convention which met at Syracuse the preceding autumn, while the other was elected by districts, and led by Fernando Wood, Mayor of New York. From Illinois, one of the delegations was in favor of the nomination of Senator Douglas for the Presidency, the other in favor of the Administration and therefore opposed to him. Tickets of admission were given by the National Committee to the "Soft" delegation of New York, thus deciding, as far as their power extended, against the Wood or "Hard" contestants, who were understood to be opposed to the nomination of Douglas.

The convention was called to order by Judge Smalley, Chairman of the National Committee. Francis B. Flournoy, of Arkansas, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Wm. F. Richie, temporary Secretary. On motion of Mr. Cochrane, the rules of the last convention were adopted for this. An angry and stormy debate here ensued on the question of disputed seats. Mr. Fisher, of Virginia, presented a protest from Mayor Wood, on behalf of his delegation, against their exclusion from the hall. The reading of the protest was ruled out of order, and, after a wrangling debate, committees were appointed on permanent organization and credentials, and the communication of Mayor Wood was referred without reading to the latter. The convention adjourned to meet next day at ten o'clock.

TUESDAY, APRIL 24.

EARTHQUAKES.—This day, shocks of earthquakes were experienced in South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee. They occurred at about eight o'clock in the evening. In Lexington, Georgia, one of the concussions was sufficient to "dash water out of a tumbler on the tea-table, and rattle the crockery considerably on a sideboard." The oscillation seemed to be from east to west.

DIRECT TRADE BETWEEN MOBILE AND EUROPE.—This day, a meeting was held at Mobile, in the United States Court-Room, favorable to direct trade between that city and Europe. The "Mercury" says:—

The meeting was addressed by Mr. G. N. Stewart, W. H. Redwood, Price Williams, T. Sanford, J. Smith, and others. At a subsequent period, Mr. George N. Stewart submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted unanimously:—

Resolved, That this meeting feel a lively interest in the subject of direct trade between Mobile and Europe, and believe that a concerted action of our citizens is expedient and necessary to promote the object proposed.

Resolved, therefore, That gentlemen be appointed to consider of this subject, and lay before an adjourned meeting such views, information, and suggestions as they may deem proper for consideration, and submit such propositions as they may think will advance the object we have in view.

INSURANCE COMPANY DISSOLVED.—In Albany, N.Y., this day, at the special term of the Supreme Court, on an application made by the Attorney-General, Judge Henry Hogeboom directed an order to be entered, dissolving the Poughkeepsie Fire-Insurance Company and appointing a receiver.

A PRISONER MURDERED IN THE COURT-HOUSE AT AUSTIN, TEXAS.—In Austin, Texas, this day, John Taney, who had been arrested, and was being tried at the courthouse, on suspicion of having killed John Edwards, was shot down by a preconcerted attack of several men, while he was in the custody of the sheriff of Travis county. The morning session of the court had been held, and the prisoner was about being taken to jail till after dinner, when a gang of some eight or ten men, who had been in attendance on the trial, came up, and one of the number, Jesse Graham, reached out his hand and said, "How do you do, Taney?" and jerked him from Sheriff Blackwell, and the men with him discharged a volley of shot at Taney. Blackwell had only a couple of small Derringers with him. He fired with one and shot Graham, who made off, exclaiming, "By God, he's shot me." The sheriff, when in the act of discharging his second pistol, was caught by one of the gang and held. Taney was then finished with balls to the number of thirteen or fourteen. About twenty-five shot were fired at him, and the parties then rushed to their horses, which were tied close by, mounted, and made their escape. The sheriff, assisted by Messrs. Cullen, Norton, Hancock, and other citizens, arrested Parson Milton T. Caperton and his son Reuben, and put them in jail. They have since been tried, and the parson bound over in the sum of \$5000, and the son remanded to the county jail to await his trial. C. S. West, Esq., appeared as attorney for the State, by appointment of Judge Tirrell, and Shelley and Freeman for the defendants. Taney was a young man who had become, from the force of circumstances, desperate and abandoned.

SCHOONER WRECKED.—This day, the schooner Wave, of Bentley, N.Y., from Stony Point, loaded with lime, bound up James River, went ashore on Wachapreague Shoals, and on the following Sunday went to pieces.

STEAMER SUNK.—This day, the steamer Coose Belle, from Montgomery, bound to

Mobile, at Bridgeport, struck a snag and sunk immediately. Boat a total loss; part of cargo saved in a damaged condition.

DEATH OF EDGAR C. WILSON, OF VIRGINIA.—This day, Edgar C. Wilson, a distinguished lawyer in Northern Virginia, and at one time a Representative in Congress from Wheeling district, died at his residence in Morgantown, Va.

DEAD BODY OF A WOMAN FOUND FLOATING IN THE NORTH RIVER.—This day, in New York, says the New York "Herald," the dead body of a female was discovered floating in the North River, near Twentieth Street. The body was secured by a rope, and made fast at the foot of Eighteenth Street dock. From the appearance of the body, it is presumed it has been in the water several days. It was reported that there were marks of violence about the head of the deceased, and it may turn out to be another brutal murder. Several females have been reported to the police as missing of late. Detectives Young and Elder, in whose charge most of these cases are placed, are doing all in their power to ascertain the whereabouts of no less than four who have suddenly disappeared.

LADY BURNED TO DEATH.—This day, as Mrs. Hanford Graham was engaged in preparing some liniment on the stove in her house at Lagoon Valley, Solano county, California, her clothes caught fire, enveloping the unfortunate lady in flames. She was released from her sufferings by death.

HABEAS CORPUS TO OBTAIN A WIFE.—In Philadelphia, Mr. J. H. Bogart, of Mississippi, then residing in the before-mentioned city, applied to Judge Thompson, in the Quarter Sessions, for a writ of habeas corpus, to obtain the person of his wife, who was alleged to be restrained of her liberty by Mrs. G. A. Posey. The circumstances of the case were peculiar. The young lady who was the subject of the writ was about sixteen years of age, and a native of Alabama. She was placed at school in Philadelphia, and, while there, made the acquaintance of Mr. Bogart, and notwithstanding the efforts of Mrs. Posey, who had charge of the lady, to prevent any communications between the parties, they met on this day, and were married by the Rev. Mr. Bartine. When her absence was discovered, the services of a detective, Mr. Bartholomew, were obtained, and the newly-married pair traced to their boarding-house, and the young lady was immediately separated from her husband and given into the custody of Mrs. Posey, but by what authority it is difficult to discover. The writ of habeas corpus was issued; and to the officer who served it Mrs. Posey stated that she would not produce

the lady for all the judges in the city. Subsequently, the whole matter was amicably arranged, and the wife—late Miss Queen A. Rose—was allowed to join her husband.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—At Sandy Hook, near New York, this day, a laboring-man, named John Gallagher, employed on soot-works at Sandy Hook, was accidentally killed by being struck by the crane used on the wharf for discharging stone from vessels. He only survived about half an hour. Gallagher was a native of Cleveland, and has two daughters living somewhere in Massachusetts.

ANOTHER BODY FOUND IN FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK.—The "Tribune" of this date says that a Mrs. Fox, while looking at the ruins of the late calamitous fire in a tenement-house in Forty-Fifth Street, discovered what appeared to be some human remains. A search was instituted immediately, which resulted in bringing to light the charred body of a full-grown male person. Acting Captain Slott, of the Twenty-Second Ward, had it removed to the station-house. At the time of the fire, a young man named John Young, who sometimes lodged in the house, was reported as missing, and no trace has since been found of him. It is now supposed that he must have perished in the building with the eleven other persons, and that the remains found are those of that individual. This is the twelfth victim of that most disastrous fire.

DIED IN A STATION-HOUSE.—In Jersey City, opposite New York, this day, an inquest was held upon the body of George Tobias, who died the evening previous while being conveyed to the station-house, as was supposed, in a state of intoxication. The post-mortem examination by Drs. Quidor and Morris revealed the fact that the lungs and heart were very much diseased, and were undoubtedly the cause of death. A verdict to that effect was rendered.

PROBABLE SUICIDE.—In New York, this day, a Frenchman named Nicholas Rierback, aged twenty-six years, while in a saloon, No. 112 West Broadway, drew a pistol and, placing it toward his head, fired. The ball, it seems, nearly cut the tongue in two, and lodged among the arteries of the neck. He was immediately conveyed to the New York Hospital, where, upon examination, it was found impossible to extract the ball. The cause of the rash act is attributed to some difficulty the suicide had with his mistress.

A PRIZE-FIGHT came off at Riker's Island, East River, New York, this day, between Harry Gribbin, of New York, and Ed. Wilson, of Weehawken, for one thousand dollars. Although the fight commenced at day-

break, before it was decided it was broken up by the police.

DIED FROM INJURIES WHILST IN PRISON.—This day, an inquest was held at Blackwell's Island, New York, on the body of a German named Valentine Courtney, who died from the effects of violence. The deceased was committed to the workhouse on the 19th inst. by Justice Quackenbush, he having been found the night previous in the street. The deceased was an intemperate man, aged sixty years, and in very destitute circumstances. He was admitted to the work-house, where he was washed and dressed without exhibiting any greater signs of distress than might be expected of so old a man. He was placed in a cell with two other vagrants, one of them being an idiot and the other nearly so. While there he took his meals with regularity, and was treated as the other inmates, with the exception that he was not required to work. On this day morning, the keepers state, he was found to be suffering, and was placed in the hospital for treatment. The attending physicians did what they could for him, but he died shortly after. A post-mortem examination was made, which showed that the skull of the deceased had been extensively fractured, his ribs nearly all broken, his shoulder shattered and dislocated, and numerous wounds made on the body. A number of witnesses were examined by the coroner, who showed most conclusively that he was not injured till after he reached the island.

The keepers testify that they heard some noise in his cell, but it always ceased when they spoke. On Monday he wandered about the grounds at his own option; and nothing further appears to be known concerning him till he was found suffering severely on the following morning. The physicians state that he could have lived but a short time after being hurt. No one knows any thing about how he met his death; but it is supposed that he must have received a fall. No evidences of violence appeared in the cell which he occupied.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This day, the Committee on Organization reported the name of Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, for President, with one Vice-President and one Secretary from each State, which report was adopted. They also reported a rule "that in any State in which it has not been provided or directed by its State convention how its vote may be given, the convention will recognise the right of each delegate to cast his individual vote." This was also adopted. A committee on resolutions and platform was appointed; and it was voted that no ballot for President and Vice-President should be taken until

after the adoption of a platform. They then adjourned until next day.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25.

FIRST LOCOMOTIVE WEST OF THE MISSOURI RIVER.—The locomotive Albany was this day taken across the Missouri River and placed upon the first section of the railroad to the Pacific, laid in Kansas, opposite St. Joseph. The St. Joseph "Daily West" says:—

The story of this engine, as told to us, shows that it has had an important and interesting part to perform in the railroad-history of the country, having been donated by Eastern companies to the first railroad constructed west of Albany, and so on to another as the chain was extended toward sunset, until at last it stands firm and in good order upon the first section of the great Central Pacific Railroad. This is a virtual commencement of the Central Railroad route to the Pacific, which, beyond a doubt, will be located from St. Joseph, as the shortest, the most direct and feasible route for the work. The report of the special committee in the House shows that this route, while possessing every other natural advantage of location, is shorter by some hundreds of miles, and through a tract of country especially adapted to its construction. This we regard as the most important event which has occurred in the history of St. Joseph; and following close, as it does, upon the consummation of the great mail-enterprise from San Francisco, it augurs well for the future prosperity of the country through which it will run, and is but an extension of the gigantic railway-system which has become a cardinal principle with the American people.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The night of this day, a fire in Gardiner, Me., destroyed thirteen dwelling-houses, several planing and saw mills, and some mechanics' shops. Loss, \$50,000. Among the principal sufferers are William Sargent, Hooper, Libby & Co., J. & A. Berry, R. H. Gardiner, N. O. Mitchell, J. L. Mitchell, J. Masey, R. K. Littlefield, Robinson & Merrill, and B. F. Johnson.

POOR-HOUSE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—A DUMB GIRL BURNED TO DEATH.—The night of this day, the poor-house in Sturbridge, Mass., was destroyed by fire. A deaf and dumb girl was burned to death. Loss, \$1500: no insurance.

TWO PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH IN OHIO.—This day, a fire broke out in a house about a mile north of Independence Centre, Ohio. The house was occupied by a German family. So sudden was the alarm that no time was

given for the rescue of any of the property. Two of the inmates were burned to death. The eldest son, a fine young man of nineteen years of age, leaped from his bed and rushed toward the door. On the way his night-clothes took fire, and before he could reach the door he was enveloped in flames. The door was bolted, so that his escape was prevented, and he sank to the floor and was burned to death. A younger brother, fourteen years old, did not awake until too late to make his escape, and was burned to a cinder as he lay.

FIRE IN ALGIERS, LA.—This day, several warehouses, situated at Algiers, La., were burned. Loss, \$70,000.

INQUEST ON THE BODY FOUND IN FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK.—This day, Coroner Gamble held an inquest on the remains which were found in the ruins of the tenement-house No. 90 Forty-Fifth Street. It was impossible to identify them; but it was thought that they were the remains of a person about fifteen years of age. The physicians failed to determine the sex. A verdict was rendered similar to the one found on the other victims of that conflagration.

FOUND DEAD.—In New York, this day, an unknown man was found dead in the yard of the tenement-house No. 27 Park Street. A cut was found on the back of the head, and an empty whiskey-bottle told too plainly the cause of death.

PROBABLE MURDER.—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.—ATTEMPTED RESCUE.—In New York, the night of this day, about eleven o'clock, John Gowan, a laborer in the employ of the corporation of the city, in company with James Foley, entered the liquor-store of Patrick Mullen, No. 107 Bayard Street, corner of Baxter, and called for liquor, which was furnished them. While standing in front of the bar conversing, two other men, named John McAndrew and Thomas Kildee, came in, and, approaching the bar, called for drinks. Mullen set about preparing their liquor, when McAndrew made some unintelligible remark.

Mullen asked him what he said, and he replied, "Nothing." At this moment Gowan turned around, and, addressing McAndrew, desired to know what he said about him; but the latter again replied, "Nothing." "Yes, you did," retorted Gowan, and, at the same time stepping up to McAndrew, he seized him by the collar. A scuffle ensued between the two men; but, before any of the other persons present decided upon interference, Gowan exclaimed, "I'm stabbed!" and fell to the floor. Officers Caddell and Conner, of the Sixth Ward, were attracted to the spot by the disturbance, and, upon

learning the facts of the case, took McAndrew in custody.

Additional help was called, and the wounded man was removed to the Sixth Ward Station-House, where a doctor, who examined his wounds, pronounced them of a mortal character. The wounds, two in number, were inflicted apparently with a long-bladed jack-knife. The first was about an inch below the collar-bone, but the extent of it could not be distinctly ascertained: the second was in the left breast, and in the region of the apex of the heart. The hemorrhage was entirely internal, and from the appearance of the wounded man it did not seem probable that he would live until morning.

While the officers were on their way to the station-house with the prisoner, Kildee attempted to rescue him, but was himself taken into custody and locked up by Sergeant Esterbrook. Upon the person of McAndrew was found a long-bladed jack-knife, but whether it is the one with which he committed the deed is unknown.

FIVE PERSONS FOUND DROWNED IN NEW YORK IN ONE DAY.—In New York, this day, Coroners Jackman and Schirmer held inquests on the bodies of five persons, who were found drowned in various parts of the North and East Rivers.

An unknown colored man, about thirty years of age, was found in the water at the foot of Murray Street, North River. He was well dressed, and was about five feet nine inches in height. The body had evidently been in the water two or three months.

An unknown man was found floating in the river opposite Pier No. 26, East River. He was about forty years of age, five feet nine inches in height, and was well dressed. He had probably been a tailor, as a thimble and some thread were found in the pocket of his clothes.

The body of Mary Ann McCutcheon, a native of Ireland, fifty-five years of age, was found at the foot of Eighteenth Street, East River. She was a widow woman who went out to day's work, and had been missing since November 25.

An unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Spring Street, North River. He was about thirty years of age, well dressed, five feet nine inches in height, and had in his pocket a pair of sea-shell buttons and a large gold breast-pin.

An unknown man, about thirty-six years of age, was found in the river at Pier No. 50, East River. Deceased had dark whiskers all around his face, was five feet eight inches in height, and was well dressed. The jury in each case returned a verdict of "Death from supposed drowning."

SUICIDES.—In New York, this day, an inquest was held on the body of Rudolph B. Fahn, formerly a clerk at the drug-store No. 140 Houston Street, who died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of a dose of morphine which he had taken. A policeman found him suffering in the street, and conveyed him to the hospital, where he died shortly after. Sickness and poverty were the reasons assigned for the act. A verdict of "Suicide" was rendered.

In Hoboken, N.J., this day, Justice Whitley held an inquest on the body of a man, a German, found dead at the Hudson and Delaware new docks, lying at the base of Weehawken. From the testimony and the appearance of the body there remained no doubt as to the act of suicide. On his person were found a silver watch, two brass and three iron keys, some gunpowder and bullets, and a blue pocket-handkerchief, with white spots. Three cents and two tickets to a German garden in New York were in his pockets. His dress was brown, his age about thirty, his beard large—no moustache.

ELOPEMENT OF A WHITE GIRL WITH A NEGRO, IN MICHIGAN.—The "Detroit Free Press" of this date says:—

A case of practical amalgamation has just come to light in our neighboring county of Washtenaw, which is, as usual, replete with the disgusting features which characterize these affairs. A young girl, seventeen years of age, a daughter of Mr. Hiram L. Stout, of the town of Sharon, eloped a day or two since with a negro boy who was in the service of her father, and, it is thought, has gone with him to Canada. The sable seducer's name is Bill Strong, and he is about twenty-three years old. The girl is an intelligent, well-educated female; and no reason can be assigned for her conduct except that her father is an abolitionist. The parents are nearly distracted over the occurrence, and are making every effort to recover their daughter. She has always been looked upon with esteem and respect, and the whole community were taken by surprise when the facts were revealed. No suspicion was excited by the conduct of the couple, their love-scenes having been transacted strictly in private. They went at first to the village of Napoleon, where they tried to get married, but could find nobody to perform the ceremony. From there they departed for unknown localities, and are supposed, reasonably enough, to have made a straight wake for the Canadian territories.

A RHODE ISLAND ELOPEMENT.—The "Boston Traveller" of this date says:—

Mrs. John Cameron, of Providence, R.I., eloped in company with James Stewart. The parties came to this city, and, not being

able to procure a license, were married, at South Boston, by Rev. John Duncan, without one. They remained in this city that night, and the next morning went back to Providence, where the late Mrs. Cameron and her husband had been keeping boarders, one of whom was Stewart, who is only nineteen years of age. Circumstances soon occurred that made Mr. Cameron suspicious; and, upon questioning his wife, she told him of her second marriage. Yesterday Stewart was brought to Boston, that he may be complained against for adultery; but he refused to tell at what hotel they passed the night after marriage, and thus far no evidence has been produced upon which a warrant can be properly granted. Mrs. Cameron's brothers are exceedingly angry, and have threatened to kill Stewart if they can get an opportunity.

ELOPEMENT FROM POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—A telegraphic despatch was received, this day, at Troy, N.Y., (according to the "Troy Times,") requesting the police to arrest a man named Needham, a description of whom was given. The despatch was from a man named Charles Hanckell, a resident of Poughkeepsie, who said that Needham had run away with his (Hanckell's) wife. The despatch was not received till after the boat and cars had arrived, and it was therefore impossible to get track of the runaways.

CHARGE OF BIGAMY.—In New York, this day, Thomas Lee, alias Thomas Edward Smith, was brought before Justice Connolly, on a charge of bigamy, preferred against him by Catharine Brennan, of No. 61 Washington Street. The complainant alleges that the prisoner married her while his wife, Mary Anne Lee, was alive and undivorced. The prisoner had been living with his first wife about six years, when he was seized with a notion to marry a second time, and, abandoning his wife, took up the complainant. The magistrate committed the accused for examination, and ordered the complainant to be locked up in White Street, for fear of any accident whereby she might be induced to absent herself as a witness.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION met at Concord, N.H., this day, and elected delegates to the Chicago Convention.

LAUNCH OF THE LARGEST CANAL-BOAT IN THE UNITED STATES.—At Rochester, N.Y., this day, the canal-boat City of New York was launched from the yard of John Thompson & Co., on the Feeder,—the largest boat that ever floated in the Erie Canal. Her dimensions are ninety-three feet keel, seven-

teen feet six inches beam, eleven feet two inches between the keelson and deck, twelve feet three inches from top of deck to bottom of keel. Capacity, eighteen hundred and fifty barrels under deck, and may be laden to draw fully seven feet of water.

SEIZURE OF A VESSEL FITTED OUT FOR A SLAVER.—In New York, this day, the American bark Charlotte E. Tay was seized, on suspicion of being fitted out for engaging in the slave-trade. The "New York Tribune," speaking of the matter, says:—

Information was received at the District-Attorney's office, on Tuesday, that the bark Charlotte E. Tay, an American vessel, lying at the foot of Tenth Street, North River, was being fitted out at this port as a slaver. The vessel had already cleared at the custom-house for the port of Punta Da Lenha, about thirty miles up the Congo River, Africa, and she was to have sailed on Tuesday evening. Upon the application of the United States District Attorney, a motion was issued by the District Court, and the vessel was seized on the same evening. At the time of taking possession, the crew were all on board, waiting for the arrival of Captain Trainer, the master of the vessel, who is a resident of this city. The first and second mates are also residents of this city.

The Charlotte E. Tay is a beautiful bark of two hundred tons, and was built at Wilmington, Del., in 1852. She was found to be newly painted and coppered, and was provided with a larger quantity of sail than is usual for vessels of her tonnage. The masts and spars were so rigged as to be well calculated to insure speed in the vessel. On board were fifteen thousand gallons of water, a large number of water-casks, and a large quantity of rice; but there was no article on the manifest which was adapted for sale or trade. On mustering the crew, it was found that they did not correspond with the vessel's crew-list. The equipments of the vessel throughout gave rise to the suspicion that she was fitting out for the slave-trade.

By the custom-house register, it appears that Mr. John W. Berry, of this city, is the owner of the vessel. Messrs. Beebe, Dean, and Donohue appear in opposition to the libel in his behalf.

A CONSPIRACY REVEALED.—TWO VILLAINS PLOT TO PRECIPITATE A RAILROAD-TRAIN INTO THE RIVER.—The "Detroit Free Press" of this date says:—

A conspiracy of a startling nature was revealed a few days since, involving the commission of a frightful crime, which, but for the circumstances which interfered with its accomplishment, might have entailed a wholesale destruction of human life. The

plot, revealed by one of the projectors, was, in substance, a deliberately-formed plan to destroy the railroad-bridge at Mt. Clemens, on the Grand Trunk Railroad, and allow the regular passenger-train to precipitate itself into the river. The object of this fiendish proceeding was plunder alone, the perpetrators intending to conceal themselves in the vicinity and watch for the catastrophe, and then pounce upon the victims on the pretence of assisting them from the wreck.

The projectors and partial executors of this plot were two men named Charles Smith and Reed Bowman. They went so far as to commence work on the bridge, removing, by the use of a wrench, a number of nuts from the long bolts which support the trestle-work. Smith was sentenced last week to the State Prison for life, for the crime of burglary and attempted murder, and Bowman went to the same institution for three years. After sentence, Smith revealed the plot; and, on examination, the fruits of their nefarious labor were found to be exactly as described. But for their detection and conviction for other crimes, we should have had another Des Jardines disaster, with its bloody record, to add to the list of railroad-tragedies.

ATTACK BY A MOB ON A NEWSPAPER OFFICE.—In the night of this day, the office of the "Morning Herald" newspaper, of Scranton, Pa., was attacked by a dozen persons from the neighboring town of Dunmore. The editor, J. B. Adams, and his employees, were severely handled. The difficulty grew out of an expose of a gambling-house in Dunmore. The mob wanted to know who was its author.

LETTER FROM CAPTAIN TURNER, OF THE SARATOGA.—Capt. Turner, of the Saratoga, this day addressed the following note to the "New Orleans Picayune":—

UNITED STATES SHIP SARATOGA, }
OFF VERA CRUZ, April 25, 1860. }

To the Editor of the New Orleans Picayune.

SIR:—It may excite surprise that I should notice any publications of the individuals, Marin and Arias, commanding the steamers which I captured at Anton Lizardo.

The contradictions contained in their protests, depositions before the courts of New Orleans, and official letters published in the papers of Havana, show them entirely unworthy of notice or credence.

No such conversations ever took place in my cabin between myself and those persons as related by them in the "Diario de la Habana," nor was there the slightest approach to insolence on the part of either of them.

Had there been, I should simply have rung the bell for my orderly and directed him to remove them from my cabin.

Their deportment was respectful in the extreme. It was humble, obsequious, and servile, as was natural, having been detected and arrested by their own folly and rashness in such an enterprise.

It is true that I offered them refreshments, a civility prompted by my sympathy for their unhappy condition, which it seems they did not deserve, as they could not appreciate it.

The disorderly conduct of the marines and sailors who boarded the Gen. Miramon, the theft of his watch, &c., complained of by the admiral, are alike destitute of truth, and the product of the fertile brain of that distinguished personage.

A sentry was placed over his cabin-door, and all intercourse forbidden with its inmates; and the officers commanding that detachment knew too well their duty to have permitted any thing of the sort; nor did the admiral ever complain before leaving here of any of these outrages or hardships, fabricated for the purpose of producing an effect upon public opinion.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. TURNER, Commander.

EXPLOSION OF THE JOHN C. CALHOUN.—THE BOAT AFTERWARD DESTROYED BY FIRE.—This day the U.S. Mail-Steamer John C. Calhoun exploded her boilers at Ridleyville, on the Chattahoochee River, about five o'clock in the morning, and the ill-fated boat was afterward entirely destroyed by fire. Captain Leander Crawford was badly scalded, and is not expected to live. The clerk, Mr. H. Atkins, is also seriously injured internally. The principal engineers, Mr. Church and Harry Broughton, are also injured, but not seriously. Mr. Bryan, another engineer, it is found, is seriously injured. There were only two passengers on board the Calhoun at the time, and both are injured. The pilots and steward are uninjured, but six negro deck-hands are missing. The mails of the Calhoun were entirely destroyed. A steamer was immediately sent on from Appalachiecola, with a physician and nurses, to the relief of the sufferers, as soon as the news reached that city.

WHITE MAN BURNED TO DEATH.—HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—A correspondent of the "New York Tribune," in a letter of this date, from Buchanan, Texas, gives the following horrible account of the burning of a white man to death. It seems too horrible to be true, and has some appearance of a hoax. But, though extensively published, we have as yet seen no contradiction.

BUCHANAN, TEXAS, April 25, 1860.

Allow me a place in your columns for the following recital of a tale of horror,—but

one of many of which this section of our country is the theatre, but which, for obvious reasons, are kept out of the public prints, and especially out of those honest and patriotic sheets which would hold them up in their true colors to the detestation of an enlightened people. A young man, whose name and residence I shall suppress for fear of harrowing the feelings of a fond mother and sisters to whom ignorance is bliss, came into this country as a "colporteur;" he had a valuable stock of books, maps, &c., consisting mainly of Bibles and religious works, the standards of the Christian world, histories, (Prescott's, and others,) school-books, and atlases, and, unfortunately for him, a few copies of the "Impending Crisis," and some tracts favoring the cause of freedom.

These were accidentally seen by some intense pro-slaveryite, who raised the hue and cry against the "d—d Yankee Abolition book-peddler." A mob soon had him in their clutches, and he was at once unmercifully flogged, and robbed of his wagon and its contents. Here, perhaps, the affair would have ended, but that just at this juncture a negro man was brought upon the ground, purporting to have been caught running away from his master with a forged free pass in his pocket; he, the negro, was straightway lashed to a tree, and after a most barbarous beating he was told to say who had given him the pass. The half-dead and terrified negro, glad of a chance to save himself, and well knowing who his captors wished him to accuse, pointed out the colporteur, adding also, in answer to artful questions, that he had received a knife from the pedlar, with the advice to take it and cut his way to freedom, and to burn his master's house over his head in revenge for the barbarous treatment he had received. Now, of all this there was no proof but the word of the negro, who would have told any thing to procure his own release; and yet it was enough for the infuriated mob, now numbering about one hundred and fifty owners of slaves, their overseers and their sons.

After a short consultation, the poor man was delivered into the hands of six of the most furious of the crowd.

These rolled the wagon under a tree, covered it over with dry fagots, and over the whole of it poured a barrel of tar. Having first stripped their victim and immersed him in the same, they passed a rope around his neck and over a limb. Then, raising him so that his toes barely touched the top of the combustible pile, the negro was made to apply the flaming torch; and thus the fearful tragedy closed in the flames of the hellishly-concocted funeral-pile, and the shrieks of the agonized victim.

In justice to outraged humanity, I must

say that this was witnessed by those who would have had it otherwise, but too few to avail aught against the infuriated mass.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met this day at Covington. In an address before it, Cassius M. Clay thus describes the alleged outrages on West and his daughter (Bereans) by the Kentucky Vigilance Committee:—

He said that West had never certified to the Madison County Committee, as published, that the alleged outrage was not committed. On the contrary, he had the certificate of West, which he would show to any person desiring, in a proper spirit, to see it, attested by three competent witnesses; and, besides, he could adduce the testimony of two other witnesses, who, to satisfy themselves of the truth of the allegation, had called upon West when he lay at the point of death, and received the statement from his own lips,—West weeping like a child when he recounted the affront to his daughter. "That certificate," said Mr. Clay, "is now in my pocket. It sets forth that while West lay upon his deathbed, his daughter watched by his bedside with filial devotion. She saw horsemen leaping the fence into the yard surrounding the house, and sprang to the front door and closed it. She then closed the back door, when it was knocked down, and West's daughter with it, by one of the ruffians, who walked over the door with her under it, injuring her person. One of them, with a pistol at the dying man's breast, demanded all the information he had about the Bereans, and the daughter was forced against the cupboard with a pistol, the same demand being made of her."

The convention nominated delegates for Chicago.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION again met this day. The question of contested seats was settled,—the "Softs" being admitted from New York, and the Douglas men from Illinois.

THURSDAY, APRIL 26.

THE CONNECTICUT REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met at Concord this day, and elected delegates to Chicago.

THE MARYLAND REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met in Baltimore this day. There were about thirty delegates present, besides a large crowd of spectators, including a considerable portion of the roughs. A committee was appointed to prepare business. Before the president had time to announce them to the audience, a crowd of ruffians, led on by a man named Erasmus Levy, made

a rush and upset the president's table, knocking several Republicans down, and tearing up their papers and documents. The police who were in attendance attempted to make some arrests. The convention then adjourned until two o'clock. As the members left the hall, they were greeted on the outside by a large crowd, who followed, hooting. Mr. Gunnison was pursued by an immense mob, crying, "Lynch him!" "Hang him!" "There goes a man who stole a nigger!" "There goes the spirit of John Brown!" &c. Mr. Gunnison took refuge in the Marine Bank, and the police escorted him to a place of safety. The crowd then slowly dispersed.

At two o'clock, the hour of meeting, the crowd again assembled in front of the hall. The Police Commissioners, with a large force of police, were on hand to preserve order; but the convention did not assemble, the owner of the house having refused to permit it to be longer used for the purpose. The Republicans had held a private conference, and decided to hold a convention in the office of James Carey Coale, agent of the New York Underwriters, in the Exchange Building, where they chose delegates for Chicago, whom they instructed to vote as a unit, appointed an Executive Committee for the State, the said committee to form an electoral ticket to be supported by the Republican voters of the State, and passed a resolution pledging the Republican party to support the nominee of the Chicago Convention, be he who he may.

"The Baltimore Sun" gives the following account of the affair:—

Before the president had time to announce the committee, there was a sudden movement, when the table of the secretary went up, and the secretary went down toward the floor. In an instant, Captain Brashears, who was in the hall, took hold of Erasmus Levy, and they struggled together for nearly a minute, when the latter released himself from the grasp of the officer, the crowd which had occupied the rear of the room rushing forward to the assistance of Levy. Officer Eldridge interposed to assist Captain Brashears, when he was seized from behind and an uncomfortable pressure put on his throat. At that time the crowd was very much enraged, and one of them approached William P. Ewing, who was standing on one of the benches, and pushed him over.

A voice in the crowd put a vote of adjournment, which prevailed; but there was no movement toward the door. The president requested the members to be seated, that the business for which they had assembled might be proceeded with; but there was no disposition on the part of the crowd to retire. Calls were then made for the president to leave the room, which were interrupted by a motion to adjourn until three

o'clock. That was thought by some of the delegates too late an hour, and, on motion of William P. Ewing, two o'clock was fixed upon as the time for the reassembling of the body in the same place, and a motion was made for the appointment of a committee to wait on the authorities and ask protection, but the committee was not named.

A large crowd had gathered in the street in front of the building, and at half-past eleven o'clock the members of the convention began to leave the hall. William Gunnison, one of the delegates, left in company with Marshal Herring, and as soon as he made his appearance at the street-door, there were yells and groans, and some one hailed him as "Old Ossawatomic;" while others cried, "Tar and feather him!" "Lynch him!" Mr. Gunnison left the marshal a few steps from the door, and proceeded alone down Gay Street at a rapid walk, followed at a considerable distance by a large crowd.

When about half-way between Baltimore and Second Streets, the crowd began to press more closely toward him, and Mr. Gunnison struck into a side street, when the whole crowd of at least a thousand persons followed after him as rapidly as they could. He took refuge in the Marine Bank, when Marshal Herring, with a posse of officers, soon arrived and protected him from the crowd. As soon as he made his appearance at the door of the bank there were groans and hisses; but the officers formed a hollow square, and escorted him through Second, South, Baltimore, and Calvert Streets, followed by the throng, who hooted all the way, until he sought shelter in the neighborhood, when they left him and dispersed.

FIRE IN NEW YORK.—ARREST OF THE SUPPOSED INCENDIARY.—A fire occurred in New York this day, in the afternoon, about one o'clock, in a tenement-house, No. 187 Avenue C, in the apartments occupied by Sebastian Augustine, on the second floor. The alarm of fire created a terrible excitement among the tenants. Pails of water were applied, which partly subdued the flames until the arrival of the firemen, who quickly put out the fire before it spread beyond the room in which it originated. Suspicion was at once expressed by the tenants that the fire was purposely made by Augustine or his wife. The latter was the last person who had been seen to leave the room. The fire was, upon examination, found to have begun under the bed. A lot of shavings and pieces of pine wood was found partly burned. Fire-Marshal Baker was immediately sent for, and an investigation gone into. Search was made for the suspected parties, and Officer Carland took into custody Augustine on suspicion of the arson. It appears that the accused is two months

behind in his rent, and is also in debt for groceries,—in addition to which he is insured for \$250 on his household effects, in an insurance company in Wall Street, the name of which the accused could not recollect. It is said the appearance of the burning does not look as if the fire had been an accidental affair. The accused is a tailor, and alleges that he has lost several new coats from his apartments.

THE ATTEMPTED SALE OF FREE NEGROES.

—In the United States District Court of Norfolk, this day, in the case of Capt. Braley, and the mate of the British schooner Alice Rogers, for attempting to sell free negroes, the jury were unable to agree. The vessel has been forfeited and the cargo released to the owners.

DESTRUCTION OF THE STEAMER A. T. LACEY BY FIRE.—SIXTEEN LIVES LOST.—

The night of this day, about ten o'clock, the steamer A. T. Lacey, Capt. George Taylor, was destroyed by fire, at the foot of Island Sixteen, in the Mississippi, below St. Louis, together with her cargo, and the lives of sixteen human beings. Mr. A. G. Cunningham, the clerk, gives the following account to the "Memphis Appeal:"—

Just before the hour of ten o'clock, when the A. T. Lacey was opposite Island Sixteen, a quantity of hay near the larboard derrick was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was given at once, and the boat was headed for the shore. Almost instantaneously the flames shot forth in every direction; and in the space of two minutes after the fire had communicated with the forward portion of the boiler-deck, the entire cabin was enveloped in a sheet of flames.

Many of the passengers, about seventy-five in number, pretty equally divided between the cabin and deck, had retired for the night; and the appalling scene which ensued may be imagined, but could not be described. The affrighted passengers from the cabin gathered on the starboard guard behind the wheel-house, and by lowering themselves into the water, with the aid of life-preservers, drift-logs, and the standing trees in the vicinity, the greater number gained the shore. Mr. Cunningham estimated the number of the lost at twelve or fifteen; but as the cabin-register, together with all the other books and papers of the boat, were lost, there is no means of arriving precisely at the extent of the fatality. The loss of life was, in the main, confined to the deck-passengers and subordinate employees of the boat. Those known to be lost are a child about six years of age, daughter of Capt. A. T. Lacey, three or four deck-hands, three negro children and two cabin-servants, together with two or three deck-passengers, and a child belonging to a deck-passenger,

which was rescued but died afterward of its injuries.

Mr. Cunningham rescued a lady whose name is Hutchison, the wife of a lawyer of Little Rock, and brought her to this city on board the Magnolia. Mrs. H. is at the Gayoso House, and, although she received no serious wounds, she was in delicate health at the time, and was considered in a critical condition on the following evening.

The heroic conduct of a lady, whose name we did not learn, deserves mention. She coolly jumped overboard, swam clear of the wheel, and made her way safely to shore. She also arrived in this city yesterday. Capt. Alfred T. Lacey was making a trip to New Orleans at the time with his family, consisting of his wife, four children, and a servant. Directing Mrs. Lacey to throw herself overboard, he followed her and bore her safely in his arms to the shore. In like manner he separately rescued three others of his children, and the servant. In the mean time the freight-clerk caught up the youngest child of the family, an interesting girl of six years, and jumped overboard; but his hold relaxed ere he reached the shore, and the child went down to rise no more.

During the conflagration the steamer Magnolia, Capt. Thomasson, came down, and approached as near the burning wreck as safety would justify, Capt. T. and his officers rendering every service that humanity and kindness could suggest. Through their agency many lives were saved and the sufferings of the injured were greatly alleviated. All the survivors were transferred to the Magnolia, by the officers of which they were hospitably received and entertained, receiving every attention and favor that could be desired. These attentions were the more highly appreciated inasmuch as the passengers and crew lost every thing, including not only their money, but, in many instances, their clothing.

The following are the names of persons known to be lost:—

Mr. A. T. Lacey's little daughter, four or five years old.

One German woman, name unknown, on deck.

One Irish woman, name unknown, on deck.

Mrs. Eliza Head, assistant chambermaid for the trip.

One Irish woman, who was sick when she came on board the boat, burned in her berth on deck.

One black girl, about five years old.

One black boy, about eight years old.

Two Irish children, from eight to ten years old.

Two German children, from ten to twelve years old.

Deck-sweeper, name unknown.

Two firemen, names unknown.

Charley Barnett, black porter, better known as King.

John Beckley, mulatto, berthmaker.

Anthony Tremble, mulatto, pantryman.

One white cabin-boy, name unknown.

One infant, belonging to an Irish woman, one of the deck-passengers.

The boat was valued at \$60,000: insured for \$40,000. The cargo at \$12,000, and fully insured.

SCHOONER SUNK.—The night of this day, the schooner *Eliza Matthews*, Bradley, from Philadelphia for Richmond, ran afoul of a wreck off Sassafras River and sunk immediately.

CAPTURE OF THE SLAYER WILDFIRE, WITH FIVE HUNDRED AND TWENTY SLAVES ON BOARD, BY THE U. S. STEAMER MOHAWK.—The correspondent of the New York "*Herald*," giving an account of this affair, which happened this day, says:—

The *Mohawk* sailed from Key West on the 9th of April on a cruise off the eastern end of the island of Cuba. She steamed and sailed about the barren keys of the Bahamas, occasionally landing and procuring supplies of fish and turtle. She also visited the Lobos Keys, and had two or three exciting chases after suspicious craft. On the 23d she put into the harbor of Nuevitas, and remained there until the 25th, when she took the American brig *Pedro Sanchez Dolz* in tow, the weather being calm, and carried her outside of the reefs. She remained in company with the brig until the next morning, when, discovering a sail in the offing heading for the land, she cast off the brig and made chase.

There being no wind, the sail, which proved to be a bark, was speedily approached. She was evidently an American-built vessel, but, having no name upon her stern, she was requested to show her colors, in response to which the American flag was hoisted. As the *Mohawk* ranged alongside, men were observed at work in the rigging, others about the decks,—a few in number,—while the captain and his officers coolly leaned upon the rail observing the steamer's movements. She did not look the slaver; but from force of habit, with a spice of curiosity, Captain Craven ordered Lieut. Carpenter to board her. As the boat approached the vessel it was observed that no rope was thrown out, and it was evident that the visit was not agreeable.

The lieutenant, unassisted, boarded the vessel, and was no sooner on her bulwarks than he waved his sword, and the men in the boat raised a shout,—a signal that she was a slaver and a prize. The moment that the slaves, who had just been driven below, caught sight of the officer's uniform, (the hatches were covered with gratings only,)

they sang and clapped their hands with joy. They instinctively knew that their deliverers were at hand.

The vessel was at once taken possession of by Capt. Craven, a prize-crew put on board, the officers and crew transferred to the *Mohawk*, and the bark taken in tow. The *Mohawk* then headed for the Florida Keys.

The bark proved to be the *Wildfire*, a handsome clipper of three hundred and thirty-seven tons, built in Philadelphia in 1855. She sailed from New York on the 16th of December, 1859, with an American crew, for the West Indies. She made a good run to St. Thomas, where she remained eight days, and then sailed for the Congo River. She took on board six hundred and three slaves the night of March 21. She got safely off the coast, and had not seen a sail up to the day of her capture. When they left the coast, the American captain and crew were superseded by a Spanish captain and crew, the former then acting as passengers. This cargo consists of children and young men and women, the majority being from twelve to sixteen years of age. They are in a remarkably sound and healthy condition.

DEATH OF LAWRENCE JOHNSON.—This day, Lawrence Johnson, Esq., the well-known type-founder and stereotyper, died of paralysis, at his residence, at Eighth and Pine Streets, Philadelphia. Mr. Johnson was taken ill on Tuesday afternoon, while attending a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Green and Coates Streets Railway Company, and was taken home and died.

Mr. Johnson was about sixty years of age at the time of his death. He was an Englishman by birth, and he emigrated to this country when quite a young man. In partnership with Mr. Smith, the father of his late partner, he purchased the stereotype foundry of Binney & Ronaldson, on the extinguishment of that firm; and the house of L. Johnson & Co. has been for many years the leading establishment in the country for the supply not only of type, stereotype plates, electrotypes, &c., but of every other article of printers' findings.

Johnson & Co. had a branch establishment at Cincinnati, and their business was as wide-spread as the Union. Mr. Johnson was also active in private enterprise. He owned Sansom Street Hall, and much other valuable property, and he was also largely interested in the city-railway enterprises. He was very wealthy at the time of his death, and his success in life is attributable to his industry and strict integrity. The deceased suffered a severe blow in the recent death of his eldest daughter, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Wylie.

In his will he made the following bequests,

provided that his real and personal estate shall exceed \$324,000, one year after his death:—To the Printers' Benevolent Association, \$1000; American Sunday-School Union, \$3000; Union Benevolent Association, \$1000; Temporary Home for Friendless Children, \$2000; Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind, \$1000; Deaf and Dumb Asylum, \$1000.

ATTEMPTED RAPE BY A PUBLIC OFFICER.—In New York, this day, two men, one named Louis Bethon, a constable in the Nineteenth Ward, the other the keeper of a house of bad repute on the corner of Broadway and Bartlett Street, who is known as Nig Brown, were arrested on the complaint of Mrs. Mary Ann Blake, residing at No. 132 Hamilton Avenue, who charges them with having induced her to enter the house of Brown, and, while there, attempting to outrage her person.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—A little girl named Armstrong, aged about nine years, living near Milwaukee, was burned to death in the afternoon of this day. She was playing with other children near a burning brush-heap, when her clothes took fire, and, before assistance could be rendered, she was burned to a crisp.

RAILROAD COMPANY SUED FOR INJURIES TO A CHILD.—In New York, this day, Michael Gillen, Jr., by his guardian, sued the New York & Harlem Railroad Company for damages for injury done to plaintiff, a child, by being run over by the defendants' cars in Centre Street, on the 10th of December, 1857, in consequence of which amputation of the leg was necessary. It appears that the child resided with its parents in Worth Street, and was crossing the railroad-track in Centre Street with an elder brother, when one of the defendants' horse-cars ran over the child and inflicted the injury complained of. Damages were held at \$10,000. The defendants set up a denial of their liability in consequence of the negligence of the parents in allowing a child, then only two years of age, to wander about the streets. The plaintiff was nonsuited.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION again met this day. No particular business was done. There were several angry debates and threats of secession from the cotton States.

FRIDAY, APRIL 27.

FUGITIVE-SLAVE CASE IN TROY, N.Y.—This day, in Troy, N.Y., United States Deputy-Marshal Holmes arrested a colored man, named Charles Nalle, as a fugitive from Virginia, the property of B. W. Hains-

borough, of Culpepper county. The fugitive was taken before Commissioner Beach, and witnesses identified him as the fugitive described in the papers. The commissioner therefore remanded him. Soon after, Judge Gould issued a writ of habeas corpus for the fugitive, and the same was served by a deputy-sheriff. By this time an excited crowd of some one thousand persons had gathered about the commissioner's office, threatening a rescue. When the fugitive was brought down to be taken before Judge Gould, the crowd surrounded the officers and endeavored to take him from them. A successful resistance was made for some time, but the rescuers finally gained the advantage, when the negro was carried to the river, where a ferryman was in waiting. He was rowed across the river and landed in safety. After getting over, the Troy "Arena" says, manacled as he had been from the first, he proceeded to make his way up to the main street. At this juncture, Mr. Wm. L. Oswald called the attention of Officer Becker to the fleeing prisoner and recommended his arrest. This Mr. Becker had little difficulty in accomplishing. Assisted by another officer, he took the fugitive up to the office of Esquire Stewart, in the second story of the building, near the ferryway, where he was placed to await the arrival of his captors from this side. In addition to the officers, Postmaster Grattan, Mr. A. J. Morrison, and several others, were in the room, and determined to prevent a rescue.

Meanwhile a large number of the rescuers from this side, apprehending what had occurred, crowded upon the steam ferry-boat to the number of two hundred or more, as soon as it touched the dock, and were transported to the new theatre of war. On finding that the fugitive was in the office of Mr. Stewart, the building was at once placed in a state of siege. Led by several persons from this side of the river, and others, the colored men made two vigorous assaults upon the stairway, which were repelled,—Mr. Becker standing at the head of the stairs and firing at the crowd, without effect, the only damage being a bullet-hole in the hat of a barber in the employ of Mr. Peter Baltimore. Mr. Morrison says that over twenty shots were fired during this mêlée, the officers reloading their revolvers. That no one was killed is a fact attributable only to an astounding lack of accuracy in aim. After two repulses, the attacking party rallied, armed with brickbats, clubs, and the like, and carrying a small dry-goods box as a shield, which was dropped near the foot of the stairs.

Mr. Kissellburgh preceded the crowd and effected an ingress to the office, although fired at twice. A powerful colored man named Martin followed him, and was pushing

through the doorway, when Mr. A. J. Morrison, who defended it, struck him upon the forehead violently with the back of a hatchet. The blow stunned him, and he fell in the doorway in such manner as to prevent its closure, and to enable those just behind to rush over and seize the fugitive, who stood near the door. Mr. Morrison was unable to withhold him from their grasp. They hurried him down-stairs, one or two bullets following them. Amid the exclamations of the crowd, Nalle was hurried off down the street. Near the post-office an unwilling farmer was stopped and obliged to take him on board. But his wagon soon broke down. Again the party hurried off toward the Shaker road, on foot, until near the rear of the arsenal wall, when they were overtaken by a fleet horse provided for the purpose by a colored man named Hank York. With this and a good supply of fire-arms Nalle was hurried off "toward the north star and freedom." Hank York and Andrew Parker, another resolute colored man, accompanying him.

SUICIDE OF A DRUGGIST IN SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—This day, Mr. P. M. Anderson, formerly a druggist in New York in good standing, committed suicide in San Francisco, California.

SUICIDE IN STOCKTON, CAL.—This day, a man aged fifty years, named John Foster, committed suicide, at Stockton, by taking opium. He was a native of Foster, R.I., which town was named after his father.

THE MAINE UNION STATE CONVENTION this day assembled at Waterville and nominated delegates for Baltimore.

THE KENTUCKY REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION this day assembled at Covington and nominated delegates for Chicago.

LAKE-NAVIGATION.—On the morning of this day arrived at Oswego, N.Y., the first fleet of sail-vessels from Lake Michigan. The total receipts of grain for the day were 200,000 bushels, mostly corn.

CANAL-NAVIGATION IN NEW YORK.—The Rochester "Union" of this day says, "The water in the Erie Canal does not rise fast, owing to the heavy draught eastward to fill the lower levels. It is yet eighteen inches below full banks, and loaded boats cannot float. Light boats are running west and south."

CONVICTED OF FELONIOUS SHOOTING.—This day, in Richmond, Va., John H. Melton, a negro-trader, was convicted of feloniously shooting Oliver P. Sims, and sentenced to the penitentiary for three years.

FEMALE INSTITUTE BURNED.—The night of this day, the Female Institute at Columbus, Miss., was burned to the ground. Loss, about \$10,000, which is insured for \$3500. The fire originated from a fire-balloon which fell upon the roof.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION this day continued its session. The Committee on Platforms, being unable to agree, presented several, from which the convention were expected to make a selection. The following is the majority-report presented by Mr. Avery, of North Carolina:—

Resolved, That the platform adopted at Cincinnati be affirmed with the following resolution:—

That the National Democracy of the United States hold these cardinal principles on the subject of slavery in the Territories. First, That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories. Second, That the Territorial Legislature has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories nor to prohibit the introduction of slaves therein, nor any power to destroy or impair the right of property in slaves by any legislation whatever.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Federal Government to protect the rights of persons and property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its jurisdiction extends.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government of the United States to afford protection to naturalized citizens from foreign countries.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the Government to acquire Cuba at the earliest practicable moment.

The principal minority-report, which was presented by Henry B. Payne, of Ohio, and signed by the members of the committee from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, New York, and Pennsylvania, (all the free States except California, Oregon, and Massachusetts,) reaffirmed the Cincinnati platform, declared that all rights of property are judicial in their character, and that the Democracy pledge themselves to defer to the decision of the Supreme Court on the subject; ample protection to citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad; aid to "a Pacific Railroad;" the acquisition of Cuba; and that all State resistance to the fugitive-slave law is revolutionary and subversive of the Constitution.

Gen. Benj. F. Butler, of Massachusetts,

presented another minority-report, reaffirming the Cincinnati platform and declaring Democratic principles unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject-matter, and only recommending in addition to the Cincinnati platform a resolution for the protection of all citizens, whether native or naturalized.

Mr. Payne stated that his report, although a minority one, represented one hundred and seventy-two electoral votes, while the minority-report represented only one hundred and twenty-seven electoral votes.

Mr. James A. Bayard (U. S. Senator of Delaware) presented another series of resolutions, as follows:—

The first affirmed the Cincinnati platform.

The second declared that the Territorial Governments are provisional and temporary, and that during their existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle in the Territories without their rights of either person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

The third, that it is the duty of the Government to protect the rights of persons or property on the high seas, in the Territories, or wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

The fourth, that when the settlers in a Territory have adequate population to form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences; and, being consummated by their admission into the Union, they stand upon an equal footing with the citizens of other States; and that a State, when organized, is to be admitted into the Union, slavery or no slavery.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28.

AFFRAYS AMONG THE DELEGATES AT THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION AT CHARLESTON.—This day, (according to the correspondence of the "Boston Traveller,") two members of the Ohio delegation had a fight at the Mills House, and threw plates at each other. One then drew a pistol, when the other clinched with him. Their friends separated them.

Colonel Craig, of Missouri, and Mr. Langmore, of the St. Louis "Republican," also had a rough-and-tumble fight at the Mills House, which is to be settled by a duel on their return home.

The correspondent of the "New York Herald" says:—

The bitterness of feeling between the Northern and Southern wings of the party increases every hour. Probably nine out of ten of the Southerners carry deadly weapons. They cannot be called "concealed" weapons; for they make no effort

to keep them concealed. Notices of revolvers lost are posted in public places like notices of tenements to let. A Boston gentleman was lately conversing with a Southerner in the rotunda of the Mills House, and the Southerner, not liking something that was said or done by the Northerner, drew a bowie-knife upon him and threatened to slice him upon the spot. The difficulty was subsequently reconciled. An affray occurred in one of the hotels last evening, a pistol drawn and fired, and the bullet passed between the legs of the bar-keeper.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE.—This day, a melancholy case of suicide for want of employment occurred at Buffalo. A sober, industrious young man, named Edward Hitchcome, aged twenty-three years, a ship-carpenter by trade, destroyed his life deliberately, assigning as a reason his inability to obtain employment. He had been unable to obtain any work during the winter, and told his stepmother that, as he was entirely useless, he had better die than live. Opium was the fatal drug used to effect his purpose.

SUICIDE BY POISON.—In New York, this day, Alphonse Gaskill, a native of England, aged thirty-five years, committed suicide at his residence, No. 182 Grand Street, by taking a dose of cyanide of potassium. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared in evidence that deceased was a man of rather intemperate habits. He had recently been very much depressed in spirits in consequence of an inability to procure employment, and indulged in the use of ardent spirits to a greater extent than ever. On Thursday, deceased came home quite intoxicated, and retired to his room, where he remained until this day, when one of the inmates of the house found him lying dead in bed. By his side was found a glass containing some cyanide of potassium. Upon making a *post-mortem* examination of the body, Dr. Bouton discovered evident traces of the poison in the stomach of the deceased. The jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by taking cyanide of potassium." Deceased was respectably connected, and at one time occupied the position of clerk in the Military Institute at Bermuda.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—This day, Charles Young, implicated in the death of Cordelia A. Caulkins, at Cincinnati, again attempted suicide. This is the third effort he has made at self-destruction since that melancholy event.

MEN FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of a Norwegian, named

Abraham A. Anderson, was found floating in the water near Pier No. 56, East River. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body, when it appeared that deceased was intemperate in his habits, and had been missing from his home since the 17th ult. He was a ship-carpenter by trade, and lived at the corner of Cherry and Market Streets. The jury rendered a verdict of "Supposed drowning."

Coroner Schirmer also held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, about thirty years of age, who was found drowned at Pier No. 33, North River. Deceased was about five feet three inches in height, had dark hair, side-whiskers, and was dressed in a brown coat, dark vest, blue checked shirt, and brown pantaloons. Verdict, "Supposed drowning."

FATAL ACCIDENT AT STATEN ISLAND, N.Y.

—This day, a fatal accident occurred to Mr. John Loud, at Port Richmond, Staten Island. He was director of the grain-elevator at the Atlantic Docks at Brooklyn, and removed to the island on Friday. On Saturday, while unpacking his household goods, he took from a trunk a loaded pistol, remarking to Mrs. Loud that he would hang it up somewhere out of the way. Accordingly, he was hanging it upon a nail in a closet, but by some accident the weapon was discharged, and the contents entered his breast in the region of the heart. Mr. Loud leaped or sprang into the entry, and then fell dead. One of his daughters, in the momentary excitement and alarm, rushed out, exclaiming that her father had shot himself, which at first created the impression that he had committed suicide. This, of course, was corrected as soon as the facts were known, and the coroner's jury brought in a verdict accordingly. Mr. Loud has left a family, between whom and himself there existed a more than ordinary love and attachment.

A TRAGEDY IN EARNEST.—In Wilmington, North Carolina, this day, Joseph S. Canady, a young mechanic, who had just purchased a dirk, while jesting with a companion, playfully struck his own breast with the knife, crying, "Lay on, Macduff!" His friend told him that he had stabbed himself. He stated that he had not, but, upon looking at his breast, perceived the blood, when he uttered, "Good Lord!" and, falling backward in the doorway, died almost immediately. It is supposed that when he struck himself with the dagger he intended to do so with the handle, as he had often done before, repeating dramatic quotations and "suing the action to the word."

CHILD SUFFOCATED BY FALLING IN A SINK.
—In New York, the evening of this day,

Manilla Mooney, a child about two years old, accidentally fell into a sink in the rear of the dwelling-house No. 170 Franklin Street, and was suffocated before assistance could be rendered her. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

THREE SUDDEN DEATHS IN ONE HOUSE.—

In New York, this day, a woman, named Catharine Welsh, died suddenly at No. 27 Amity Street; on Thursday, her husband died; and, on Friday, a female relative died also,—all suddenly,—having previously enjoyed apparently good health.

COMPLETED.—The railroad between Charleston, South Carolina, and Savannah, Georgia, has been completed, and trains commenced running, this day, between the two cities.

HOUSE BURNED.—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE INMATES.—The night of this day, at nine o'clock, the house of Judge Tyson, in Aston township, Delaware county, Pa., was burned to ashes. In the afternoon of the same day, a colored man, living with the family, took Mrs. Tyson to see her brother, a few miles distant. Mr. Tyson, in the absence of his wife, took his children to bed at the usual time; he left the candle, which he supposed he had extinguished, on the centre-table, and he lay down upon the bed with his children and went to sleep. It appears that the tablecloth (undoubtedly from the candle) ignited, and the flames extended to the bed upon which he and the children were lying, fast asleep, unconscious of the destructive element that was surrounding them. At this juncture, the black man who had taken Mrs. Tyson away in the evening came home, and saw the fire through the windows of his master's bed-chamber. He rushed into the room and woke the sleepers: they just escaped in time to save their lives. Mr. Tyson had part of the hair burned off his head and face. There was not even time to get the money—amounting to \$200—from the bureau. The house and all its contents were consumed. The loss is estimated at \$2500.

GREAT FIRE IN PELL STREET, NEW YORK.

—This day, in the afternoon, a fire broke out on the fourth floor of the building 22 Pell Street, in the premises of N. Clark, cotton-batting-manufacturer. The fire spread rapidly, and in a few minutes the whole upper part of the building was enveloped in flames. The occupants made their escape into the street, but were unable to save any of their property. The fire raged furiously, and soon spread to the adjoining building, (No. 20,) and, in about

an hour afterward, both buildings were a heap of ruins. The four-story brick tenement-house on the rear of No. 24 was crushed in by the falling wall. The occupants—some eight or nine families—only succeeded in saving a part of their furniture. A horse-shoeing shop on lot No. 26, owned by John Madden, was also destroyed by the falling wall. Damage, about \$150: no insurance. The loss of the families in the tenement-house will amount to about \$300: no insurance. The following is a list of the occupants of Nos. 20 and 22, together with their losses and insurances:—

Building No. 22.—Basement, occupied by J. Stacey, edge-tool-grinder. Loss, about \$600: no insurance.

First, second, and third floors, occupied by John Sperry, oval and gilt frame manufacturer. Loss, about \$1200: insured for \$1000. Mr. Sperry was moving out of the premises, and had taken away the greater portion of his stock, or his loss would have been very heavy.

Fourth floor, occupied in front part by Edward Baggert, surgical-instrument-maker. Loss, about \$300: no insurance. The rear part was occupied by N. Clark, cotton-batting-manufacturer. Loss, about \$2000: said to be insured for \$1000.

Fifth floor, occupied by Mr. Birmingham, oval-frame-maker. Loss, about \$400: no insurance.

Building No. 20.—Basement, occupied by James Titus, veneer-cutter. Loss, \$300: no insurance.

First floor, occupied by Allen & Co., moulding-mill. Loss, about \$8000: insured for \$1000 in the Quaker City Insurance Company.

Second floor, occupied by P. P. Dennis, scroll-sawing-factory. Loss, about \$1800: insured for \$1000 in the Safeguard Insurance Company, (failed.)

Third floor, front, Brude & Esser, manufacturers of corner-stands. Loss, about \$600: no insurance. The rear was occupied by William Robertson as a turner's shop. Loss, about \$1000: no insurance.

Fourth and fifth floors, occupied by Cartwright & Lewis, cotton-batting-manufacturers. Loss, about \$6000: partly insured.

The buildings Nos. 20 and 22 are owned by William W. Winans. The loss on them will be about \$12,000, and on machinery about \$6000: said to be partly insured.

E. B. Conlin, chair-manufacturer, who occupies the building No. 18, has sustained damage to his stock to the amount of about \$1200 or \$1500, caused by a wall crushing in the rear building: insured for \$500 in the Quaker City and \$500 in the Everett Insurance Company. The building is owned by J. C. Baldwin. It is damaged about \$1000: fully insured in the Citizens' Insurance Company.

Several tenement-houses on the opposite side of the street were on fire two or three times, which caused great consternation among the tenants. At one time it was feared that several of the adjacent buildings would also be destroyed; but, owing to the efficient aid of the steam fire-engines, the progress of the fire was stopped.

A man, named James McDonald, a member of 58 Hose, was severely injured by a portion of the front wall when pulled down by the firemen. He was on the opposite side of the street at the time. His friends conveyed him to the New York Hospital.

The fire, it is said, was caused by the friction of a carding-machine.

STEAMBOAT BURNED.—This day, steamer Tennessee Belle was burned near Paducah, Ky. She was valued at \$8000.

SENTENCE OF A DEFAULTING CASHIER.—Daniel C. Kenyon, the defaulting cashier of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank, was this day sentenced to eight years' imprisonment in the State Prison, by the Court of Common Pleas, (Judge Shearman.)

MURDER IN PEEKSKILL, (N.Y.)—The night of this day, Thomas Pryor stabbed John Kennedy, at Peekskill, N.Y., so that he died. He was afterward arrested in New York by a gentleman from Peekskill, whom he stabbed whilst he was attempting to take him.

ARRESTED FOR MURDER.—In New York, this day, John Stalerly, alleged to be a fugitive from justice from Greene county, N.Y., where he is indicted for the murder of a man in that neighborhood, was arrested by Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Precinct.

AFFRAY AT CHARLESTON BETWEEN PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES.—An affray occurred this day at Charleston, between Collector Baker, of Philadelphia, and H. B. Wright, of the Pennsylvania delegation. According to the correspondence of the Philadelphia "Press," the circumstances of the assault were as follows:—

After the convention had decided to recommit the whole question of the Platform to the Committee on Resolutions, and that body held its meeting to discharge the duty thus imposed upon it, when Hon. H. B. Wright cast the vote of Pennsylvania for the minority resolutions, he was told by Senator Bayard, of Delaware, that he (Mr. Wright) was instructed to vote with the Southern members of the committee.

Mr. Wright replied that this statement could not be correct, as the Pennsylvania delegation, at a formal meeting held on that (Saturday) morning, had refused to instruct him. Another member of the committee said that such instructions had certainly

been given, for he had seen them. Mr. Wright then withdrew from the committee to ascertain the fact. On his way to the steamer Keystone State, he met Hon. John L. Dawson, Senator Bigler, and Collector Baker. Dawson handed him a paper, purporting to be instructions from the Pennsylvania delegation, which directed him to vote for the Bayard proposition. Mr. Wright refused to recognise instructions of such a character, inasmuch as there had been no meeting of the delegation.

On hearing this, Collector Baker called Mr. Wright a falsifier. The latter rejoined that he (Baker) was a liar, whereupon the collector struck Mr. Wright, accompanying the blow with a number of epithets. . . . At the same time violent attempts were made to wrench the paper of instructions from Mr. Wright's hand and to destroy it, but he retained it in his possession.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.—THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.—This day, on the prairie, about ten miles west of Amboy, Ill., a farm-house, owned by Mr. Kelley, caught fire, and was burned to the ground, consuming three of its inmates. This terrible calamity can only be accounted for by the igniting of live coals in an ash-pan, which was placed near a back kitchen. About half-past nine o'clock p.m., Mr. Kelley and his wife, who slept on the first floor, were aroused from sleep by the noise of the burning kitchen. This is about all the account of the matter he can give, save that the children, a young lady of seventeen and two boys of about nine and six, were awakened and brought down-stairs, only to be smothered in the smoke and consumed in the devouring flames, so that nothing but a few bones were left. Mrs. Kelley's account of the affair is that she went up-stairs, aroused the children and young lady, told them to follow her, and that they did so until they got into a bedroom, intending to get out at the window; that the flames cut her off from the children, and knocked her down insensible; she did not recover until she found herself sitting on the ground near the house. Mr. Kelley and his son, a young man who was quite sick, narrowly escaped, they hardly know how, considerably burned. Every article of clothing, bedding, and furniture in the house was destroyed.

SAILOR KILLED AT SEA.—This day, the brig Monticello, from Baltimore for Rio Janeiro, experienced a heavy gale, was thrown on her beam-ends, and lost all the water on board. George W. Cross, of Scotland, seaman, was killed by falling from aloft.

NEARLY GORED TO DEATH BY A BULL.—This day, as Mr. John Green, of Broome co., N.Y., was leading his bull from a pasture-

lot to the barn, the animal, from some cause, became irritated, and suddenly attacked him. The onset was so unexpected, Mr. Green being completely off his guard, that he was hurled violently to the ground. So long as Mr. Green remained quiet, however, the bull ceased to molest him; but, on making the least effort to rise, the infuriated animal would recommence the attack. Fortunately, his perilous situation was discovered by Mr. Cephas Tilliston, who was ploughing near by, and who came to the rescue in time to prevent his being gored to death.

SAD CALAMITY.—BABES BURNED TO DEATH.—The dwelling-house of Mrs. Ray, Roscoe, Goodhue county, Minnesota, was this day burned, and with it two infant children. The mother was awakened by the infants, and, discovering the house to be on fire, feeble as she was from her recent confinement, succeeded in awakening her hired girl and three little boys. The girl, in her haste to open the door, lost the key, but succeeded in opening the window, out of which she escaped and ran for assistance. The mother assisted the little boys through the window; but the flames had made such progress that it was impossible to save the infants, who had been the means of saving the family. The half-frantic mother and children were rescued with nothing on but their night-clothes. All their money, clothing, and provisions were destroyed. The husband and father left a short time previous for Pike's Peak.

MURDER FROM DISPUTING ABOUT A PRIZE-FIGHT.—In New Orleans, this day, Charles Wyman, and a young man named Cunningham, met at a grocery, corner of Annunciation and St. Thomas Streets, when an altercation occurred about the respective prowess of Heenan and Sayers, which soon resulted in the death of Cunningham from a shot from Wyman's pistol. A correspondent of the New York "Police Gazette" says:—

I also heard of a fight on the levee, day before yesterday, between two steamboatmen, when one received what is supposed to be a mortal stab. This, like the other fight, was about Heenan and Sayers.

BITE OF A MAD DOG.—DREADFUL CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—This day, a young man in Brooklyn, N.Y., was attacked with hydrophobia. The "Herald" gives the following account of the matter:—

A young man named Frederick Myers, eighteen years of age, residing with his parents at No. 190 Schermerhorn Street, and engaged as clerk in a store in Atlantic Street, near Hicks Street, was bitten by a mad dog on Saturday, the 21st of April. Myers was engaged in the store, when a little dog ran in and, jumping at him, bit him in the palm

of the hand. He turned to kick him, but the dog ran out again with as much precipitation as he came in. The injury was but slight,—a mere scratch, which healed up in a few days; and nothing further was thought of the circumstance until the following Saturday, the 28th, when the young man was seized with unmistakable symptoms of hydrophobia. His agonies since that time have been intense, and he is still undergoing all the varied horrors of that dreadful malady, without the least hope of relief. His sufferings are represented as so terrible during the paroxysms of rage with which he is seized at intervals, that his friends are compelled to keep him bound in cords to prevent him from tearing himself in pieces or injuring others about him. There appears to be no remedy and no relief except in death.

AN OLD WOMAN MURDERS HER HUSBAND AND THROWS HIM IN A WELL.—The Fort Wayne (Indiana) "Times" of this date gives the following account of the murder of an old man by his wife. It says:—

The murdered man and the murderer were husband and wife, and had maintained that relation to each other for a period of upwards of fifty years. They resided on a small farm which they owned in De Kalb county. Mrs. Knapp informed her son "Jakey" of her intention to kill the old man, and requested "Jakey" to hold the old man's hands while she would choke him to death. "Jakey" refused. So she said no more about the matter until the next morning, when she persuaded Knapp, under some pretence, to enter the milk-house, and, as he was in the act of stepping out of the building, she struck him on the back of the head with a heavy club. She then seized the axe which she had ready, and struck him on the forehead, fracturing the skull. She then dragged him to the well and threw him in, and as he went down he grasped the top of the gum, which grasp she forced him to release by striking him upon the hands with the end of a heavy board. He then sank to the bottom of the well.

She then threw a number of chunks into the well, remarking to her son, at the time, that, in case search was made for the old man, his body would not be discovered. There being some stains of blood upon the dress she had on at the time, she placed a second dress over it, directing "Jakey" to hide the axe and club with which she had committed the deed. She went to a Mrs. Smith's, living about a mile distant, and spent the day. "Jakey," in obedience to her command, also spent the day away from home. She met her son-in-law, Place, and told him that she had just learned that the old man was lost, and hastened on her way home. Place and a number of the neigh-

bors immediately instituted a search for Knapp, and, noticing that the surface of the water in the well was covered with chunks, they put down a hook and dragged the body of the murdered man out. Mrs. Knapp exhibiting no grief, but on the contrary manifesting the most perfect indifference, suspicion pointed at her.

She was accordingly arrested, but denied all connection with the murder. A committee of females was appointed to examine her clothing, and found upon her second dress the stains of blood spoken of,—when she became alarmed, and inquired for "Jakey," stating that he was a simple boy, and that they would get all out of him. "Jakey" was then interrogated, and at first denied all knowledge of the matter, but afterward made a full statement. She was tried last week, found guilty, and sent to the penitentiary for life.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This day, Senator Wm. Bigler, of Pennsylvania, moved that the majority and minority reports be recommitted to the convention, with instructions to report in an hour the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:—

Resolved, That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle in the Territory without their rights either in person or property being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Resolved, That the Democratic party stands pledged to the doctrine that it is the duty of Government to maintain all the constitutional rights of property, of whatever kind, in the Territories, and to enforce all the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference thereto.

Resolved, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

Resolved, That one of the necessities of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law are hostile in cha-

racter, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

Mr. Bigler moved the previous question.

Mr. W. Montgomery, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, moved to lay Mr. Bigler's motion on the table. He did not regard as a compromise a proposition for a Congressional slave-code and the reopening of the African slave-trade. But, learning that the adoption of his motion would have the effect of tabling the whole subject, he withdrew it. A division of the question was called for, and the vote was first taken on the motion to recommit, which was carried, 152 to 151; but the proposition to instruct the committee was laid on the table, 242½ to 56½, as follows:—

Yeas.—Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 12½; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 5; New York, 35; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 5½; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Florida, 3; Alabama, 9; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; Arkansas, 4; Missouri, 4; Kentucky, 5; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 4; California, 3½.—242½.

Nays.—Massachusetts, ½; Connecticut, 1; New Jersey, 7; Pennsylvania, 15; Maryland, 2½; Missouri, 9; Tennessee, 11; Kentucky, 7; Indiana, 6; Wisconsin, 5; California, ½; Oregon, 3.—56½.

Subsequently, on the same day, Mr. Avery, from the majority of the Committee on Platform, reported the following:—

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati be affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:—

First, that the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and, during its existence, all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or impaired by Congressional or Territorial legislation.

Second, That it is the duty of the Federal Government, in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third, That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences; and, being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and the State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union whether its Constitution prohibits or recognises the institution of slavery.

Fourth, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of

Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Fifth, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effect.

Sixth, That the Democracy of the United States recognise it as the imperative duty of this Government to protect the naturalized citizen in all his rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens.

Whereas, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal, and military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts: Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific railroad from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Avery took the floor and spoke at length in favor of his report. Mr. H. B. Payne, of Ohio, replied at length in opposition, asserting that non-intervention in the Territories had always been the doctrine of the Democratic party. To prove his position he gave extracts from speeches of Howell Cobb, John C. Breckinridge, James L. Orr, A. H. Stephens, and other leading Southern politicians.

Mr. Samuels, of Iowa, presented the following report on behalf of the minority of the Platform Committee:—

1. *Resolved*, That we, the Democracy of the Union in convention assembled, hereby declare our affirmance of the resolutions unanimously adopted and declared as a platform of principles by the Democratic convention at Cincinnati in the year 1856, believing that Democratic principles are unchangeable in their nature when applied to the same subject-matters; and we recommend as the only further resolutions the following, inasmuch as differences of opinion exist in the Democratic party as to the nature and extent of the powers of a Territorial Legislature, and as to the powers and duties of Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, over the institution of slavery within the Territories.

2. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party will abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States on the questions of constitutional law.

3. *Resolved*, That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign.

4. *Resolved*, That one of the necessities

of the age, in a military, commercial, and postal point of view, is speedy communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States; and the Democratic party pledge such constitutional Government aid as will insure the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast at the earliest practicable period.

5. *Resolved*, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain.

6. *Resolved*, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the fugitive-slave law are hostile in character, subversive of the Constitution, and revolutionary in their effects.

SUNDAY, APRIL 29.

SAILOR WASHED OVERBOARD.—This day, the brig *W. H. Townsend*, of Yarmouth, Mass., according to the report of the captain, in lat. $34^{\circ} 10'$, lon. $75^{\circ} 02'$, had a heavy gale from the north, which commenced in a squall, lost jib-boom, three jibs, and maintopsails, stove bulwarks, the vessel lying for twenty hours with her lee rail under water, washing the deck-load adrift, but succeeded in saving it; at the same time William Stephens, of Virginia, second officer, was washed overboard and lost.

CAPTAIN WASHED OVERBOARD.—The night of this day, the captain of the brig *Fanny Crosby*, from Cardenas to Frankford, (Me.) during the gale, was washed overboard and lost.

FIRE IN ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.—This day, a fire destroyed the flouring-mill owned and run by Main & Chapman, insured for \$6000, which will nearly cover the loss on the building. Loss on stock, \$4000 to \$6000; insured for \$2000. W. W. Carr's mill, adjoining, was not much injured by fire, but the stock was injured by water to the extent of a few hundred dollars. The cause of the fire was unknown.

FIRES IN NEW ORLEANS.—In New Orleans, this day, two squares, embracing fifty small dwellings, in the Third District of that city, were burned. Loss, \$100,000. Another fire destroyed two houses in the First District. Loss, \$5000.

BURNING OF A RAILROAD-BRIDGE.—Alligator Bridge, on the Mobile & Ohio Railroad, about five miles from Enterprise, Tenn., was destroyed by fire, this day. It was thought to be an incendiary fire, and a reward of one thousand dollars was offered for the conviction of the guilty parties.

LOSS OF BRIG EXALL.—SAILOR WASHED

OVERBOARD FROM SCHOONER ALEXANDER.—Captain Christie, of the schooner *Alexander*, reports that on this day, in lat. $35^{\circ} 20'$, lon. $74^{\circ} 16'$, in a heavy gale from the eastward, while setting storm-trysail, we shipped a heavy sea, which swept the decks of every thing movable. At the same time, Cornelius Davidson, the steward, was washed overboard and lost. In the same gale we lost our jib-boom and every thing attached. While lying to in the same gale, in company with a brig and a schooner, at two A.M. made out the brig had signals of distress flying, set the head of the jib and ran down to her; fell in with her boat, and took from it Captain Beadling, the mate and wife, and seven seamen, of the brig *Alfred Exall*, of Philadelphia, for Savannah.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ROBERT WATERMAN.—This day, Captain Robert Waterman, one of the oldest shipmasters in the country, died at New Orleans. He was one of the last survivors of the race of seafaring men, now rapidly disappearing, whose daring and enterprise established the high character of the American merchant-marine. He was a native of Nantucket, born about 1785, and followed the sea from boyhood, commencing at the age of eleven years. In 1804 he came to New York, and was in the employ of Jacob Barker, as a shipmaster, sailing from that port. During the war between England and France he sailed from Bordeaux under French colors in the merchant-service, running the risk of capture by English cruisers, and, with many hairbreadth escapes, succeeding in getting his cargoes into port, where the war prices enabled him to sell at handsome profits. In the War of 1812-15, he sailed under a letter of marque, and was captured by a British frigate, but succeeded in getting permission to remain on his vessel, which was put in charge of a prize crew and sent to the nearest English port. On the voyage, an American ship, also sailing under letters of marque, retook the vessel, and Waterman escaped from his captors. He afterward for many years commanded one of the ships of the old line of Liverpool packets from New York. Captain Waterman was a fine specimen of the American shipmasters of the old school.—courageous, courteous, and inflexibly honest. He was well known and universally esteemed by the shipmasters and owners of New York, and by all who had dealings with him in business or social relations.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This day, died, near Rev. Dr. Bomberger's church, Race Street, below Fourth, Philadelphia, Miss Rebecca Beecher, an interesting young lady, and the daughter of William Beecher, an old resident of that city. She was in unusually high

spirits, and received the congratulations of numerous friends. In the evening, at an early hour, with her affianced, she started for that church from her residence, and, on reaching Fifth and Noble Streets, fell dead on the pavement. The young lady had long been afflicted with the heart-disease.

A PRISONER KILLED IN HIS CELL.—In New York, this day, the inquest in the case of Valentine Courtney, the pauper who died at the work-house, on Blackwell's Island, on Tuesday last, from injuries received in some manner unknown, was concluded by Coroner Jackman. A number of witnesses were examined, but no evidence as to how the injuries were inflicted could be elicited. Neither the keeper nor any of his officers knew any thing about the matter. The following verdict was rendered:—"From the evidence elicited, we find that death was the result of great violence; the post-mortem examination showing a fractured skull, a dislocated shoulder, fifteen fractured ribs, and numerous other wounds; and we believe that the injuries were received but a short time previous to his death, and, consequently, after his admission to the work-house; and we censure in the severest terms the keeper, who, having plenty of other cells, placed the deceased in a cell with idiots and crazed persons, wholly irresponsible for their actions, and who may at any time violently assail a fellow-prisoner."

COLORS SAILOR WASHED OVERBOARD.—This day, Josh Smart, colored seaman, a native of Providence, R.I., was washed overboard and lost from the schooner Charles Smith, Captain Gilbert, from Wilmington for New York.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—In New York, an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was found lying upon the sidewalk, at the corner of Canal and Greenwich Streets, at a late hour, in a state of gross intoxication. He was placed in a cart by one of the Eighth Precinct police and conveyed to the station-house. This day morning, he was discovered to be dead in his cell, and the coroner was immediately notified of the affair. An inquest was held upon the body by Coroner Schirmer, when the jury, without being afforded the benefit of a post-mortem examination, rendered a verdict of "Death by intemperance." Deceased was five feet two inches in height, had black hair, but no whiskers, and, judging from his features, he appeared to have been a native of Ireland.

OUTRAGE AT ALBANY, N.Y.—A respectable widow lady, thirty-six years of age, was dreadfully outraged, this day, in Albany, by a party of rowdies, ten or twelve in

number. Her experiences were bitter. Going from Buffalo to visit friends in Newark, N.J., she could not find them, and was compelled to return. Arriving in New York, she went on board the Isaac Newton and gave to an officious stranger her last fifty cents, he proposing to purchase her ticket for her. She never saw the man or the money again, and when she landed in Albany she was forced to leave her umbrella to pay her passage. Then she went to the Little Basiu, endeavoring to engage a situation as cook on board a boat, thus hoping to earn her passage home. By false pretences she was inveigled into the brutal party above alluded to, and at their hands she suffered her last and greatest misfortune. John Newman, William Campion, and James Meigan were arrested and committed for trial, being fully identified by the victim of this outrage as participators in it.

SHOCKING WIFE-MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—Between seven and eight o'clock in the evening of this day, a shocking murder took place in Bush Row, America Street, below Norris, Philadelphia. The victim was a colored woman, named Hannah Whittaker, and the perpetrator was her husband, James Whittaker. It seems that the latter had real or supposed grounds for suspecting the fidelity of his wife, and the suspicion haunted his mind and caused him much distress. The family, consisting of the father, mother, and two children, had finished their supper, and the woman was about raking the fire, when Whittaker, suddenly losing his self-control at the thought of his injuries, seized a chair and knocked his wife down with it. He then rushed upon her with a butcher-knife and cut her throat, inflicting a wound that resulted in death in a few minutes.

The murderer then attempted to commit suicide; and he gashed his own throat and arms with the knife. In this attempt he was foiled by a colored man, named Jerry Williams, who secured Whittaker after a hard struggle. The police were soon upon the spot, and the murderer was removed to the Nineteenth Ward Station-House, and subsequently to prison. Whittaker was a sober man, and he bore a good character.

MONDAY, APRIL 30.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION again met this day. The first business done was the taking of a vote, by States, on Mr. Butler's platform, which affirmed the Cincinnati platform, and added a resolution for the protection of citizens abroad.

The vote was then taken, by States, on Mr. Butler's amendment, with the following result,—Yeas, 105; Nays, 198:—

Yeas.—Maine, 3; Massachusetts, 8; Con-

necticut, 2½; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 16½; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 5½; Virginia, 12½; North Carolina, 10; Georgia, 10; Missouri, 4½; Tennessee, 11; Kentucky, 9; Minnesota, 1½; Oregon, 3.—105.

Nays.—Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 3½; New York, 35; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 10½; Maryland, 2½; Virginia, 2½; South Carolina, 8; Florida, 3; Alabama, 9; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; Arkansas, 4; Missouri, 4½; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 3; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 2½; California, 4.—198. So the amendment was rejected.

The minority-report (that of Mr. Samuels) was then read; and, after ineffectual attempts to table the subject and proceed to a nomination, the vote was taken, and the minority-report was adopted as an amendment or substitute, as follows:—

Yeas.—Maine, 8; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 7; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; New York, 35; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 12; Maryland, 3½; Virginia, 1; Missouri, 4; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 2½; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 4.—165.

Nays.—Massachusetts, 6; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 15; Delaware, 3; Maryland, 4½; Virginia, 14; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 8; Georgia, 10; Florida, 3; Alabama, 9; Louisiana, 6; Mississippi, 7; Texas, 4; Arkansas, 4; Missouri, 5; Tennessee, 11; Kentucky, 9½; California, 4; Oregon, 3.—138.

The question was then taken on the adoption of the report as amended, the vote being taken on each resolution separately; and, with the exception of the one pledging the Democratic party to abide by the decisions of the Supreme Court on the subject of slavery in the Territories, which was rejected, they were adopted by a vote which was nearly unanimous.

The delegation from Alabama, through its chairman, then presented a written protest, signed by all its members, announcing their purpose to withdraw from the convention. They were followed by the delegations from Mississippi, Florida, Texas, all the Louisiana delegation except two, all the South Carolina delegation except three, three of the Arkansas delegation, two of the Delaware delegation, (including Senator Bayard,) and one from North Carolina.

The convention having decided to proceed to ballot for President at four p.m., William Howard, of Tennessee, moved that two-thirds (202) of a full convention (303) be required to nominate; which, after much discussion and confusion, was adopted,—141 to 112,—as follows:—

Yeas.—Maine, 3; Massachusetts, 8½; Con-

necticut, 2½; New York, 35; New Jersey, 5½; Pennsylvania, 17½; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 10; South Carolina, 1; Missouri, 4½; Tennessee, 11; Kentucky, 11; Minnesota, 1½; California, 4; Oregon, 3.—141.

Nays.—Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 4½; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 3½; New Jersey, 1½; Pennsylvania, 9½; Maryland, 2; Arkansas, 1; Missouri, 4½; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 1; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 2½.—112.

Candidates were put in nomination, and the convention proceeded to ballot, as follows:—

BALLOTS.	Douglas.	Guthrie.	Hunter.	Dickinson.	A. Johnson.	Lane.	J. F. Davis.	Yonacey.	F. Pierce.
1	145½	35	42	7	12	6	1½	1	1
2	147	36½	41	6½	12	6	1	1	1
3	148½	42	36	6½	12	6	1	1	1
4	149	37½	41½	5	12	6	1	1	1
5	149½	37½	41	5	12	6	1	1	1
6	149½	39½	41	3	12	7	1	1	1
7	150½	38½	41	4	11	6	1	1	1
8	150½	38½	40½	4½	11	6	1½	1	1
9	150½	41	39½	1	6	6	1½	1	1
10	150½	39½	39	4	12	5½	1½	1	1
11	150	39½	38	4	12	6	1½	1	1
12	150	39½	38	4	12	6	1½	1	1
13	149	39½	28½	1	12	20	1	1	1
14	150	41	27	1	12	20	1	1	1
15	150	41½	26½	1	12	20½	1	1	1
16	150	42	26	1	12	20	1	1	1
17	150	42	26	1	12	20½	1	1	1
18	150	41½	26	1	12	20½	1	1	1
19	150	41½	26	1	12	20½	1	1	1
20	150	42	26	1	12	20½	1	1	1
21	150½	41½	26	1	12	20½	1	1	1
22	150½	41½	26	1	12	20½	1	1	1
23	152½	41½	25	1	12	19½	1	1	1
24	151	41½	25	1	12	19½	1	1	1
25	151	41	25	1½	12	19½	1	1	1
26	151	41	25	12	12	9	1	1	1
27	151	42	25	12	12	8	1	1	1
28	151	42	25	12½	12	8	1	1	1
29	151	42	25	13	12	7½	1	1	1
30	151	45	25	13	11	5½	1	1	1
31	151	47½	25	3	11	5½	1	1	1
32	152½	47½	22½	3	11	5½	1	1	1
33	152½	47½	22½	3	11	14½	1	1	1
34	152½	47½	22½	5	11	12½	1	1	1
35	152	47½	22	4½	12	13	1	1	1
36	151½	48	22	4½	12	13	1	1	1
37	151	64½	16	5½	12	12½	1½	1	1
38	151	66	16	5½	12	13	1	1	1
39	151	66½	16	5½	12	12½	1	1	1
40	151	66½	16	5½	12	12½	1	1	1
41	151	66½	16	5½	12	12½	1	1	1
42	151	66½	16	5	13	13	1	1	1
43	151	65½	16	5	13	1	1	1	1
44	151	65½	16	5	13	1	1	1	1
45	151½	65½	16	5	13	1	1	1	1
46	151½	65½	16	5	13	1	1	1	1
47	151½	65½	16	5	13	1	1	1	1
48	151½	65½	16	5	13	1	1	1	1
49	151½	65½	16	4	14	1	1	1	1
50	151½	65½	16	4	14	1	1	1	1
51	151	65½	16	4	14	1	1	1	1
52	151	65½	16	4	14	1	1	1	1
53	151	65½	16	4	14	1	1	1	1
54	151	61	20½	2	16	1	1	1	1
55	151	65½	16	4	14	1	1	1	1
56	151	65½	16	4	14	1	1	1	1
57	151	65½	16	4	14	1	1	1	1

SECEDING NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This day, the retiring Democrats of the National Democratic Convention met at St. Andrew's Hall, in Charleston, and were waited on, with manifestations of sympathy, by a portion of the Wood delegation from New York, who, however, were not invited or admitted to seats. The seceders organized by the appointment of Senator James A. Bayard, of Delaware, as chairman, and, after four days' session, adjourned to meet in Richmond, Va., on the second Monday in June. Delegates were present from the following States:—Alabama, Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and Delaware. They passed the series of resolutions of the majority-platform rejected by the convention on the 30th of April.

ARRIVAL OF A CAPTURED SLAVER AT KEY WEST.—This day, the slaver Wildfire, captured by the United States steamer Mohawk, was towed into Key West. The negroes were placed in charge of the United States Marshal, who put them in hastily-constructed but comfortable sheds, built expressly for them upon Whitehead Point, a portion of the land purchased for Fort Taylor, but half a mile distant from the fortification.

The crew were committed to jail. Most of the slaves were children.

VESSEL STRUCK BY A WATER-SPOUT.—This day, the brig State of Maine, of Machias, Me., Capt. Cates, in lat. 33° 20', lon. 55° 36', at four A.M., was struck by a water-spout, which carried away fore-yard and filled main hatch, damaging cargo, &c.

TWO MEN WASHED OVERBOARD.—UNKNOWN VESSEL SUNK WITH ALL HER CREW.—This day, a fearful hurricane overtook the bark Ocean Home, on her passage from Matanzas. The report of the captain, Brandt, is as follows:—Blowing a hurricane, and the sea fearful, washing all the water-casks and every thing movable overboard, staving bulwarks and skylights, filling the cabin, starting and lifting fifteen feet of the deck, the water rushing in the chasm badly, and completely gutting the galley; at 8.30 A.M. William Davis, seaman, was washed overboard, and at 9 A.M. David Davis was washed overboard, and both were lost,—the sea making fearful breaches over the bark at the time, and all hands in momentary expectation that she would be knocked to pieces: at this time saw a black-painted schooner, with foremast standing and foresail in rags, running before the wind, with a signal of distress flying; saw one man going up the fore-rigging, when she must have gone down, as she disappeared, and we were unable to render any assistance; throughout that day and night the weather was the same.

LAKE-NAVIGATION.—This day, the steamer City of Cleveland, from Milwaukee for Buffalo, went into Dunkirk and landed her passengers, having been unable to reach Buffalo on account of the ice.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE IN ORANGE, N.J.—The afternoon of this day, in Orange, N.J., a fire broke out in a small story-and-a-half building in the rear of Willow Hall, which was destroyed, as well as two adjoining dwellings. The building in which the fire originated was not intended for a dwelling, and was occupied on the first floor, as a blacksmith-shop, by Jonathan Hobs, who, with his wife and six children, lived in the upper part. Many conflicting statements were in circulation as to the origin of the disaster; but it appears that the fire caught near the stairway leading to the upper part, thus cutting off the means of escape, although the second story was not over eight feet from the ground. Mrs. Hobs, it is said, had recently been confined with twins, and she, with the infants and one other child, perished in the flames. Another child, a daughter of Patrick Burke, about ten years old, who happened to be in the room at the time, was also so severely burned that she died in about two hours after.

This girl stated, after being rescued, that Hobs, who was shoeing horses at the time, set fire to a pile of shavings near the stairway, and then locked the door and ran away. Others say that the fire caught by sparks from the anvil. Hobs was in Newark, and stated that his wife and six children had been burned to death in Orange, before he could have known the particulars of the affair. Officers are in pursuit of him.

PAPER-MILL BURNED.—This day, the paper-mill of Dr. Flagler, called the Pocahontas Mill, near Morristown, N.J., was destroyed by fire, with all the machinery.

FIRE IN WARREN, OHIO.—This day, a fire at Warren, Trumbull county, Ohio, consumed most of the business part of the town.

A WHISKEY DUEL.—This day, a German and an Irishman, at Muskegon, Michigan, obtained a quantity of whiskey, and went into a back yard to drink it on a wager, to be won by the one who should drink the larger quantity. The Irishman drank two and a half pints, and the German three pints. The Irishman, Thomas Caton, died during the night; but the German saved his life by eating a quantity of cold tallow, which sickened him and caused his stomach to eject its contents.

FUNERAL OF L. JOHNSON, ESQ.—This day, the funeral of Mr. Lawrence Johnson took

place, in Philadelphia, from his late residence, Pine Street, below Eighth. The interment was at Woodland Cemetery. The funeral, which was very large, was attended by the employees of the firm of which the deceased was a member, by representatives from the various publishing-interests with which Mr. Johnson had extensive business relations, by the Typographical Society, and by a large number of personal friends. The religious services were conducted by Rev. Albert Barnes.

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL RATS.—This day, the inquest held on the body of the infant that was eaten by rats in Bellevue Hospital, New York, was concluded. The evidence of Mary O'Connor, the mother of the child, and that of numerous other witnesses, was taken. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the child came to its death from accidental suffocation, and recommended that proper means be taken to rid the hospital of the rats that now infest that institution. They also recommended that the Board of Public Charities and Correction appoint a night-watch to guard the wards of the hospital.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—In New York, this day, Coroner Schirmer held an inquest on the body of Michael Lynch, who died at the New York Hospital from the effects of injuries received on the 20th inst. Deceased was at work on the building at the corner of Reade and Church Streets, when he lost his footing on the scaffold and fell to the ground. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts. The same coroner held an inquest at the hospital on the body of Joseph Hoffman, who was killed by falling through a hatchway from the fifth story of No. 100 Walker Street. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered. Deceased was a native of Germany, and thirty years of age.

MURDER IN DANVILLE, PA.—This day, Andrew McGenty stabbed and instantly killed Thomas Shaveland, at Danville. McGenty went into Shaveland's house with a bottle of liquor, and wanted him to drink. Shaveland refused, and ordered McGenty to leave. He went out, but soon returned with a knife and committed the murder without uttering a word. Shaveland died in three minutes. The murderer was captured and lodged in prison. The crowd was with difficulty prevented from lynching the prisoner.

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE ADJOURNED.—This day, the California Legislature adjourned. Bills were passed to submit to a vote of the people whether a convention shall be called to revise the State Constitution; to grant the right of way to the San

Francisco and Los Angeles Telegraph Company, and to appropriate \$100,000 to aid the Continental Telegraph Line. The appropriations for ordinary State purposes exceed one million of dollars.

The favorite objects of the majority of the Legislature were defeated by the Governor's veto, or by his withholding an approval of them until the last day of the session. These were the San Francisco Bulk bill, the bill appropriating \$250,000 to build nine wagon-roads over the mountains to the Washoe Mines, an act amending the law of libel, so as to permit newspapers to be sued for libel in any county in the State, irrespective of the residence of the plaintiff or defendant, and an act providing for the issue of \$300,000 Indian war bonds, unless Congress should sooner redeem them.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ROGER STEWART, OF BRUNSWICK, ME.—This day, the ship Roger Stewart was struck by a sea, and foundered in twenty minutes. Capt. Johnson, of the brig Rockingham, who picked up the mate, reports:—May 1, lat. 36° 10' N., lon. 72° 03' W., at 1.30 P.M., saw a bale of cotton floating on the water, and a few minutes afterward discovered a man on a small piece of wreck, making signals to us. Hove to and picked him up. He proved to be Mr. William Coneway, chief mate of the ship Roger Stewart, of Brunswick, from Mobile, bound to Liverpool, she having foundered the day previous in an easterly gale. Mr. Coneway had been twenty-four hours in the water. Tacked ship and stood to the southward, in hopes of finding some more of the crew. Saw several bales of cotton, but no more men. Spoke the bark Western Sea, of and from Boston, bound to Wilmington, N.C.; she had picked up the cook and five men. Mr. Coneway says that he saw another bark in the morning heave to to windward of him, and thinks it probable that she has picked up some men. The Western Sea had lost her jib-boom and fore-topgallant-mast.

Another report says:—Ship Roger Stewart, of Brunswick, Me., was struck by a heavy sea, and sunk in twenty minutes afterward. There were twenty-four persons on board, eighteen of whom were colored men, the most of them clinging to pieces of the wreck or floating stuff after the ship foundered. Mr. Coneway, who was rescued and carried to Salem, states that he found himself at first with two colored men floating on a piece of the wreck, but, not liking his position, he divested himself of all of his clothing but his shirt and drawers, and swam to the piece from which he was taken, and on which he remained twenty-six hours in that exposed condition. At one time there were fourteen of the crew floating around him. Six, it appears, were picked

up by the bark *Western Sea*, bound to Wilmington, N.C. Sixteen of the crew were drowned.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER H. M. JENKINS, THE CAPTAIN AND THREE MEN.—This day, this schooner was capsized, and the captain and three men drowned. Henry Granville, boy, and Charles Doane, seaman, were saved by Captain Sisson, of the *Benj Morgan*, the next day, who reports as follows:—May 1, ninety miles north of Hatteras, fell in with the wreck of schooner *H. M. Jenkins*, Dodge, late master, from Wiscassett for Havana, with lumber, and took from her Henry Granville, boy, and Charles Doane, two of the crew, who report the schooner capsized April 30, and the captain and three men were drowned. The two seamen clung to the wreck twenty-four hours, until taken off by the *Benjamin Morgan*. The whaling-bark *Kingfisher*, at New Bedford, also reports:—May 1, lat. 36° 30', lon. 72° 06', fell in with the wreck of the *H. M. Jenkins*, abandoned, masts gone to the deck, and apparently waterlogged; part of her deck-load of lumber was still remaining; ran alongside of her; she had apparently been in that condition but a short time.

LOSS OF THE SHIP CICERO AND FOURTEEN LIVES.—The night of this day, at about a quarter before twelve, the ship *Cicero*. Capt. Smith, from Boston for New Orleans, with an assorted cargo between-decks and ice in the lower hold, went ashore on Great Guano Key, Bahamas, with all sail set. Such was the force with which she struck that in half an hour she went to pieces. Capt. Smith, with Mr. Carney and Mrs. Smith, passengers, and the cook and ten seamen, all of whose names are unknown, save that of James Sheppard, were drowned. H. E. Harrison, the steward, tried to save himself by holding on to a hatch and then to an oar, but, losing these, was nearly exhausted, when he grasped at something which proved to be the leg of a live pig, by which he was brought to land insensible, and, though badly bruised, is likely to recover. The other seamen saved were Reynolds, Cluer, Robson, Brown, Langton, Lucking, and Watson. The rest of the names were unknown.

The following is the steward's account:—The ship *Cicero*, one thousand tons' burden, sailed from Boston for New Orleans on the 23d of April, with a full cargo and two passengers,—a lady and gentlemen. All went on well, with the exception of the captain's finding fault with his chronometer, until the night of the 30th of April, at a quarter to twelve, when the vessel struck, with all sail set, on the Great Guano Key, Bahamas. Such was the violence of the breakers that in half an hour the ship was dashed to pieces. The captain gave orders to cut the three masts

away, which was done. The sea then made an entire breach over the deck, washing away the four boats and all the houses, the crew and passengers clinging on the starboard side or the after-quarter. The ship then swung around as the breakers broke heavily upon her. The captain then gave orders for all to go forward, hoping thereby to save the lives of those on board. With great difficulty we succeeded in getting outside on the forward chain-plates, nothing remaining of the ship but her starboard broadside, lying as her deck might lie. We remained in that position for a very little while, when she headed to the surf; and then the scene was such that I cannot describe it. There was nothing but death before us; but we still kept clinging on. Mrs. Smith was between the captain and myself, and her cries of terror and distress were agonizing. Seeing at last there was no hope of lives being saved by our efforts, I divested myself of my clothing, and, bidding the captain and the lady good-bye, I plunged into the water and swam toward a piece of the floating wreck. There was such an eddy-current that I came near going down, when I caught hold of a part of the hatch and climbed upon it. After three hours' buffeting with the waves, I got near to the beach, but could not land myself, on account of the surf being so high. I was thrown up twice, but taken back again. In one of these struggles I fell in with one of our hogs, which I laid hold of. At this moment a heavy surf threw me some thirty feet on the shore, where I remained senseless until about nine o'clock in the morning. On recovering, I had great difficulty in clearing my mouth of the sand. I then went in search of aid, and found only one man on the island, and he told me it was easier for the sun to come down from the sky than for any boat to get to the wreck to rescue the crew. About eleven o'clock we saw a part of the vessel coming on shore with the two mates and fourteen sailors clinging to it. They had a hard struggle of it, but landed safely. On Wednesday, May 2, we found the body of Captain Smith, and buried him on the beach in Cattenang Key, and on Friday we found the body of Mr. Carney. We buried him on the same spot. The lady and the other man we never found. We then proceeded to Nassau, N.P., where the American consul provided us with clothing and procured for us a passage to New York in the royal mail-steamship *Karnak*, on which we received kind attentions from the captain, crew, and passengers.

H. E. HARRISON, Steward.

The following is a complete list of all drowned by this sad catastrophe:—
Captain Smith, of the *Cicero*.

Mr. Carney and Mrs. Smith, passengers, of Galveston, Texas.

James Sheppard, seaman, and ten other seamen and the cook, names not known.

The Cicero was an A1 ship, of nine hundred and ninety-five tons burden, built at Chelsea, Mass., in 1855, and owned by Messrs. White and others, of Boston.

DEATH OF LUKE HITCHCOCK.—Died, this day, Luke Hitchcock, for many years a prominent and wealthy citizen of the town of Vernon, in Oneida county, N. Y., at his residence in the village of Oneida. Mr. Hitchcock was well known throughout Oneida county. In the days of De Witt Clinton he was a prominent supporter of the "Clintonians," and was a large contractor in building the Erie Canal. By his energy and sagacity he acquired property, and at the time of his death was reputed the wealthiest man in the village where he resided. Mr. Hitchcock held many positions of trust. In 1841 he was a member of Assembly from Oneida. A Democrat in his political faith, he became dissatisfied with the rulers of that party, was a delegate from Madison county to the Saratoga and Auburn conventions which organized the Republican party, and gave to that party his warm and cordial support throughout.

LOSS OF THE SHIP NEPTUNE, OF BOSTON.—This day, the ship Neptune, of Boston, Captain J. R. Bartlett, from New Orleans for Liverpool, was wrecked on the Irish coast, by running on shore. The captain's report says:—The weather thick and the wind s. s. w., struck on a ridge a short distance off the mainland, which proved after to be Ballyteigue, near Kilmore, Wexford. After striking a short time on the ridge, she forged over on to the main, where she became a complete wreck.

EVENTS OCCURRING IN APRIL, THE EXACT DATE OF WHICH COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.

THE FUGITIVE-SLAVE LAW.—A flaw has been found in the fugitive-slave act. In the case of Lewis W. Weld, on trial before the United States District Court, at Leavenworth, Kansas, for assisting in the rescue of a Kentucky slave, last fall, from the hands of a guardian of the children to whose estate the slave belonged, Judge Petit decided that the indictment does not hold, because the fugitive-slave law does not authorize pursuit and reclamation by a guardian. He says there is no provision for recovering slaves owned by minors; which is a very singular omission.

MARINE DISASTERS FOR APRIL.—There were 29 American vessels reported during this month as totally lost or missing. Of these, 3

were ships, 6 barks, 4 brigs, and 16 schooners; of which 16 were wrecked, 3 abandoned, 1 capsized, 2 sunk by collisions, 2 missing, 2 burned, and 3 foundered.

The following are their names, &c., including 6 foreign vessels lost on their way from or to American ports. [Those marked *w* were wrecked; *a*, abandoned; *c*, capsized; *s c*, sunk by collision; *m*, missing; *b*, burned; *f*, foundered:]—

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Where from.</i>	<i>Where bound.</i>
Robt. Kelly, <i>m</i>	Liverpool.....	New York.
Try, (Br.) <i>w</i>	Granada.....	Savannah.
Jac. A. Westervelt, <i>b</i> *.....	New York.....	Liverpool.
St. Patrick, <i>m</i>	New Orleans.....	Liverpool.
<i>Barks.</i>		
Fanny Holmes, <i>b</i>	Appalachicola.....	Antwerp.
M. A. Kendall, <i>w</i>	Matanzas.....	Philadelphia.
Dirigo, <i>w</i>	New York.....	New Orleans.
E. T. L., <i>f</i> †.....	Callao.....	China.
Glimpse, <i>w</i>	San Francisco.....	Victoria, V.I.
Belle, <i>s c</i>	Boston.....	Philadelphia.
<i>Brigs.</i>		
Watson, <i>w</i>	Philadelphia.....	Boston.
Triton, <i>w</i>	New Orleans.....	Cienfuegos.
Ann Tyler, <i>a</i>	Turk's Island.....	Portland.
Atterdag, (Norw.) <i>w</i>	New York.....	Leer.
Spitfire, (Br.) <i>w</i>	Gonaives.....	Boston.
Emily, (Br.) <i>w</i>	Cardenas.....	Boston.
Caroni, <i>w</i>	Barien.....	Havana.
<i>Schooners.</i>		
Spartan, <i>w</i>	New Bedford.....	Providence.
Wynkoop, <i>w</i>.....	.....	Fernandina.
S. S. Twitchell, <i>s</i>	Philadelphia.....	Norwalk.
Betsey & Deborah, <i>w</i>	Thomaston.....	Boston.
Josefa Edward, (N.G.) <i>a</i>	Acapulco.....	San Francisco.
Sophy Collins, <i>w</i>	New York.....	Plymouth, N.C.
Chalcedony, <i>w</i>.....	.....	.....
Jane, <i>s</i>	Baltimore.....	Norwich.
Hill Carter, <i>w</i>	Baltimore.....	Boston.
Grandilla, <i>w</i>	New York.....	New Orleans.
Ann, <i>w</i>	Calais.....	Providence.
Glassblower, <i>w</i>	Philadelphia.....	Wilm'gton, N.C.
Alva, (Br.) <i>w</i>	Savannah.....	St. John's, N. B.
Julia Rogers, <i>w</i>	Maracaibo.....	New York.
George & Edgar, <i>c</i>.....	.....	.....
A. L. Packer, <i>s c</i>	Port Ewen.....	Providence.
Sarah, <i>a</i>	Boston.....	.....
Richard, <i>w</i>	(Whaler).....	Provincetown.)

The total value of all the above is estimated at \$475,000, exclusive of cargoes.

* Can be repaired for \$45,000 or \$50,000.

† Owned by an American at Valparaiso.

THE MISSING SHIP ROBERT KELLY.—Below is a list of the crew on board the ship Robert Kelly, Capt. Sherman, which has been reported missing and of whose fate nothing has been heard:—

Capt. M. E. Sherman, of —; George Green, of New York, 1st officer; Mr. Collins, of New York, 2d officer; Matthew Morgan, of New York, carpenter; Robert Walker, of Boston, cook; John Kehoe, of Boston, 2d cook; Margaret Walker, of Boston, stewardess.

Seamen.—Wm. Rentford, New London; John Eagar and John Malthe, Boston; R. Zinnow and John Flynn, Baltimore; R. Williams and Wm. Lovey, New York; Samuel Gaston, Boston; Henry Woods, New York; Wm. Hayel, Massachusetts; Louis Larrobee, Rochester; Thomas McMahon, Boston; David Christopher, New York; Richard Wilson, New Jersey; John William, New York;

James Hastie, Baltimore; A. Woolfe, New York.

WHOLESALE PARDONING.—Governor Moore, of Louisiana, has, with the consent of the State Senate, pardoned twenty-four convicts, sentenced to undergo a variety of punishments for crimes of all grades, including murderers, incendiaries, &c.

THE MORMONS.—A MANIFESTO FROM JOSEPH SMITH, THE SON OF THE PROPHET.—The following is the manifesto of young Joe Smith for the organization of a new Mormon Church:—

In taking the head of the Mormon Church, I am running counter to the opinions of many people; but, believing that "there is a destiny that shapes our ends," I am content to let those who are astonished and opposed to such a measure stand the test of time and an opportunity for reflection, satisfied that an investigation will result in my favor.

To those familiar with the books upon which our faith is founded, the Bible being the ground-work, I have no apologies to offer; and to those not familiar with them, and those who do not believe them, none is due.

I know that many stories are now being circulated in reference to what will be the result of the step I have taken. I know that many believe that I will emigrate to Salt Lake. To those who know me, it is needless for me to say that I am not going to do any such thing while the doctrines of polygamy and disobedience to the laws are countenanced there. To those who do not know me personally, and to whom my principles are unknown, I must say, Withhold your censure until such time as I shall, by some flagrant act of disobedience to the law of the land, or some striking breach of morality, deserve the just indignation of society. When I do either the one or the other, I am ready for the opening of the vials of wrath of outraged society, and shall cheerfully receive the condemnation I shall merit.

Numbers of the readers of the "Democratic Press" know me personally and have been warm friends to me: they know my sentiments in regard to those obnoxious features in Utah Mormonism; and I trust in their knowledge of me as a pledge to them of what my future actions shall be.

Religious toleration is one of the principles of our Government; and so long as any denomination shall keep within the pale of the law, so long is it entitled to the consideration and protection of Government; but when those bounds are exceeded the claim is forfeited, and society ought to ignore it, and the law proclaim against it.

A man is known by his acts. I have been

judged heretofore by mine; and I am willing still to be so judged, asking all to do so fairly and impartially, laying their prejudices aside, relying not upon rumor for their knowledge, but investigating for themselves.

I leave the result in the hands of Him who "doeth all things well," hoping no man will judge me without knowledge.

JOSEPH SMITH.

ESCAPE OF A NOTED CONVICT.—Abraham N. Kingsbury, who was convicted a few years since of robbing General Halsey, of Ithaca, of some \$10,000 or \$12,000 worth of jewelry, railroad-bonds, &c., at Congress Hall, Saratoga, has escaped from Clinton prison. He obtained in some way a suit of plain clothes and a false moustache, and, thus disguised, walked boldly out of the yard, and was not missed till night.

FORT GORGES.—The new fort in Portland Harbor, erected by the United States Government, on Hog Island Ledge, has been named by the Secretary of War "Fort Gorges," in honor of Sir Ferdinando Gorges, "the original proprietor of the Province of Maine, and the father of English civilization in America."

LOSS BY THE FRESHETS.—The recent freshets in Ohio are said to have damaged the canals of that State to the amount of \$100,000.

SKELETONS FOUND.—As Mr. Eaton, of Rockport, Ohio, was ploughing in his field, he turned up the skeletons of three persons. Two of these had all double teeth and all sound. The skeletons lay near together only a foot below the surface. About a year since, near the same spot, another was ploughed up. The affair is mysterious, and excites the people among whom it occurred.

INSANITY RESULTING FROM VANITY.—The "Lafayette (Indiana) Journal" says the sheriff of that county took a young fellow to the lunatic-asylum from that place, who is remarkably handsome, and whose insanity is believed to have been produced by a morbid development of his self-conceit.

THE PROCESS OF RAISING ENTIRE BLOCKS OF BUILDINGS.—Probably the greatest mechanical feat on record is the raising of an entire block of buildings, weighing thirty-five thousand tons and presenting a front of three hundred and twenty feet, which has been accomplished at Chicago. The Chicago papers say the process of raising is by the screw, at six thousand of which, three inches in diameter and of "three-eighths thread," six hundred workmen have been employed, each man in charge of from eight to ten

screws. A complete system of signals was kept in operation, and by these the workmen passed each through his series, giving each screw one-quarter turn, then returning to repeat the same. Five days' labor saw the immense weight rise through four feet and eight inches to where it now stands on temporary supports, rapidly being replaced by permanent foundations.

The block comprises thirteen first-class stores, and a large double structure, the Marine Bank building. Its subdivisions are a five-story marble-front block, of three stores; a second four-story block, of three stores; and a five-story block, of four stores, at the corner of Clark Street,—these all presenting an unbroken front in the heart of our city, and filled with occupants. It presents some of the best retail-establishments in the city, and some of the heaviest stocks of drugs, dry-goods, &c. Its upper stories are full of offices, and contain millinery-rooms, printing-establishments, binderies, &c. &c.; and yet, so admirably has the work been conducted, the ceaseless daily tide of pedestrians has not been impeded, but rather increased, from the novelty of the sight; and the merchants and others even speak of an improved trade,—though they will welcome the completion of the work none the less. The block has been raised four feet eight inches, the required height, in five days. The entire work will occupy about four weeks. The total cost of this stupendous work is only \$17,000.

DEATH OF JOHN O. WOODRUFF.—Mr. John O. Woodruff, a prominent merchant of New Orleans, and well known in New York, died from injuries resulting from being thrown from a carriage. Mr. Woodruff was a native of New York, and received his mercantile education in the shipping-house of E. K. Collins & Co. In 1845, he went to New Orleans, where he established the house of John O. Woodruff & Co., in connection with his brother, James F. Woodruff, at St. Louis, Mo. The latter gentleman, with his wife and Mrs. Collins, his sister, was among those lost on the ill-fated Arctic.

CORPSE IDENTIFIED THROUGH A WOODCUT.—The body of a man found in the harbor of New Haven, Conn., has been identified, by means of a woodcut portrait published in one of the "illustrated" weeklies, as that of Mr. Eldred, of Auburn, N.Y.

DR. HINES CONVICTED.—Dr. J. Washington Williams, alias Dr. Hines, who spent six months in the Louisville workhouse in 1855, was convicted at Memphis, Tenn., of obtaining money under false pretences. He was sentenced to the State prison for three years.

PRESENT FROM THE POPE.—Pope Pius IX.

presented to the Sisters of Mercy of New York a splendid cameo. It was put up at lottery for the benefit of the institution.

REFUSED A PASSPORT.—Fred. Douglass, while in Newcastle, made application through the American Minister in London for a passport to enable him to visit Paris as an American citizen. The reply made by the minister was in effect that the Constitution of the United States did not recognise persons of color as citizens: the passport was therefore refused. Through the kindness, however, of the French consul at Newcastle, the required permission was obtained.

A LAFAYETTE EX-COUNCILMAN SENTENCED TO THE PENITENTIARY.—John Sperin, an ex-member of the council of Lafayette, Ind., we learn from the "Courier" of that city, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for two years for stealing hogs. Intemperance led to his downfall.

FINDING WATER.—The Richmond (Ind.) "Broad Axe" says that while the people of Centreville, in that State, recently, were boring for water, their auger suddenly struck into an immense reservoir. They dug sixteen feet and then walled it up, then bored seventeen feet, when, night coming upon them, they suspended operations for the time-being. In the morning they were astonished to find the well filled to overflowing with water. Pumps were called into requisition, but all attempts to lower the fluid have proved unavailing. The water is somewhat warm, and smells slightly of sulphur.

WOMAN COWHIDING.—A woman in Atlanta, Ga., feeling herself aggrieved by the conduct of a furniture-dealer of that place, met him on the street, and undertook to administer a flogging. The man was, however, more than a match for her, and she was in danger of suffering defeat, when Gen. E. R. Mills, the editor of "The Southern Statesman," went to her assistance, finished the punishment, drove the assaulted man from the field, and gallantly escorted the assailant to her home.

DEAD SAILORS.—The State Department in Washington have received information of the death of the following-named seamen at Singapore:—I. Green, I. Campbell, George Ford, J. Zork, W. Gardiner, C. F. Proff, Peter Hanson, Frank Curry, Wm. Shaw, Wm. Thompson, and John Stokes.

LUMBER FOR THE HOLY LAND.—A firm in Savannah, Georgia, has received an order for 200,000 feet of lumber, which is to be shipped for Beyrout, thence to be taken to Jerusalem and Damascus.

CINCINNATI MANUFACTURING—STATISTICS.

—A complete canvass of Cincinnati has been made, with a view to obtain information in reference to its manufacturing-interest. It appears there are engaged as operatives in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits, 23,161 men, 1,422 girls, and 949 boys. The value of the aggregate annual production is \$56,502,440.

RACE IN MAKING HORSE-SHOES.—In Troy, N.Y., John McKinney and Patrick Kennedy, blacksmiths both, had an extraordinary trial of skill. The former challenged the latter to compete with him in making horse-shoes for the championship. The challenge was accepted, the working-time fixed at ten hours, and each man, with his "helper," went at the metal. Their shops were surrounded through the day with an interested throng, and ropes were stretched about the forges to give sufficient space. At the expiration of the ten hours Kennedy had made two hundred and forty shoes, and McKinney two hundred and ten. Near the close of the contest the "helper" of the latter fainted from fatigue. It is not probable that an equal feat has ever been accomplished before.

MONEY FOUND IN A LOG.—The administrators of one Elisha Harris, deceased, late a resident of Luzerne county, Pa., offered his effects at public sale, among them an uncouth block of wood, supposed to be part of a cheese-press, and which was purchased for fifteen cents by one David M. Hatmacher. On the morning succeeding the sale, the purchaser split the block open, when he discovered a queer secret door, opened by the pressure of a long rod, and containing bonds, notes, and other matters, besides about \$2000 in silver coin. To test the right of ownership in the treasure, an amicable suit for its recovery was instituted in the Common Pleas of Luzerne county, resulting in a verdict for the executors for \$1000.

LEGAL RATE OF INTEREST IN WISCONSIN.—Wisconsin has reduced the legal rate of interest from twelve per cent. to ten per cent., and allows two years for the redemption of lands which have been sold out on mortgages.

EMANCIPATION OF SEVENTY-FIVE NEGROES.—Mr. A. Cuthbert, from Georgia, son of a former United States Senator of that State, has purchased and settled on a farm four miles northwest of Paterson, N.J., bringing with him five negroes, to whom he has given liberty. They are the last of seventy-five emancipated by Mr. Cuthbert, the others having been sent to Liberia through the Colonization Society. This gentleman is still in the prime of life, and possessed of abundant means.

FIRE IN THE MOUNTAINS.—The mountains along the line of the Virginia & Tennessee

Railroad, from Big Spring Depot to a considerable distance westward, were on fire for several days.

FIRE IN THE DISMAL SWAMP.—The fire in the Dismal Swamp is raging furiously in some places, and the light and smoke are visible from Norfolk. The flames nearly reached the track of the Norfolk & Petersburg Railroad, and at one time the cars passed through the dense clouds of smoke with difficulty. Great exertions were required to prevent one or two dwellings from being consumed.

THE FIRE IN THE PINES.—The fire in the pines has been extinguished by the recent rains. This conflagration has proved an extensive one, and is supposed to have swept over a surface of twenty miles in length and from ten to twelve in breadth, destroying thousands of acres of pine-timber.

Every year there are more or less fires in the pines; but they are rarely so extensive as the present one. The frequency of these conflagrations, and the rapidity with which they run over thousands of acres of timberland, are sufficient to induce the belief that, in a comparatively few years, if their destructiveness should continue, our renowned Jersey pines, reaching from Monmouth to Cape May, will be, to a great extent, destroyed.—*Mount Holly (N.J.) Mirror.*

POISONING OF CHILDREN.—At the Orphan-Asylum in Lexington, Kentucky, the children ate by mistake some arsenic prepared for the destruction of rats. Twenty-one of the victims were seriously poisoned, but, by great care, were saved from death.

A FAMILY POISONED.—The family of Mr. George T. Jones, bookseller, near the University of Virginia, consisting of himself, wife, and five children, and his clerk, were poisoned, but not fatally. Suspicion rests upon a negro cook.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER DEAD.—There died, in Jackson county, Tennessee, a soldier of the Revolution, by the name of Yel-vaten Nevill. The deceased was born in Rutherford county, North Carolina, on the 25th December, 1763, and was consequently in the ninety-seventh year of his age. He was an active participant in the closing scenes of the Revolution, from the time of the defeat of Ferguson, at King's Mountain, to the ever-memorable surrender of Cornwallis in 1781. He was an ardent patriot and a true Whig, of tall and slender form, but blessed with a fine constitution. Active and energetic, he would, at the age of eighty-one, ride horseback with the ease and grace of a boy. Gifted with a retentive

memory, his recollection was, to the latest years of his life, quite distinct. His veracity was unimpeachable, and he was ever esteemed by his neighbors as a conscientiously honest man. He took a lively interest in the institutions and politics of his country. He had voted in every Presidential election which had been held in the United States. He voted twice for Washington, once for the elder Adams, twice for Jefferson, twice for Madison, twice for Monroe, three times for General Jackson, and once each for White, Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Scott, and Fillmore.

STATE-TAX OF NEW YORK FOR 1860.—The State-tax the present year, says a correspondent of the Albany "Argus," is the largest ever known. From a careful compilation of the value of property, as reported by State Assessors, in Assembly Document No. 11, of 1860, the following are the amounts to be paid in by each county to satisfy the 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ -mill State-tax:—

Albany	\$147,156 18	Oneida.....	\$62,404 15
Alleghany	32,186 42	Onondaga.....	99,136 23
Broome.....	27,820 23	Ontario.....	65,304 80
Cattaraugus.....	27,138 28	Orange.....	96,289 95
Cayuga.....	72,055 67	Orleans.....	36,088 64
Chautauque.....	54,982 38	Oswego.....	55,971 01
Chemung.....	26,002 07	Otsego.....	45,238 33
Chemango.....	41,297 03	Putnam.....	19,265 74
Clinton.....	23,240 55	Queens.....	76,062 09
Columbia.....	54,954 80	Rensselaer.....	100,028 30
Cortland.....	21,687 01	Richmond.....	27,889 95
Delaware.....	32,192 15	Rockland.....	22,069 34
Dutchess.....	109,037 93	Saratoga.....	44,607 84
Erie.....	176,410 12	Schenectady.....	21,358 91
Essex.....	16,600 34	Schuyler.....	24,099 00
Franklin.....	16,704 72	Schoharie.....	39,958 92
Fulton.....	16,622 87	Seneca.....	15,980 54
Genesee.....	41,240 14	St. Lawrence.....	55,958 13
Greene.....	27,030 90	Steuben.....	60,998 45
Hamilton.....	1,772 23	Suffolk.....	41,235 35
Herkimer.....	37,472 31	Sullivan.....	15,506 23
Jefferson.....	59,290 88	Tioga.....	20,772 74
Kings.....	400,929 78	Tompkins.....	28,093 59
Lewis.....	18,732 00	Ulster.....	56,097 02
Livingston.....	53,708 56	Warren.....	9,359 10
Madison.....	43,157 81	Washington.....	52,469 15
Monroe.....	103,622 37	Wayne.....	69,722 90
Montgomery.....	32,746 83	Westchester.....	174,328 77
New York.....	2,070,032 78	Wyoming.....	31,326 90
Niagara.....	51,655 37	Yates.....	28,981 80
Total.....			\$5,311,090 64

DEATH OF AN AGED WOMAN.—Catharine Brannon died at her residence, near Pittsburg, Pa., at the extraordinary age of one hundred and four. She was born in Donegal, Ireland, in 1756, and came to this country in 1782. Before her death she had received her second sight, and could read well without spectacles. She had lived upward of three generations, and had witnessed many stirring events in the rise and progress of the Republic.

TURNING OUT A SPEAKER.—There was an extraordinary scene in the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico. At the last session, a law was passed protecting slave-property in the Territory. Judge Keithley, the

Speaker of the House, introduced a bill repealing this law; a debate ensued, and the bill was laid on the table till the next day. In the mean time, the news spread like wildfire all over Santa Fé, and the members were summoned in hot haste. The following morning, on entering the House, the Speaker was handed a copy of the proceedings of a committee appointed by the members of the House, the substance of which was that they could never consent to have any person preside over them who could dare to introduce so anti-Democratic a bill before such a high-toned National Democratic House of Representatives. In pursuance of instructions received at the caucus held the previous night, Mr. Cueller introduced a resolution declaring the Speaker's chair vacant; and, after considerable delay in excusing members from voting, the resolution was carried in the affirmative.

DONATION TO A RETIRING COLLEGE PRESIDENT.—The sum of twenty thousand dollars was presented to Rev. Dr. Walker, the retiring President of Harvard University, by a few gentlemen of Boston, who desire, by this addition to his resources, to relieve his mind altogether from cares which might perhaps in some degree prevent him from spending the remainder of his life in such pursuits—for the benefit of his fellow-men rather than of advantage to himself—as are most congenial to his character. The gift certainly was well merited; and the quiet and easy manner in which it was bestowed, says the "Boston Advertiser," is creditable to the civilization of the age. It was simply proposed to raise a subscription of ten thousand dollars; but in a few hours the paper was filled to the amount we have stated, and the thing was accomplished without exertion.

A WILL-CASE SETTLED.—The will of Stiles Park—the validity of which was disputed—has been sustained by the Superior Court, in session at Norwich, Conn. The amount involved was \$34,000; and a provision of the will declared that none of the money should be applied in any manner whatever, directly or indirectly, to the support or for the benefit of any religious teacher, society, church, or denomination, on condition of reverting the property to the Retreat for the Insane in Hartford, for the support of the insane poor.

LIBERAL.—J. H. Brown, who supports fifty-two young Baptist theological students at Howard College, in Alabama, at an annual cost of \$13,000, has endowed a theological chair in that college by a contribution of \$25,000.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.—The celebrated

Craig will-case, in Arkansas, has been ended by a compromise, by which Miss Wright, of Louisville, receives \$200,000, the college at Helena \$160,000, and Mr. W. P. Halliday, who was appointed administrator, \$30,000; the remainder of the estate to be divided among the natural heirs of the deceased.

Dr. Beck, who was killed at Santa Fé, left property valued at from \$50,000 to \$100,000,—all of which he bequeathed to Miss Nellie Shoemaker, to whom, it was said, he had been engaged in marriage, as had been his brother, Preston Beck, before his death took place.

Mr. Charles Brewer, of Pittsburg, in his will, bequeaths to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital and to the department for the insane of the same institution, \$1000. He gives \$10,000 in trust to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital, the interest of which is to be applied to the purchase of fuel for the worthy poor; \$5000 to the Pennsylvania Colonization Society; \$5000, in trust, for the advancement of the moral condition of the seamen of the port of Philadelphia; \$4000 to Sunday-schools; and a further bequest of \$2500, to be applied to the acclimating of colored emigrants in Liberia. The bequests, in all, amount to \$100,000, of which about half goes to public institutions.

The executors of the will of Ezra W. Fletcher, late of Whittinsville, Mass., and formerly of Providence, with whom was left a portion of the estate, to be disbursed according to their discretion, have appropriated the following sums, which have been paid over by P. Whittin Dudley, Esq., one of the executors:—

American Board of Foreign Missions	\$1000
Massachusetts Home Missions.....	1000
American Education Society.....	1000
American Congregational Union.....	1000
Pacific University, Oregon.....	1000

The will of Mrs. John Chambers, wife of Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, just admitted to probate, bequeaths the interest of \$25,000 to Mr. Chambers, and divides \$165,000 among the children of Mr. Chambers by his first wife.

KIDNAPPER SENTENCED.—Benjamin Craddock, of Albemarle, Virginia, convicted of kidnapping a slave, has been sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

THE SUPREME COURT OF MISSISSIPPI has affirmed the validity of the law making it penal for retailers to sell liquor to a drunken man, and declaring that the owner of the establishment is responsible for the act of his barkeeper on his behalf.

FORECLOSING OF MORTGAGES EXTENDED IN IOWA.—A bill passed the Iowa Legislature, giving the defendants in all mortgage-

foreclosure cases nine months after the service of notice within which to file his answer. This law expires by limitation next year, and it amounts simply to staving off all foreclosures till after January 1, 1861. The appraisement-law has also passed; and henceforth all property taken on execution is to be appraised, and not sold unless two-thirds of such appraised value is offered. This law does not take effect by publication, and hence will not go into operation until July 4 next.

POISONING OF A HUSBAND.—The Plattsburgh (N.Y.) "Express and Sentinel" relates a poisoning-case brought to light in the town of Saranac, which occurred a year ago. It appears that a Mr. St. John and his wife, with a family of five or six children, lived on a small farm in a secluded place, that an unmarried Irishman named James Creed was employed by them, and lived at their house some three years, when Mr. St. John discovered that an improper intimacy existed between them. He therefore discharged Creed and forbade him from coming into his house. Creed, however, remained in the vicinity, and frequently met with Mrs. St. John. Finally the latter sent to Plattsburgh by a stage-driver for arsenic and croton oil, and on the next day, May 25, 1859, Mr. St. John died. A while afterward Creed and Mrs. St. John were married. Since then it has been suspected that the husband was poisoned, and his remains were found, upon investigation, to contain arsenic. Both the suspected parties are in jail.

A WEALTHY MAN DROWNS HIMSELF FOR FEAR OF COMING TO WANT.—Geo. W. Scott, Esq., a valued and highly-respected resident of Toledo, flung himself into a pond, and drowned himself. He was a man said to be worth \$60,000 in property and funds, and did not owe a dime. Of late he has thought that he should be brought to want; and the idea ulminated in his effecting self-destruction.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE was committed near Lawrenceburg, Indiana, by a Mr. Joseph Grimsley, the cause of which appears to have been depression produced by the report of a dying brother, who stated on his revival from a trance, believed to be death for a time by all who were about him, that he had been to heaven and seen there all his family who were dead, and learned that all would go there except Joseph. This announcement, coming from a dying, almost a dead, brother, seems to have disordered the poor fellow's mind. He acted strangely for several days, and finally disappeared, and was not found until some days afterward, when two men in search of game accidentally discovered him swinging by the

neck to a pole which crossed a deep ravine. The sick brother died the same day the body was found.

DEATH OF JUDGE EDWARD TURNER.—Died, Judge Edward Turner, one of the earliest settlers of Natchez. He was a distinguished lawyer, jurist, and Mason, known in Mississippi as a legislator and chancellor, and in Masonic bodies as the last survivor of the convention which formed, in 1818, the M. W. Grand Lodge of Mississippi.

DEATH OF THE LARGEST MAN IN BALTIMORE.—Thomas Weber, aged fifty-two years, died quite suddenly at his residence. The deceased, at the time of his death, weighed four hundred and sixty pounds. His coffin is seven feet in length, four feet in width, and four feet deep. Ten years ago, he only weighed one hundred and fifty pounds; since which time until his death he grew into a mountain of flesh. Those who knew him intimately assert that he drank, on an average, one keg of lager-beer a day. In his transactions through life he was the soul of honor, and many a poor family will have sufficient cause to lament his death. His disease was a gathering of fat about the heart.

A LADY PICKED UP ON THE SNOW-PLOUGH OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—NARROW ESCAPE FROM DEATH.—A singular accident occurred on the Central Railroad, at Waterloo, says the Rochester "Union," by which a lady of that village had a gratuitous ride before a locomotive, and narrowly escaped a terrible death by being crushed beneath the wheels of the engine. As the mail-train, due at Rochester at 11.30 P. M., was coming into Waterloo at 8.40, Mr. Wright, the engineer of the locomotive "General Gould," saw a lady running along one of the streets toward the train. Not supposing that she intended to cross the track ahead of the train, he kept on his way, running slowly, perhaps five or six miles per hour. The lady, probably deceived somewhat by the speed of the train or the distance it was from her, attempted to cross the track ahead of the engine, but did not succeed. She was struck by the small snow-plough or pilot, and fell upon it in such a manner that she rode quite safely for ten rods or more. The engineer, the instant that he saw how summarily he had taken up a passenger, shut off steam, reversed, and, by the application of the brakes, stopped the train as soon as possible. He ran to the lady and found that she was not so much injured but that she was able to walk and speak. She was somewhat disconcerted by the accident, but expressed the belief that she had received no serious injury. It was a miraculous escape from a dreadful death.

SUDDEN DEATH FROM A SINGULAR CAUSE.

—The Lowell (Mass.) "News" gives the following particulars of a very singular case:—

On Saturday, Miss Harriet A. Blackington, after sewing all the evening, felt a peculiar soreness in one of her thumbs, which pained her so much through the night that she was unable to sleep. On Sunday morning she visited a physician, who examined it and prescribed a poultice. At this time the thumb had upon it a black spot resembling a blood-blister. In the course of the day the doctor was sent for again, but she had become insensible, and was removed to the residence of her brother, on Franklin Square, where she died on Tuesday. Several physicians were called, and they pronounced it to be a *phlebitis*, a case of very rare occurrence. It is a disease of the blood, and the result is like that which would follow from the bite of a rattlesnake or any poisonous animal. During her spasms she bit the finger of a young lady who attended her very severely; but the wound was immediately cauterized, and no danger is now apprehended from it.

A SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—The Howard county (Indiana) "Tribune" says that Mr. Levi Sizelove, in the eastern part of the county, after he had chopped down a tree and had walked on it to the top, discovered something writhing, and slowly approached it, thinking the tree had fallen on a pig. What must have been his feelings when he discovered that it was his own six-years-old girl! There was his child, its head almost entirely cut apart, and one of its eyes lying on its breast! The lower extremities still moved; but life had thus been horribly taken. The child had gone to the woods to seek its parent, without any one of the family knowing of its absence.

SHOCKING MURDER IN TEXAS.—The Indianola (Texas) "Courier" has the following particulars of a dreadful tragedy which occurred at the Shell Bank, in Refugio county:—

We learn, through Mr. Cyrus P. Hiller, of the occurrence of a shocking tragedy which was enacted at the Shell Bank, in Refugio county. The actors were the members of two families named Stephenson and Bishop. It appears, from what our informant gathered during the legal investigation which followed, that a Mr. Stephenson had sold a piece of land to Gen. Bishop, and, after the purchaser had made improvements on the land, Stephenson wanted to get it back for the same amount he had been paid for it, but the proposition was refused by Bishop. This incensed Stephenson, and on Monday he, with his wife, son, and daughter, went to Gen. Bishop's house, where they found young Thomas Bishop sick in bed.

The wife and daughter held the sick man down while young Stephenson cut him literally to pieces with a knife, killing him almost immediately. While this was going on, Gen. Bishop knocked out the eye of the elder Stephenson with a hatchet. The Stephensons were arrested.

BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Alexander was burned to death near Salem, Ind., by her clothes taking fire while engaged in cooking, and her husband, who was fatally injured while attempting to relieve her, also died soon after.

SHOCKING DEATH.—The young son of Newell Wyman, of Winchendon, Mass., a boy of ten years, went upon his father's hay-mow to look for hen's eggs, when a portion of the hay upon which he was standing slipped from its place. The boy fell, striking upon a curved hay-hook, sixteen and one-half inches in length, which penetrated one thigh and passed up through the body. The iron passed partly through the bowels, the ribs, and into the flesh of the back. Strange as it may seem, the little fellow lived three hours, bearing his suffering with the greatest bravery, neither crying nor shedding a tear from the beginning.

DIED IN THE MIDST OF MARRIAGE PREPARATIONS.—A young medical student died suddenly at Arcadia, N.Y., at the home of his expectant bride, in the midst of marriage preparations. An only sister of the unfortunate man died, a month or two before, under circumstances almost precisely similar.

WIFE PERISHING IN THE FLAMES IN THE ABSENCE OF HER FAMILY.—The Marion (Ga.) "Star" says the house of Mr. D. W. Larrimore, in that place, was destroyed by fire, and that his wife perished in the flames. Mr. Larrimore was absent at the time, and his children were at school. It was thought that Mrs. Larrimore, who was subject to fits, was taken with one and fell into the fire, her clothing communicating the flames to the furniture. Her bones only were found in the embers.

TWO CHILDREN BURNED ALIVE.—The Lafayette (Ind.) "Courier" chronicles the following:—

This community was shocked by a horrible casualty which occurred three miles west of the city, in which two children of Mr. Ambler, a worthy and industrious farmer, one aged three years and the other sixteen months, both boys, were burned alive. The father had started for town after dinner, with a load of wood, and the mother left in charge of the children, fastened them in the house to prevent their egress, and went out into the field. She had been gone about an

hour, when the flames were seen issuing from the building, and before the affrighted mother and the nearest neighbors could reach the house, the roof fell in with a fearful crash, burying the unfortunate children, doubtless already beyond all pain, in the burning mass. The bodies were recovered soon afterward, burned almost to a crisp and every human lineament fearfully obliterated. The remains were found near the door, indicating that the little sufferers had vainly essayed to escape from the burning building. The horror of the spectacle and the anguish of the broken-hearted mother unnerved the stoutest hearts, and strong men, unused to tears, wept like children.

A MAN BURNED TO DEATH WHILE READING IN BED.—In Cheatham county, Tennessee, James Morgan retired to bed to read, and after he had fallen asleep the family was aroused by his screams, when they hurried to his room just as he threw the door open and fell prostrate to the floor. He was so badly burned that he died in a day or two afterward. He had some \$3000 in his room, the greater part of it being in gold, some of which has been recovered in a damaged condition, but the paper money was entirely lost.

A BOY ACCIDENTALLY KILLS HIS MOTHER.—A Mrs. St. Ohen, of Mt. Carroll, Ill., was shot and killed by her little son, a boy about ten years of age. The boy levelled the gun at his mother in sport, not knowing that it was loaded, when, to his infinite consternation, it went off, killing her almost instantly.

NEARLY KILLED WHILE SLEEP-WALKING.—At St. Louis, a young lady rose from her bed in a somnambule state and went to an open window: in some way she managed to fall through to the ground, where she lay in a helpless state, with several of her bones broken, till the morning. She will probably die.

SAD EVENT.—DEATH OF A LOST CHILD.—A sad event happened at Albion, N.Y. A widow woman residing there lost her boy, a child of three years. The neighbors turned out in large numbers and sought for him during a day and two nights. On the second day, he was found dead in a ditch within half a mile of his home. He had clearly died of starvation, after having vainly endeavored to escape from the pit into which he had fallen.

ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.—The Cattaraugus "Freeman," published at Ellicottville, gives an interesting chapter from the experiences of a couple who commenced the journey of life together in Buffalo. Mr. Wm. E. Harrison, of Ellicottville, and Miss

Maria P. Smith, of Buffalo, were married at the Genesee House, in that city, two years ago. The marriage was celebrated in the month of April. The bride was young, amiable, handsome, and accomplished; the bridegroom a widower, but still in the pride and vigor of manhood, the fortunate possessor of a prosperous business, and the lucky owner of enough of the world's goods to enable him to live in circumstances of comparative ease and comfort. For a brief period all went well, and the marriage seemed likely to prove a highly advantageous and happy affair for both parties. But a "change came o'er the spirit of their dream," and their cup of happiness was rudely dashed to the earth. In the month of June succeeding their marriage, Mrs. Harrison made a visit to some friends at the West, and, listening to their officious intermeddling and ill-considered advice, was prevailed upon, much against the natural promptings of her heart, to desert her husband, whom but eight short weeks before she had solemnly vowed to love, honor, and obey. Feeling that he had been deeply, grievously wronged, and naturally anxious to be freed from an entangling alliance that had been productive of such bitter fruits, Mr. Harrison sought and obtained a bill of divorce from his wife in the State of Ohio. But the affair was destined not to terminate in that abrupt and unhappy manner. The erring and sadly misguided woman, convinced of the perfidy of her friends, at length awoke to a perfect consciousness of the great wrong she had inflicted upon her late husband. A correspondence was opened between them; she fully and freely acknowledged her fault, and asked for and obtained his forgiveness. The smouldering flame of their old affection was rekindled, mutual vows of love were exchanged anew, and she again became the wife of Mr. Harrison!

SINGULAR MARRIAGE.—FORCIBLE SEPARATION.—A novel case of habeas corpus, involving curious and important questions of law, was tried before Judge S. M. Moore, of the Circuit Court, Covington, Ky. A resident of that city, named William Ross, a short time since, became enamored of his step-daughter, Margaret Coleman, who reciprocated his affections, and a marriage engagement was the consequence. But the affianced pair found that their relationship was among the degrees prohibited by the laws of Kentucky. But the river was easily passed, and once in Ohio the restraints of the law would be removed,—marriage between blood-relatives alone being prohibited in that State. They accordingly visited Cincinnati, were united in matrimony, and returned home rejoicing. The friends of the parties, however, were dissatisfied with the nuptials, and determined to separate them.

The girl being a few months under twenty-one years of age,—the period of female majority in Kentucky,—and till the time of her marriage having been under the guardianship of a man named Hall, but who had resigned as soon as that event had taken place, a guardian, named Elisha Coleman, a relation of the lady's, was appointed for the occasion, and a writ of habeas corpus was sued on Ross, commanding him to produce his wife before Judge Moore and show by what authority she was detained by him. The proper evidence of the marriage was produced, and the fact that she was more than eighteen years of age, which concluded the period of her infancy at the place where the marriage was solemnized, was proved in court. The attorneys for the guardian claimed that, as the parties were residents of Kentucky, a marriage elsewhere, to evade the laws of that State, was null and void. The judge sustained this position, nullified the marriage, and gave the lady into the custody of Mr. Coleman.

SENTENCE OF A BIGAMIST IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Noah F. Bishop, of Groveland, arrested for having four wives living, has been sentenced, at the spring term of the Superior Court for Essex county, to six years' confinement in the State prison.

CASE OF BETRAYAL.—A HUSBAND'S REVENGE.—HIS INSANITY.—A case of betrayal in Groton, Tompkins county, N.Y., which has just come to light, is the subject of a great deal of anxiety among the friends of the parties, and indignation in the community. The facts of the case are, as near as we can gather them, as follows:—

Something more than a year ago, a merchant of that town, whose previous intrigues with the fair sex had rendered him obnoxious to a large portion of the community, made a public profession of religion, joined the Methodist Church, and succeeded in making people believe that he really meant to lead a better life. His victim was the wife of a respectable and industrious machinist, belonging to the same church; and report says that they were thrown much together at prayer-meetings and became very intimate,—so much so that it became the subject of general remark, and finally came to the ears of her husband.

His suspicions were excited, but he did not believe his wife unfaithful to him, until one Wednesday evening, on coming home, he found the house deserted, and on instituting search found the merchant and his wife together at or near a barn standing in a field some distance from the house. The outraged husband knocked the merchant down and jumped on his face with both feet, breaking the ridge of his nose and cutting his face in a shocking manner. The merchant begged

for his life; but the husband continued to stamp him until he supposed life was extinct, when he took his faithless wife home and informed one of his neighbors of the circumstances and that he supposed he had killed the merchant and he had better see to it. The next morning some of the neighbors went to the spot indicated and found that the man had not been killed, but had come to and crawled home, as they easily found by his blood along his route home. The machinist's wife says that she and the merchant have met clandestinely for the last six or eight months. She has been sent to her friends. The affair has made the husband insane, and he has since made two attempts to go to the house of the merchant with the avowed intention of taking life, but has been restrained by friends. The merchant has been taken away from Groton and secreted in Homer or Cortland, to keep him from the vengeance of the man whose domestic happiness he has ruined.

RAWHIDING YOUNG LADIES IN SCHOOL.—The Kenosha (Wis.) "Times" gives an account of the rawhiding of a young lady in a school in Kenosha. The teacher's name was Pope. The pupil is a young lady fifteen years of age, daughter of E. F. Morris, of that city. The "Times" says:—

We understand that it appeared in the evidence that the girl was flogged across the back and bare neck with a raw hide, some five or six strokes being given, drawing blood, all for the offence of chewing gum.

The "Times" goes on to state the master had been arrested for the offence, but the jury did not agree.

DIVORCE-LAWS IN INDIANA NOT LEGAL IN KENTUCKY.—During the late term of the Circuit Court in Covington, Ky., a suit was brought up for trial which tested the laws of divorce of Indiana when applied to a citizen of Kentucky. An individual residing in Kenton county, by the name of Owen R. Powell, in the possession of a wife and child, emigrated to the State of Indiana, declared himself a citizen, and brought suit in one of the courts of that State for a divorce, and obtained it even before he had acquired citizenship. Having thus repudiated his wife, in accordance with the laws of Indiana, he went back to Kenton county, his actual residence, and married another woman, who has since added a youngster to his household. In view of the fact that Mr. Powell had thus obtained a divorce, Mrs. Dorcas Powell, the repudiated wife, came forward and made an application in the circuit court for a divorce from her husband, and asking in her plea that alimony be allowed. The evidence in the case was heard, and, when concluded, Judge Moore, in delivering his opinion, declared that the course pursued by

Mr. Powell, in going to the State of Indiana to procure a divorce from his wife, was all a farce; Powell was a citizen of Kentucky, and therefore no legal divorce could be granted by any court in Indiana; the plaintiff, Mrs. Dorcas Powell, was then the legitimate wife of Owen R. Powell, and the circuit court over which he presided had no power to decree a divorce. The result of the trial placed Mr. Powell in rather an unpleasant predicament, for according to the decision of an Indiana court he had two wives, though a Kentucky court allowed him but one.

BLOOMING IN THE GRAVE.—A metallic coffin, containing the body of a young lady who had been buried more than four years, was opened in Memphis, Tennessee. The body was in an excellent state of preservation: the hair, particularly, was very life-like, and, what was more astonishing, a full-blown camellia japonica, which some affectionate hand had twined in the tresses of the girl, was remarkably fresh-looking, the leaves retaining their soft, greenish hue to perfection.

ELOPEMENT.—The New York "Tribune" says:—

The other day we noticed the disappearance of a young lady from Toledo, Ohio: she was supposed to be struck with an irrepressible desire to become an actress, and the report was set on foot that she had applied to sundry managers for engagements, but without success. After being seen in Detroit, she vanished, and was discovered no more till last week. Then she was found at Pontiac, and the whole truth came out. It appears that a Mr. J. B. Howard, a painter living in Toledo, had seduced her, promising to procure a divorce from his own wife and marry her. To avoid discovery, he caused her to leave her home in the way indicated, concealed her at Pontiac, and then actually had the impudence to return and assist the father in the search after the missing girl, of course throwing him off the right course. The man has been arrested, and his victim has been taken home again.

THE DETROIT & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD was placed in the hands of a receiver. The Detroit "Tribune" reviews as follows the causes which have contributed to this result:—

We have been aware for some time that a movement was in contemplation by the managers of this company to relieve it from the burden of a floating debt amounting to \$1,250,000. This has been finally carried into effect, and, by a decree of the United States Circuit Court, that road has passed into the hands of a receiver on a foreclosure of its third and fourth mortgages, default having been made in the payment

of interest on them for the past two years. C. J. Brydges, managing director of the Great Western Railway, has been appointed receiver by the court. The original stockholders of the road exhausted all their means in pushing the building of the road half-way across the State, besides becoming personally liable to a large amount on contracts. The first loan negotiated in England, amounting to \$750,000, was used up in removing this back indebtedness and pushing on the work with the limited balance; and a second loan of \$500,000 likewise failed to complete the road, owing to the numberless embarrassments under which it struggled. These two loans were secured by third and fourth mortgages, the stockholders of the Great Western having advanced the means, first and second mortgages resting upon the road to the amount of about \$4,000,000 for money advanced in the work up to the time that the loans were contracted. On the first two mortgages security was held to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars in this city and State, and the adjacent province of Canada, the balance being held in Europe. With the last two it was agreed that the control of the road should pass into the hands of the Great Western, which company took possession and proceeded to complete the route to Grand Haven, and to ballast and stock the line. This required a heavy expenditure, as there was no rolling stock, station-buildings, or other equipments. The sum of \$1,250,000 was expended in this work, which constitutes the existing floating debt. To remove this has been the object of the movement just consummated. By it the third and fourth mortgages and the floating debt are consolidated into a preferred stock, which is subject to the first and second mortgages.

GOVERNMENT DEFAULTER.—Thomas Corwin Hunt, late receiver of public moneys at Natchitoches, Louisiana, (a nephew of Thomas Corwin, of Ohio,) is defaulter of the Government to the amount of \$85,000. The Government will probably sustain no loss, as the securities are perfectly responsible.

A SLANDER-CASE.—The Crocket "Printer" says Mr. T. P. Collins, a merchant of that place, published a scandalous piece of poetry about a Miss Whitwell, a school-mistress. She sued him for \$6000 damages and gained the case. The jury returned the verdict at midnight. So strong was public sentiment in favor of the plaintiff, that the verdict was received with shouts of the people, the firing of guns, and other demonstrations of gladness.

TUESDAY, MAY 1.

RESCUE OF A PRISONER CHARGED WITH BEING ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE AT SAVANNAH, (GA.)—The evening of this day, Capt. Farnum, in jail at Savannah, Ga., charged with being engaged in the slave-trade, was rescued from the jail by several men armed with revolvers. The "Savannah Republican" gives the following account of it. It says:—

On Tuesday afternoon, about dusk, our county jail was visited by some four or five persons, who effected the rescue of Capt. Farnum, who was arrested in New York and brought to this State for trial on a charge of complicity with the slave-trade in the Wanderer case. The circumstances of the rescue, so far as we can learn, are as follows. Capt. Farnum, it appears, has been allowed every privilege at the jail consistent with a liberal construction of duty,—his confinement being almost a nominal thing. Arrangements were made between him and the rescuers that Capt. Farnum should give up his parol under which he had been allowed such freedom from restraint, when the former were to rush in, bind the jailer, and release the prisoner. This was carried into effect, an opportune moment being selected, when Mr. Stone, the jailer, was out on parade, and Peter Luddy, his deputy, in charge.

Capt. Farnum requested Luddy to lock him in his cell, which was done, and Luddy had returned through the hall leading through the jail, when he was met, held by the rescuers, his keys taken from him, the prisoner released and conducted to a carriage in waiting, and driven off to the Pulaski House, where he was surrounded by his friends, who further defied the law by protecting him from arrest. The district-attorney, Hamilton Couper, Esq., heard of it while casually visiting the office of the Pulaski House, and endeavored to take the necessary proceedings for a rearrest. He agreed to let the matter rest until yesterday morning, Farnum's friends, in consideration of Mr. Couper consenting to adopt that course, pledging him their honor that they would produce the man and make application for bail the ensuing morning. Such application not having been made at two o'clock, Mr. Couper notified Mr. Farnum and his friends that he should now require that Mr. Farnum should surrender himself into the custody of the jailer before he would consent to notice any application after that hour for bail on his part, and that if they refused to adopt that course he would call upon the proper authorities and require his forcible arrest. Mr. Farnum then surrendered himself into the custody of the jailer of Chatham county.

FATAL POISONING-CASE.—In New York, this day, the coroner held an inquest, at No. 239 Hudson Street, on the body of a married Jewish lady, named Mrs. Peyser. It appears that early on Monday morning the deceased was suddenly taken with frightful pains and excessive vomiting, exhibiting all the symptoms of poisoning. Drs. Waterman and Krackowitz were immediately sent for, and to them the dying woman stated that she believed that she had been poisoned, and desired them to examine the matter she had thrown from her stomach. The physicians prescribed the usual remedies, but in spite of all their exertions the lady gradually failed, and before night breathed her last. By the directions of Coroner Jackman, Dr. Bouton made a post-mortem examination of the body, and found in the stomach and intestines evident traces of metallic poison. Those organs were preserved for the purpose of subjecting them to a chemical analysis, which will be made by Professor Zinker.

Mr. Peyser, the husband of the unfortunate lady, was examined by the coroner, when he stated that he believed his wife died from the effects of arsenic which she had accidentally taken. Mr. Peyser has been very much troubled by the rats on the premises, and had placed poison in different parts of the house intended for their destruction. He thinks that his wife had inadvertently partaken of some of it with her breakfast. He and his wife had always lived happily together.

The deceased had for some time kept an extensive millinery-establishment at her residence, and was much esteemed in the neighborhood. An intense excitement prevailed in the vicinity when it became known that she had been poisoned.

A BOSTON LAWYER COMMITS SUICIDE BY JUMPING FROM A RAILROAD-TRAIN.—In the morning of this day, according to the "Boston Traveller," Mr. John W. Browne, a lawyer of that city, took the Fall River train, for the purpose of going to Middleborough, to attend the Probate Court. On the way he changed his mind, and got from the train at the East and West Bridgewater Station. He took the next train of cars for Boston, and when the train was going at the rate of thirty-five miles an hour, he suddenly jumped from the car. Conductor Dimon soon stopped the train, and people ran to him; but he never breathed after they got there. The deceased was a native of Salem. His age was about fifty years, and he was educated at Harvard, being a classmate and an intimate friend of Hon. Charles Sumner. He leaves a wife and one child, a daughter, about sixteen years old.

THE PHILADELPHIA MUNICIPAL ELECTION

came off this day, the Opposition carrying their Mayor and other city officers by the following majorities, viz. :—

<i>For Mayor.</i>	
Alex. Henry, O.....	36,658
John Robbins, Jr. D.....	35,776
	882
<i>City Solicitor.</i>	
Charles E. Lex, O.....	37,078
H. M. Dechert, D.....	35,427
	1,651
<i>City Comptroller.</i>	
Geo. W. Hufty, O.....	35,157
John R. Downing, D.....	35,019
	138
<i>Receiver of Taxes.</i>	
Wm. P. Hamm, O.....	36,090
John C. Keller, D.....	34,904
	1,186
<i>City Commissioner.</i>	
John A. Houseman, O.....	37,069
C. M. D. Smith, D.....	35,328
	1,741

The Democrats elected six members of the Select Council and the Opposition the same number, making a tie in that body. It stands 12 to 12. In the Common Council, the Democrats gained largely. It now stands 54 Opposition to 40 Democrats. Previously the Opposition could carry their measures by a two-third vote.

A LITTLE BOY SAVES A RAILROAD-TRAIN.—This day, soon after a freight-train had passed Shelbyville Station, on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, a rail slipped several inches from its place, but without doing any damage to the train, and without the knowledge even of any one on it. This was on a curve,—rendering it doubly dangerous. As the passenger-train going west neared the place soon after, the engineer discovered a little boy standing in the centre of the track, energetically waving a handkerchief. He was not inclined to stop at first, knowing the *penchant* of all boys to sport; but, fearing some difficulty, he whistled and applied the brakes, and succeeded in stopping the train within five feet of the loosened rail. The little boy, whose name is McBride, on walking along the track, had discovered that the rail had been slipped, and took this method to save the train.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—In the afternoon, a man, supposed to be named Richard Greenfield, was engaged in slushing down the masts of the schooner Sea-Flower, Capt. Clark, then on the ways at Clark & Rich's

ship-yard at Greenwich, Conn. While engaged in this work, standing on the triangle, a knot slipped through a hole, and one plank fell out, precipitating Greenfield to the deck, killing him instantly. He struck upon his arm, which was broken, and the bone of which penetrated the deck, remaining so firmly fixed that it had to be sawed off.

This accident was caused by the manner of fastening the triangle, which was held by a knot, instead of being lashed, as it is ordinarily secured. An inquest was held by Mr. John Dayton. Greenfield was shipped at Providence a short time since, and but little was known of him except that he was a quiet and sober man.

GREAT SHOWER OF METEORIC STONES IN OHIO.—This day, at a quarter before one o'clock, a loud explosion was heard at Marietta, so loud as to cause houses to shake, and to arrest the attention of all. Many supposed it to be the explosion of a steamer, which had a half-hour before passed up the Muskingum, and several gentlemen set out immediately to learn whether or not their suspicions were well founded. At a distance of eighteen miles above Marietta, they learned that the boat had passed up all safe, and that the report had been plainly heard from a place apparently further up the river.

This was followed in about ten seconds by another report, and in three seconds by a third; then followed a running discharge of reports, like the firing of a platoon of musketry. Twenty-three distinct reports occurred, and a flash or streak of light appeared to dart from one cloud to another, which floated above the town. At the instant of the final explosion, people saw a shower of black specks, which they compared to a flock of blackbirds, fly from these clouds and descend with wonderful velocity to the earth. The place where they alighted was at once visited, and many specimens, of what they now learned to be meteoric stone, were found, yet warm to the touch. The largest specimen weighed one hundred and three pounds. In its passage it cut off an oak-root five inches in diameter, and came to rest beside another, against which it was so deeply wedged that it caused a deep abrasion of the root.

In relation to this affair, Lieut. John C. Tiddall sent the following letter to Professor Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute:—

HENDRYSBURG, OHIO, May 9, 1860.

You will doubtless see in the papers an account of a shower of meteoric stones which fell on the 1st inst., near the village of Concord, in Muskingum county, Ohio. Lest you should think it a hoax, or at least an incorrect statement, I have taken such pains as circumstances would permit, to

obtain, as near as possible, all the facts and circumstances connected with it.

The shower took place between twelve and one o'clock P.M. The day was unusually cold for the season of the year, and the sky about two-thirds overcast with clouds. Simultaneously with the fall of stones a tremendous explosion occurred in the atmosphere. To those near by it resembled a severe clap of thunder in sound, but was accompanied by a jarring sensation, which, together with the noise, was felt and heard at a much greater distance than the effect of thunder. It was observed and remarked as something peculiar by persons fifty miles off. I was at the time about thirty miles distant, and so extraordinary was the detonation and jarring sensation that I thought it (although an unknown occurrence in this region) an earthquake-shock. In fact, such was the general opinion of all who heard it. To those near where the stones fell several distinct reports were heard—accounts vary from six to twelve—they were in rapid succession, perhaps not over a second of time between them. So strange was the sensation that cattle in the fields ran, startled at it. Four stones were seen to fall, and have been recovered; but the probabilities are that many others fell. Two, which fell within about six hundred yards of each other, were seen by a couple of men who were laboring in a field. Hearing the reports, one of the men looked up and saw a large body fall into a field close by; the other, looking in another direction, saw another which fell upon a fence. Within about twenty minutes they approached and dug out the one which had fallen in the field, where it had buried itself to the depth of about twenty inches in a stiff limestone soil. It was still so hot that it could scarcely be held in the hands. From the direction in which it entered the earth, its fall appeared to be vertical. Its weight was fifty-one pounds, and its shape irregular, long, and flattened. It entered the ground point foremost. The other, which fell upon the fence, weighed forty-two pounds. In its descent it cut through the rails of the fence and buried itself in the earth, having a direction apparently from the northeast. About one and a half miles from where these two stones fell, a young man ploughing in a field heard a strange whizzing sound overhead, and, looking up, saw the clouds in a strange state of commotion. (The same with regard to the agitation of the clouds was observed by others.) Thinking that he heard something fall, upon searching he found a stone weighing thirty-six pounds, which had fallen upon and embedded itself in a decayed log. It was supposed that it had in its fall a direction from the southeast. Near Claysville, about six miles distant, two gentlemen walking out heard

the explosion, and very soon afterward a stone weighing four pounds fell near them, striking the ground so obliquely as to ricochet. The direction of this appeared to be from the north. The four stones above mentioned were all that were seen to fall: another, however, was found which had fallen in the woods and lodged in the earth among a thick cluster of roots surrounding a beech-tree. It weighed about thirty pounds, and appeared to have fallen vertically. All of the stones were irregular in figure, and had the same general appearance, having a blackened, smooth, vitrified surface. This exterior coating was, however, very thin,—not over one-fiftieth of an inch in thickness. Within, the stones had an ashy color, and contained fine particles of some shining substance, probably native nickel.

JOHN C. TIDDALL,

Lieutenant United States Army.

THE OPPOSITION CONVENTION OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE met at DOVER, this day, and chose delegates for Chicago. They also passed a series of resolutions in favor of preservation of the Union, opposed to the extension of slavery into the free territories of the United States, opposed to squatter sovereignty and to the doctrine that the Constitution of its own force carries slavery into the Territories of the United States, and in favor of the Homestead bill.

THE METHODIST QUADRENNIAL GENERAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced its sessions in Buffalo this day. Bishop Morris, of Cincinnati, is president. There were two hundred and eighty-eight delegates in attendance.

Bishops Morris, Scott, James, Parker, and Ames were present. No delegates were present from the Vermont Conference.

Objection was made by Mr. Brunson to the admission of the fifteen delegates from the Wisconsin Conference, on the ground of improper means being employed to secure the election of a fifth delegate from that Conference.

The matter was tabled till the Conference was permanently organized.

Bishop Morris decided that the first four delegates from the Wisconsin Conference were entitled to their seats.

SEVERE STORM.—TWO SAILORS WASHED OVERBOARD.—Captain Pendleton, of the ship *Star*, from New Orleans to New York, reports that, on this day, in latitude $37^{\circ} 22'$, longitude $71^{\circ} 19'$, his ship was boarded by a heavy sea, which split main-rail and plank-shear, stove bulwarks and the poop-dead-lights, started the poop-gable, carried away the forward skylight and forward house, and washed overboard Joseph Brown, second officer, of Trieste, and Charles Robinson,

seaman, both of whom were lost. By the same sea the steward's arm was broken and the captain suffered severe injuries.

WRECK OF THE WHALING-BARK UNITED STATES.—This day, Captain Whitman, of the ship *Moses Wheeler*, of Boston, took off from the wreck of the bark *United States* the captain, (Woodward,) the crew, and eight passengers, five of whom were ladies. The *United States* sailed from St. Helena March 10, with five hundred and fifty barrels of sperm oil and eight passengers for Westport, and, on the 28th, 29th, and 30th of April, experienced a hurricane from southeast, northeast, and north, in which his vessel lost all her masts and rudder and sprung a leak. The bark, when abandoned, had only three feet of water in her pump-well; but as she was unmanageable, and without a rudder, her captain and officers thought it best to leave her while they had a chance.

Captain Woodward, in returning his thanks and those of his passengers to Captain Whitman, thus describes his falling in with him and the loss of his vessel:—

On the 1st of May he fell in with us, in latitude $37^{\circ} 10' N.$, longitude 72° , in a sinking condition and with crew exhausted, having had no cooking done through the gale, which had lasted three days, living on bread, water, and raw beef. The rudder was gone; main-topsail, jib-staysail, and spencer blown away; bulwarks, binnacle, and hurricane-house stove; boats all gone from the cranes, with three feet of water in the hold, and gaining; succeeded in transferring passengers and crew on board the *Moses Wheeler* in one whaleboat, which we fortunately had overhead, but in the fifth and last trip stove her. It was impossible for the ship *Moses Wheeler* to render assistance with her boats. We were very kindly used, and every assistance and attention paid to our wants by the captain and Mrs. Whitman, and also by a gentleman passenger, Mr. Harrington, who contributed to our comfort by giving up his room to the accommodation of the ladies. We remained four days on board the *Moses Wheeler*, through a succession of gales, heavy squalls, and rain, the captain making every effort to reach Bermuda, to land us; but, fortunately, on the 5th of May fell in with the clipper-bark *Inman*, of Boston, and were transferred—myself and passengers, with eight of my crew—on board, where we were as kindly used. Saw, the same evening, the *Moses Wheeler* speak another ship, to try to get the rest of the crew on board. The *United States*, of Westport, was two hundred and seventeen tons, owned by Andrew Hicks, Esq., of Westport, and others. She sailed from New Bedford June 28, 1853, valued with her outfit at \$24,000, on which there

was an insurance, including one-eighth owned by the captain, of \$13,000 in New Bedford. She had on board, when abandoned, five hundred and fifty barrels of sperm oil. Sent home on the voyage one hundred and seventy-five barrels of sperm.

WRECK OF THE H. N. JENKINS, AND LOSS OF FOUR OF HER CREW.—This day, the whaleship Benjamin Morgan, of New London, found the H. N. Jenkins, of Bangor, Me., waterlogged and dismantled in the Gulf Stream, and took from her two men, who were all that remained alive. The captain, mate, and two men were lost. The brig was from Wiscasset, bound to Havana, when she encountered the severe gale that disabled her.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER ADELIZA.—During the severe gale of this day, the schooner Adeliza, Captain Prescott, was hove on her beam-ends. Captain Rogers, of the schooner Telegraph, of Norwich, Conn., makes the following report of this disaster:—

May 1, latitude 34° 38', longitude 74° 4', spoke schooner Adeliza, of Augusta, from St. Domingo for New York, with loss of captain and deck-load, having been hove on beam-ends, and remained three hours before righting. At four P.M. same day, the crew were taken off by brig Delaware, from Boston, and landed at Charleston on the 7th inst. May 2, passed pieces of wreck, boat, lumber, &c. The Adeliza was an A 2 vessel, of one hundred and fifteen tons, built at Augusta, Me., in 1836, where she was owned.

HEAVY FAILURE.—The suspension of the house of Treadwell, Perry & Norton, of the Eagle Furnace, Albany, N.Y., is, this day, announced. Their liabilities are said to be \$600,000.

STATISTICS OF CRIME.—POLICE ARRESTS.—This day, Chief of Police Marmus, of Jersey City, reports that for the three months ending May 1 there were 403 persons arrested on the following charges:—Vagrancy, 9; drunkenness and vagrancy, 39; drunkenness, 110; drunk and disorderly, 121; larceny, 23; grand larceny, 8; entering house with intent to steal, 3; assault, 2; assault and battery, 19; threatening life, 4; wife-beating, 7; destroying property, 9; violating city ordinances, 8; gambling, 11; assaulting officers, 1; fighting, 18; insanity, 8; keeping disorderly house, 1; suspicion of stealing, 1; murder on the high seas, 2; passing counterfeit money, 2; illegal voting, 1. Nativity.—United States, 77; England, 22; Ireland, 268; Scotland, 8; Germany, 22; other countries, 6.

SUICIDE IN CALIFORNIA.—Mrs. Augusta Engelberry committed suicide at San Jose,

this day, by throwing herself into the Laguna. She was twenty-five years old.

THE BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS, which convened in New York, this day, found the following candidates qualified for admission into the army as assistant surgeons:—Dr. Webster, Massachusetts; Dr. John Vansant, U.S. Navy; Dr. C. C. Byrne, Florida; Dr. A. M. Fauntleroy, Virginia.

THE SLOOP-OF-WAR DACOTAH.—This day, the sloop-of-war Dacotah, lately fitted out at Norfolk, Va., was put in commission. She is a beautiful little vessel and a very fast sailer, making sixteen knots under steam and twelve knots under sail alone. Her armament consists of four Dahlgren shell-guns and two twelve-pound boat-howitzers. Her crew will number about one hundred and twenty men, all told, and her destination will be the coast of Brazil.

ACQUITTAL OF A SLAVER.—At Norfolk, Va., this day, Captain Land, the mate and supercargo of the brig Virginian, charged with being engaged in the slave-trade, were acquitted in the United States District Court.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN, N.Y.—DESTRUCTION OF A ROPE-WALK.—This day, a fire was discovered in the upper story of the jenny-house attached to the rope-walk of Messrs. Decevee & Walker, situated at the head of Johnson Street, near the Myrtle Avenue Plank-Road, E.D. The combustible nature of the material in the building caused the flames to spread very rapidly. The fire-department of the Eastern District were promptly on the ground, but they were unable to obtain a sufficient supply of water, having to depend on the private cisterns and wells in the vicinity, which soon gave out; and, as a last resort, they formed a line to the Newtown Creek, nearly half a mile distant. By this time the flames had attained too much headway for their crippled efforts to be of much avail, and the whole of the rope-walk and buildings connected therewith, with their contents, stock, material, and machinery, were totally destroyed. The entire loss is estimated at \$35,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of \$20,000, divided among several New York insurance-companies. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, as all the fires on the premises were out at nine o'clock, when the watchman went through the buildings.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.—This day, a fire broke out in the clothing-store of Barrett, King & Co., which destroyed the entire stock, valued at \$35,000; fully insured. The building was owned by L. Bigelow, whose loss is \$16,000; insured for \$10,000. The

building adjoining, occupied as a livery-stable, was crushed by a falling wall: loss, \$12,000.

CHURCH BURNED AT NORTH READING, MASS.—This day, the Baptist church at North Reading, Mass., was destroyed by an incendiary fire. The loss is about \$3500. No insurance.

BODY OF AN UNKNOWN FEMALE FOUND IN NEW YORK BAY.—This day, the body of an unknown female, apparently about forty years old, was found on the outer beach, about two miles from the point of the hook. Her face and hands were much disfigured. In her pocket were found a comb and a pair of scissors. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict returned of "Supposed to be accidentally drowned." The body was interred on Sandy Hook.

DROWNED.—In Roxborough, Pa., this day, Mr. Jesse Dewees, an aged resident, was found drowned in a trench in that place. He had been to the election-poll, and was on his way home.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 2.

SUICIDE FROM DRUNKENNESS.—This day, Charles H. Allen, a young man of Binghamton, N.Y., committed suicide by taking laudanum. He was intoxicated at the time, and before he succeeded in obtaining the poison he had tried to purchase it at two other shops.

SUICIDE BY CUTTING HIS THROAT.—In New York, this day, Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, at 163 Hester Street, upon the body of Joseph Aschemann, a native of Germany, aged sixty-nine years, who committed suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. Deceased, it appeared, was sick with the dropsy, and, becoming depressed in spirits, determined to commit self-destruction. Accordingly, he procured a razor, and, drawing the edge of the weapon across his throat, severed the jugular vein. Death ensued in a few moments afterward. Deceased had often threatened to commit suicide, and, a day or two before his death, he requested his nephew to buy him some laudanum for that purpose. Aschemann was in easy circumstances, living upon the interest of his money, and occupied a rather prominent position in the Hebrew community.

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—About seven o'clock in the evening of this day, as one of the down-trains on the Hudson Road was leaving Carmansville, Washington Cooper, the builder, attempted to jump on board, but, missing the step, fell under the cars,

the whole train passing over his legs, nearly severing them from his body. He was taken to New York and conveyed to the New York Hospital, where it was found that his leg would require immediate amputation. This was performed by Dr. Bell; but the unfortunate man died about nine o'clock.

FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of a man named John Orr, who had been missing from his home since the 20th of January last, was found floating in the North River, at the foot of Morton Street. The body was conveyed to deceased's late residence, No. 91 Perry Street.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—The freight-train on the Central Railroad parted when within four miles of Schenectady, this day. One car was smashed, and a brakeman, named Hershfall, literally torn to pieces. His remains were scattered about in all directions. No other person was injured.

DEATH OF AN UNKNOWN MAN IN PRISON.—In New York, this day, an unknown man, about thirty-eight years of age, and apparently a native of Ireland, died at the Jefferson Market Police Court prison, from congestion of the brain, the result, probably, of intemperance. Deceased, it appeared, had been arrested in Greene Street, by one of the Fifteenth Precinct police, on a charge of intoxication; and, on being brought before Justice Quackenbush, he was committed to prison for examination.

BOY POISONED.—In New York, this day, the inquisition in the case of Robert T. Harper, the child who died at the residence of his parents, in Fifty-Ninth Street, near Second Avenue, about two weeks ago, from the effects of poison, was concluded by Coroner Jackman, without any clue being afforded to the mystery which surrounds the case. A post-mortem examination of the body was made by Drs. Finnell and Gallagher, and a chemical analysis of the stomach was gone through with, but the physicians were unable to discover any traces of poison. Dr. Finnell gave it as his opinion that death was produced by irritation of the stomach and intestines, but how such irritation was brought on he was unable to say. The jury returned a verdict of "Death by irritation of the stomach and intestines, produced by some poisonous substance accidentally taken in food or drink, but what said poison was the jury are unable to say."

DEATH OF THE REV. ARCHIBALD MACLAY. The Rev. Archibald Maclay, a celebrated Baptist preacher, died, this day, in New York. In a biographical notice of his death, the "New York Herald" says:—

The venerable Rev. Archibald Maclay, D.D., or, as he was more familiarly known by Christians of all denominations, Father Maclay, died at his residence in this city. He was born in Scotland, in the year 1778, and was consequently, at the time of his death, in his eighty-second year. He had been confined to the house for six months or more by a distressing and lingering illness; and, although physically prostrated, his mind remained clear and unclouded to the last moment, when his spirit passed away from this sublunary sphere to a brighter and purer existence.

Dr. Maclay occupied a prominent position in the Baptist Church in this city for a period of more than sixty years, and from time to time has held distinguished official stations in religious societies. No one among the prominent clergy of this city was better or more extensively known to every Christian denomination, or more universally esteemed; and none have departed this life more deeply regretted by the community than this liberal and enlightened Christian. He was associated with the Baptist church in Mulberry Street (now the Tabernacle Second Avenue Church) for near a quarter of a century, but was more generally known to the public in connection with the various societies which he represented. He succeeded the late Dr. Cone as the second President of the American Bible Union, and in this capacity made an official tour of England, presenting the claims of the Bible Union and collecting funds for the revision of the Bible, in which work that society is now engaged. On this mission Dr. Maclay was very successful, owing, no doubt, to his fame as an eminent Baptist divine, and which was well known in England. On his return to this country he made a similar tour South, and with his usual success. In 1856 he resigned the Presidency of the Bible Union, on account of a dissatisfaction at the manner in which the internal affairs of the Bible Union were conducted. Recently he has been an agent of the American and Foreign Bible Society, in whose behalf he was a strenuous laborer before the formation of the Bible Union. In every sphere of life to which he was called he brought all his energies, and at all times challenged the unlimited confidence of all with whom he associated. He was the father of the Hon. William B. Maclay, M.C., of this city, and father-in-law of Rev. Dr. Judd. He leaves a large number of grandchildren and great-grandchildren to lament his loss. He died as he had lived, in full communion with his heavenly Master. He came to this city at a very early period of his life, and has seen more changes in the religious and political world than almost any individual now living.

NEARLY A HUNDRED.—Mrs. Margaret Preble, aged ninety-nine years, ten months, and six days, died, this day, at the residence of her son-in-law, in Pendleton county, Ky. She was born in Pennsylvania, and lived to see the grandchild of a great-great-grandchild. Something unusually remarkable.

WIFE-POISONER ARRESTED.—In New York, this day, Daniel Kane was arrested, charged with attempting to poison his wife. The circumstances were as follows:—

Mrs. Kane was recently confined, and, on Thursday night, while lying sick in bed, her husband brought her some gruel, which he appeared anxious for her to take. She suspected something wrong from his manner, and so simply tasted it, finding that it blistered her mouth and tongue. Sending her husband from the room for a moment, she contrived to hide a bottleful of the gruel under her pillow. On his return to the room he seemed pleased at her having taken so much of it, and frequently asked her afterward how she felt. In the morning Mrs. Kane sent for a policeman, and he also had his mouth and tongue blistered by tasting the poisoned gruel; thereupon the officer arrested Mr. Kane and conveyed him before Justice Quackenbush, who committed him for examination on the charge of attempting to poison his wife.

THE CONNECTICUT LEGISLATURE organized at New Haven, this day. The Senate elected Hiram Goodwin, of Litchfield county, for President *pro tem.*, and David D. Hoag, of the same county, for Clerk. In the House caucus, O. H. Perry, of Fairfield, was elected Speaker, (he held the same office last year;) Daniel E. Holcomb, of Hartford county, for First Clerk; Cyrus Northrop, of Fairfield county, for Second Clerk, and Carrington & Hotchkiss for State Printers.

Governor Buckingham, in his message to them, alludes to duties obligatory upon them; calls for better protection to the ballot-box; recommends a registry-law, that every voter should be able to read, and that no electors should be made on days of election; suggests improvements in the law for the protection of property, so that in case of crime the bond shall not be less than the property involved; favors the appointment of arbitrators to adjust the boundary-lines between Connecticut and New York. He calls attention to the cattle-disease in Massachusetts. The message concludes with a history of the slavery controversy, taking decidedly Republican grounds. Much of it is taken up with statistics of the finances and institutions of the State, which are in a flourishing condition.

The same day he was re-inaugurated into the office which he has filled since 1858. The ceremonies, parades, and processions

on the occasion were unusually imposing. The city was filled with strangers. At night there was a torchlight procession, a display of fireworks, and a grand festival. Tables were spread for 2000 persons.

THE MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met at Detroit, this day, and elected delegates for Chicago, whom they instructed to vote for Seward.

THE VIRGINIA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met at Wheeling, this day. There were about three hundred delegates present from all portions of the State. Joseph Applegate, of Brooke county, was chosen President, with eleven Vice-Presidents.

Delegates were appointed to the Chicago Convention, and a series of resolutions were passed, pledging to support the Chicago nominee, favoring a tariff affording protection to the products of the white laboring-men of our country against those of foreign countries, and equality of right among citizens: opposing proscription on account of opinions or place of birth: denouncing the action of the Administration regarding the impressment of naturalized citizens when visiting the country of their birth: approving the Homestead bill, and favoring the plan of colonization of free negroes.

Speeches were made by J. C. Underwood, and J. Wilson, of Indiana. In the evening there was a meeting of three thousand people, which was addressed by F. P. Blair.

DESPERATE STATE OF UTAH.—This day it was announced that the Governor (Cumming) of Utah had informed the President that Utah is in a condition bordering on anarchy, and some action is therefore necessary on the part of the Government to relieve the Territory from present and impending evils. He alludes to the bands of desperadoes whose conduct renders the tenure of life and property uncertain, and requests either that judges will be sent out in place of those who have deserted Utah, or that the Probate Courts will be authorized to exercise the powers claimed by them and granted by the Legislative Assembly, or that some other means of safety be adopted. He requests that five hundred soldiers be retained there, as the withdrawal of the entire army would be injudicious and unjust. Governor Cumming states the population of Utah at 52,000 or 53,000,—though it is estimated larger by the Mormons.

NEW YORK CANAL-NAVIGATION.—**FIRST BOAT.**—The boat Milo, of the new Oswego line, from New York, with merchandise for the West, arrived at Oswego this day. This is the first through boat this season.

SCHOONER ABANDONED.—The schooner Rosenleath was this day abandoned. The crew were taken off by brig C. C. Billings.

SUSPECTED SLAVER ESCAPED.—This day, a suspected slaver, the Storm-King, sailed for the coast of Africa. The New York "Herald" says:—

A custom-house officer repaired to the United States District Attorney's office between three and four o'clock, with the information that the Storm-King had cleared for the coast of Africa. Mr. Dwight directed him to go up to the supposed slaver Charlotte E. Tay, at the pier foot of Tenth Street, where he would find Deputies Joseph Thompson and Donnell overhauling that vessel, and who alone were authorized, in the absence of the Marshal, to sign the warrant for detention. It appears that Deputies Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn went to the Charlotte E. Tay; but Messrs. Thompson and Donnell had left. They did not, however, go to Mr. Thompson's house for the proper signature to the warrant, and proceeded in search of the Storm-King without the necessary legal authority. They engaged the steam-tug Relief, and overtook the supposed slaver in tow of the Jacob Bell at the Narrows. Rynders and Munn boarded the brig. An altercation ensued between them and the officers of the suspected slaver. Theodore Rynders drew a revolver on the captain or mate who was in command of the Storm-King. After some conversation, however, matters cooled down, the vessel was permitted to proceed on her voyage to the coast of Africa, and the Marshal's officers returned to New York, went up to the private residence of Mr. Dwight, one of the United States Attorney's assistants, and reported to him that the supposed slaver could not be found.

SEDUCTION, ABORTION, AND DEATH.—This day, died Miss Caroline C. Roswell, a young lady about twenty-two years of age, daughter of Mr. James Roswell, an Englishman, and a worthy and industrious gardener, living on Harrison Street, near Hawke's Hollow, in Haverhill, Mass., from the effect of an attempted abortion to hide her shame. The following account of the matter is given in the Massachusetts papers. They say:—

Caroline was employed for some time before her death in running a sewing-machine in the shoe-manufactory of Mr. William Luce, of Haverhill. She was on terms of intimacy with a young man named William Foss, who was also in the employ of Mr. Luce. The suspicions of the mother of Miss Roswell that her daughter was in a delicate situation appear to have been aroused some six or eight weeks since; but, upon being questioned, the latter persistently denied the allegation, and manifested much feeling upon the

subject. On Wednesday, April 27, Miss Roswell went to Newburyport without the knowledge of her parents,—but whether alone or in company does not appear,—returning home about midnight. She worked in the shop as usual the three following days, and on Saturday was taken sick, complaining of extreme coldness and distress. On Saturday night or Sunday she was delivered of a female child, which she concealed in a trunk in her bedchamber. She daily grew worse, and on Tuesday following the premature delivery Dr. E. B. Sawyer was called in, and subsequently she was also attended by Drs. Chase and Flint. There was strong evidence of an illegal operation having been performed. She continued to sink until Wednesday night, when she died. Before her death she disclosed to her mother the secret that she had given birth to a child, informing her where it could be found. She also said she had visited Newburyport and undergone an operation at the hands of Dr. James A. Tilton, a regular practitioner of that city. She gave a minute account of the manner in which the operation was performed, a description of the instruments employed, and of her terrible suffering. She begged her mother not to allow her body to be opened, and acquitted her intended of any blame in the matter.

THE annual meeting of the Geographical and Statistical Society for the ensuing year took place this day in New York. The report of the Librarian states that since the last report 822 volumes have been added to the library, of which 491 were donations. Number of pamphlets on hand, 1450. The library now contains 4660 volumes, being a large increase since 1859. The books are almost entirely statistical in their character; and whether the object be explorations, travels, voyages, Arctic expeditions, or any other geographical history, the student will find here most, if not all, of the published works upon the subjects. A valuable paper on consumption was read by D. H. P. Millard. The Society elected F. L. Hawks President.

YOUNG LADY SEDUCED, AND POISONED BY STRYCHNINE.—In Weymouth, Mass., this day, died Miss Betsey Frances Tirrell, daughter of Mr. Wilson Tirrell, who is engaged in the leather-business in that city. She went from her father's house to South Weymouth—a short distance—with Mr. George C. Hersey, and, returning about eight o'clock, went to bed shortly after. At about half-past nine o'clock a younger sister who slept with her was attracted by twitchings of her sister's body, and asked her what the matter was. She replied that she was dying; and at her request her father was sent for. A physician was at once obtained; but nothing could be done for her, and she died in half an hour. She was twenty-four years of age.

It was supposed that she had died in a fit; but at the request of friends a post-mortem examination and an inquest were decided on.

The autopsy was made by Dr. Howe, and the sad fact was revealed that the deceased was about four months advanced in pregnancy. The stomach was removed and sent to Dr. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, by direction of the coroner, to be examined; and the examination has disclosed unmistakable evidence of the presence of strychnine, in quantity amply sufficient to cause death. A silver spoon having been found in the house behind a fireboard, it was also sent to Dr. Hayes, who reports that upon it he found strychnine. The poison was doubtless taken from this spoon.

One of the most important considerations which prompted an autopsy was the similarity of the circumstances attending the death of a younger sister about four months ago. She was engaged to be married to Mr. George C. Hersey, and she was also supposed to have died in a fit. An autopsy was suggested at that time; but it was not made, chiefly on account of the objections of Hersey, who is said to have shown uncontrollable grief at that time. Miss Mary Tirrell was a beautiful girl, well educated, and beloved by a large circle of friends. She was about eighteen years of age.

Mr. George C. Hersey, who appears, from all the circumstances which have come to light, to have played an important part in the sad tragedy, is a young man belonging in Hingham, and a widower, whose wife died suddenly about two years ago. He had recently been employed to work a stitching-machine by Messrs. N. Shaw & Co., a boot and shoe firm on North Street. A brother of Mr. Hersey had married into the family of Mr. Tirrell, and was always treated as a friend and one of the family.

There were strong suspicions that he was guilty. It was asserted that he had been paying his addresses to a young lady in South Weymouth within a few weeks, and had attempted to seduce her, but she would not listen to him, and two weeks ago he received notice from her that his attentions were not agreeable.

A druggist of Weymouth testified that Mr. Hersey had made some inquiries of him, in his store, touching the effects of strychnine; and a young sister of Miss Tirrell, about twelve years of age, says that Hersey has several times come into her room in the night, and that he has slept with her.

THE METHODIST QUADRENNIAL CONFERENCE referred the matter of the Wisconsin delegates to a committee of five.

A resolution by Mr. Witherspoon to revise the Discipline relating to the duties of the presiding elders so as to place them in the

pastoral relation, was referred to the Committee on Itinerancy.

Committees of seven were ordered on Temperance, the Bible, Temporal Economy, and the Pastoral Address.

The session was opened with the usual religious services, Bishop James, of New York, in the chair.

Bishop Simpson appeared and took his seat on the platform.

A committee of five was ordered to be appointed by the Chair to take into consideration the question of divorce and marriage, and report to this Conference.

ELOPEMENT OF A MARRIED MAN WITH A FRENCH GIRL, LEAVING A WIFE AND FAMILY.—This day, a man named Otis S. Ward eloped from Enfield, Mass., with a French girl named Annie Hattle, leaving behind him a wife and several children. The Palmer "Journal" gives the following account of the affair. It says:—

In the early part of last winter, a party of wandering Indians pitched their tent near the village of Enfield, and for several weeks made and peddled baskets. Among them was a French girl, young and bewitching, as all pretty French girls are apt to be. She made the acquaintance of one Otis S. Ward, a comparatively young man, who could boast of a large pair of whiskers, an affectionate wife, and two children. He kept the boarding-house for the Minot Manufacturing Company, and was considered a very respectable man. When the Indians struck their tent and left town the French girl went into the family of Mrs. Ward and assisted her through the winter. On the 1st of April she left town, Ward taking her to the cars in Palmer. A correspondence soon commenced between Ward and the girl, the frequency of which excited the suspicions of the postmaster. On the 3d inst. Ward suddenly left town, and on the same day a letter came for him from Cliftondale, in the town of Saugus. The letter remained in the office a day or two, when the postmaster received a line from the French girl recalling the letter she had sent to Ward, stating that she had made a great mistake, as she had learned that Ward had left town. The letter was taken to Ward's wife, who was overwhelmed with grief at reading it. It revealed the whole mystery of her husband's absence, and opened the flood-gates of village gossip. The following is a copy of the letter, verbatim:—

CLIFTONDALE, May 1.

My dear and beloved husband if i may be permitted to call you so, i received your longed for letter and would rather have it than a five dollar bill. how i have longed for the time to come when i can sit in your lap and hug and kiss you as much as i please and bury my face in your whiskers. i have

been to Boston and find that the steamboat leaves Foster's wharf for Bangor on tuesday and Fridays at 5 o'clock. i will meet you at Worcester depot on the 4th. be sure and come. your affectionate wife.

ANNIE HATTLE.

P.S.—be sure and cut off part of your whiskers.

It is supposed that Ward and the girl have gone to Canada. He left debts behind him to the amount of three or four hundred dollars, which is a poor consolation to the injured wife and children.

CONVICTION OF THE REV. JACOB S. HARDEN FOR POISONING HIS WIFE.—This day, the Rev. Jacob S. Harden was convicted, in Belvidere, Warren county, N.J., of poisoning his wife. Judge Dayton, in charging the jury, said that Harden's conduct was inconsistent with the idea of his innocence or with the theory of suicide. He did nothing for his wife's relief, brings her no remedies except buttermilk, and says he has nothing on his mind. When it came to the last moments, his coward conscience shrank, and he begged Mrs. Ramsey not to leave the room. A story of suicide is untrue; and if it were true he would scarcely be less guilty than if he had murdered her. He foreshadows death in his letters and conversations. When the arsenic he has used, he says he is going to Milford, but goes to Easton and obtains more. Hecht recognises him beyond a reasonable doubt; besides, Harden was in Easton at the time, and without any reasonable business; and no innocent man can be found who bought arsenic at about that time. He denied he had been to Easton. He said this to avoid suspicion, and begged Doctor Blackwell and Rev. Mr. Hess to exculpate him. He would not attend the funeral, on account of public opinion. Then he plays his last card,—makes his statement. It is not believed, and he runs like a thief, when there is no fear of personal violence. He is arrested, and conducts himself with a diabolical coolness. Thus having traced the tortuous course of the evidence, I submit to you that he is guilty as charged in the indictment. Do not share his guilt by giving a partial verdict. Do not give impunity to secret murder. Remember your solemn oaths.

Judge Whelpley then read his charge to the jury, following nearly the same line of examination as the Attorney-General. He was very impartial, but in manner and the facts could not but lean strongly against the prisoner. We do not give the charge, which is merely a *resumé* of facts and theories already published. During its delivery Harden had his face covered with his handkerchief, and was much agitated and excited.

The court then adjourned, to the ringing of the bell. The jury agreed after being out an hour and a half, but remained out two hours.

The prisoner was brought into court before the bell tolled, and in an instant the courtroom was jammed. The semi-darkness—for but few candles were lighted—added to the solemnity of the scene. Every one knew what the verdict would be. Harden was perfectly composed when brought in, and his counsel spoke to him of a new trial, thinking the judge's charge—to which no exception had been taken—any thing but impartial. Harden maintained his composure while the verdict was announced. As the foreman said, "Guilty," a low moan swept through the crowded room, and at this moment Harden's head dropped suddenly, as if he were shot. When each jurymen said, "Guilty of murder in the first degree," his calmness forsook him, and he burst into tears, tearing his hair with his right hand and burying his face in his handkerchief. The court ordered him in irons.

The verdict was anticipated by all who had read the trial or heard the evidence as given by the witnesses. The victim, it was proven, died from the effects of arsenic: indeed, Harden himself admitted that that was the cause of her death. His defence was that the unfortunate woman committed suicide, and that members of her family were predisposed to terminating their own existence. But the rebutting testimony flatly contradicted the evidence on that point. The prosecution proved that Harden and his wife had been school-mates and had known each other from childhood. He had waited upon her, proposed marriage, and was accepted.

After that a rumor got afloat that Miss Dowling (afterward Mrs. Harden) had been seduced. The report reached the ears of the girl and her parents, when she wrote to him to save her character by fulfilling his obligations. He tried to worm himself out of the marriage, and made many excuses to obtain a delay. Quite a number of letters passed between them, and in the end Harden was forced, most reluctantly, to marry Miss Dowling. It was an ill-assorted marriage, and, although she made one of the best of wives, he seemed to avoid her company as much as possible, and it was said he was involved in a *liaison* with another girl. It was apparent to all that saw the two, that he was anxious to get rid of her; but how, was the uppermost thought in his mind. Shortly before her death, when she was in the full flush of health, he began to prepare his friends for the event which was so soon to take place. He wrote in the most affectionate terms of his beloved wife, and, in a melancholy, hypocritical tone, deplored her failing health, and was fearful that he would soon be left a widower. It seems that the house of Mrs. Ramsey, where Mrs. Harden boarded, was infested with rats. To get rid of these, Mrs. Ramsey purchased some arsenic, and, using a portion of it, left the balance in a phial in a

closet. This arsenic he took, replacing flour in the phial for the arsenic. He then obtained some buttermilk, mixed the arsenic in it, and gave it to his wife to drink; but the draught was too great upon a full stomach, and the result was she vomited it all up again, and remained very sick during the night. Next day she was well enough to be up and about again, and next night he administered a smaller dose, which had the desired effect of making her very sick, without killing her instantly. He continued this treatment several days, but her strong constitution defied the fatal minute doses which he was administering.

On Sunday, several days after he had commenced poisoning her, he must have run short of arsenic; for she so far recovered as to be able to accompany him to church to hear him preach.

When all the poison in Ramsey's house had been used, he went to a neighboring town and purchased more, and kept administering it for several days, until the poor woman died in the most excruciating agony, having been denied even a cup of cold water by her inhuman husband, to quench the thirst or cool the burning pain at the heart. The excrement which came from her was carelessly thrown in the yard, and a number of chickens died, showing the amount of poison administered by this fiend in human shape.

Harden caused his wife to be interred with undue haste. Suspicion rested upon him, and he fled to Virginia, changed his name and profession, and entered the service of a daguerreotypist. He was finally arrested, taken back to New Jersey, and after a great many delays he has at length been tried and convicted.

During the trial Harden took full notes of the evidence, and greatly assisted his counsel in cross-examining the witnesses.

The jury were out two hours and a half before they returned with a verdict; but they had agreed upon it long before that time. The object in stopping out so long was to show the public that they had not arrived at this decision with any undue haste.

FIRE AT LAWRENCE, (MASS.)—In the afternoon of this day, a fire destroyed Wilson & Allen's steam saw-mills, with some small buildings adjoining. Loss, about \$12,000.

THURSDAY, MAY 3.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met again this day, when Mr. Russell, of Virginia, offered the following:—

Resolved, That, when this convention adjourns to-day, it adjourns to reassemble at Baltimore, Md., on Monday, the 18th day of June, and that it be respectfully recommended

to the Democratic party of the several States to make provision for supplying all vacancies in their respective delegations to this convention when it shall reassemble. (Applause.)

After the failure of attempts to change the place of meeting to New York, Philadelphia, &c., and also to change the time to a later period, the resolve was adopted,—198 to 41½, as follows:—

Yeas.—Maine, 5; New Hampshire, 5; Vermont, 5; Massachusetts, 10; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 6; New York, 35; New Jersey, 2; Pennsylvania, 23½; Maryland, 5; Virginia, 14½; Arkansas, 1; Missouri, 6; Tennessee, 7; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 4; California, 3.—198.

Nays.—Maine, 3; Connecticut, 3; New Jersey, 5; Pennsylvania, 3; Maryland, 3; Virginia, ½; North Carolina, 14; Missouri, 3; Tennessee, 5; Kentucky, 2.—41½.

Gen. Cushing, the President, made a brief speech, and the convention adjourned, to meet again in Baltimore on the 18th of June succeeding.

SENTENCED FOR SELLING FREE NEGROES.—In Norfolk, (Va.) this day, Capt. Brayley, of the British schooner *Alice Rogers*, was found guilty, in the United States District Court, of attempting to sell free negroes, and sentenced to three years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

FORGING DEEDS.—In New York, this day, Thomas Lawson was arrested by Detectives Sampson and Devoe, charged with having been engaged in the perpetration of many extensive forgeries. The accused has for some time been a clerk in the law-office of ex-Senator Westcott, in Eighth Street, near Fifth Avenue. The forgeries alleged to have been perpetrated assumed the form of fictitious deeds to various lots of valuable property in the upper part of that city.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE SITE OF THE PEMBERTON MILL.—This day, at Lawrence, Mass., a fatal accident occurred on the site of the ill-fated Pemberton Mill. A laborer employed in rebuilding the mill was instantly killed by a derrick falling upon him, caused by the breaking of an insufficient guy while hoisting a large stone. He had a daughter killed at the time of the great catastrophe.

SINGULAR DEATH OF AN ENGINEER.—This day, the engineer of the train that ran over Mr. Cooper, on the Hudson River Railroad, at Carmansville, N.Y., died in the following singular manner. The accident was unavoidable on the part of the engineer, and the coroner's jury exonerated him from all blame. The deceased was terribly mangled, and the dreadful occurrence made a deep im-

pression upon the engineer, who saw the whole occurrence without ability to prevent it. The next day he did not drive his locomotive; but the day following he concluded to try it again, accompanied, however, by a brother engineer. As he approached Carmansville, he became instantly agitated, and, upon passing the place where the accident occurred, he fainted away. He never revived, and died the following evening, literally broken-hearted. It is said that he was one of the best engineers on the road.

THE NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION met this day, in Washington. The principal business done was the appointment of a committee of nine members to revise the Pharmacopœia, to meet at Philadelphia, and report the result of their labors at the next session.

PRESENT FROM QUEEN VICTORIA TO TOWNSEND HARRIS.—This day, at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, in New York. Mr. Wetmore called the attention of the Chamber to the fact that a present from Queen Victoria to Townsend Harris, Esq., our Minister to Japan, had come into his (Mr. Wetmore's) temporary possession. The testimonial was an acknowledgment of the facilities afforded by Mr. Harris to the British Ambassador, which enabled him to bring his mission to the Japanese to a successful conclusion. Congress had given Mr. Harris permission to accept it.

The royal present is a gold box, with a cover ornamented with diamonds, on blue enamel, with the letters V. R., surmounted by a crown.

SENTENCE OF JACOB S. HARDEN FOR THE MURDER OF HIS WIFE.—This day, the sentence of the law was pronounced on Jacob S. Harden for the murder of his wife. The court-room was crowded, but, in striking contrast to the previous days, the greatest order and quiet prevailed. The gallery was filled with ladies. Harden, looking very pale and dejected, tottered into the dock, leaning upon the arm of the sheriff. At the request of the court, he stood up, with downcast eyes, and Judge Whelpley delivered his sentence, as follows:—

Jacob S. Harden:—I am now about to proceed to the discharge of the most solemn duty which a mortal can be called upon to perform. This trial, which for the last two weeks has been the object of so much interest, is closed. The humane maxim of the law that you were to be considered innocent until you were proven guilty no longer applies to you. A jury of your country, selected by yourself, of unprejudiced, intelligent, conscientious men, after a full investigation of your case, in all its length and breadth,—after hearing all the arguments of your counsel, pressed upon them with un-

tiring energy, with an eloquence rarely equalled, with a pathos which drew tears from the stoutest heart, and with a force and power which could not have failed to break the chain of the evidence of your guilt had it not been of adamant strength,—have found that there was no doubt of your guilt; that the evidence could not be true and you be guiltless of the agony and blood of your wife; that she was foully murdered by you in a manner almost too horrible for conception. With the verdict of that jury, it is almost needless to say, this court is entirely satisfied. It could have been no other, without a disregard of the duties which they owed to the society of which they are members, without a disregard of the obligation of their oaths. If human testimony can demonstrate the perpetration of a murder, it has been demonstrated that you were the perpetrator of this. Have you any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced against you? If you have, now is your time to say it.

Harden, looking up and waving his hand toward Mr. Shipman, said, faintly, "I beg leave to refer to my counsel."

Mr. Shipman.—I have nothing more to say, sir.

Judge Whelpley then proceeded, the counsel and many of the spectators weeping:—

It remains for me to pronounce the sentence of the law, which is, and it is here by the court considered and adjudged, that you, Jacob S. Harden, for the felony and murder, in the first degree, of Hannah Louisa Harden, of which you have been convicted in manner and form as charged in the indictment, be taken to the jail of this county of Warren, whence you have been brought, and there safely kept until Thursday, the 28th day of June next, and that on that day, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and three o'clock in the afternoon, either in the prison of the county of Warren, where you shall be confined, or within an enclosed yard of said prison, or within an enclosure erected for the purpose adjoining such prison, at the discretion of the sheriff, you be hung by the neck until you be dead. And may God have mercy on your soul!

Harden burst into an agony of tears, and was led weeping to his cell.

INDICTMENTS FOR MURDER.—The Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court of New York presented this day the following bills of indictment:—

The United States *vs.* Albert W. Hicks, alias William Johnson.—For the murder of George H. Burr, master of the sloop Edwin A. Johnson. The former indictment, to which the prisoner entered a plea denying the jurisdiction of the court, was for robbery and piracy on the high seas.

The United States *vs.* Gordon Hires.—For

the murder of John Tuttle, on board the bark Anna, on the high seas, by beating and feloniously kicking him on the head, breast, and stomach.

The United States *vs.* Edward P. Lane.—For the murder of Frank Light, on the bark Anna, on the high seas.

FOUND DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day, an inquest was held on the body of an unknown man, found in the Delaware, at the new coal-wharves, below the city. Deceased had on a red striped shirt and heavy boots. On his right arm was a heart and a crown, done in Indian ink, and the letters E. S., with 1821. The other arm had on it the figures of a man and a woman. The body appeared to have been in the water several weeks.

IN NEW YORK, this day, Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body of John Orr, formerly of No. 91 Perry Street. It was found floating in the river, at the foot of Morton Street. The deceased had been missing since the 20th of January. A verdict of "Supposed drowning" was rendered.

FOUND DEAD.—In Delaware county, (Pa.) this day, the body of an unknown man was found near the Blue Bell, on the Darby Road.

THE MYSTERIOUS MURDER OF A FEMALE AT JERSEY CITY, N.J.—This day, the mysterious murder case was up before the grand jury of Hudson county, with a view of ascertaining if there was sufficient evidence to warrant the indictment of any person or persons for the murder of the woman supposed to be Mrs. Ada Richardson, who was found in the dock at the foot of York Street, in Jersey City. Detectives Elder and Young, of New York, Charles Richardson, husband of deceased, Coroner Morris, and others, were before the jury, but they were unable to elicit sufficient evidence to warrant the finding of a bill against any one.

MURDER OF WM. N. LYON.—In New York, this day, Daniel W. Lewis was examined before Justice Welsh, on a charge of having caused the death of Wm. N. Lyon. It was shown by several witnesses that some trouble occurred between the prisoner and the deceased at Gardner's Saloon, on the corner of Broadway and Park Place, and that blows passed between them. One witness testified that he saw Mr. Lyon standing on the sidewalk after the difficulty, with a stone in his hand, and threatening some person inside. He was evidently considerably intoxicated. The woman who was in company with the deceased has suddenly disappeared, and cannot be found. After taking the evidence, the magistrate held the accused in the sum

of \$1000 to await the action of the grand jury.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—James Fleming died at the New York Hospital, this day, from the effects of injuries received in a fight on Sunday morning. The affray occurred in an oyster-saloon in Broadway, near Thirty-Ninth Street, during which the deceased was stabbed several times. Michael O'Rourke, an Irish laborer, was arrested at the time, and has since been locked up to await the result of Fleming's wounds.

DEATH OF FRANCIS O. BYRD.—Col. Francis Otway Byrd died, this day, at his residence in Baltimore, in the seventieth year of his age. He was the grandson of Col. William Byrd, of Westover, Virginia. In early life he was one of those who, from principle, volunteered his services to maintain the independence of our country. In 1805, Col. (then Captain) Byrd served in the war with Tripoli, and distinguished himself, under Gen. Eaton, at the battle of Derne. In the last war with Great Britain, he was in the regular army, and was engaged in the battle of Tippecanoe, on the 7th of November, 1811, where he was conspicuous for his gallantry and courage. He was also present at the battle of Bridgewater, or Lundy's Lane, on the 25th of July, 1814, where he served under the orders of Gen. Scott. He received from the Legislature of Virginia, his native State, a vote of thanks, and was also presented with a sword in testimony of the high estimation in which his services were held. In 1855, Col. Byrd removed from Clarke county, Va., to Baltimore, that he might be near his daughter; and in the new circle of friends and acquaintances which was there formed, he was honored alike for his manly independence of character and for his estimable social qualities.

JOSHUA MANDEVILLE died at his residence in Waterford, N.Y., this day, aged seventy-eight years. In former years, Mr. Mandeville was quite a prominent man, having been at one time judge of the county by appointment from the Governor, at different periods member of Assembly, and for fifteen successive years supervisor of the town.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—A woman named Mary Naff, residing in Cadwalader Street, above Thompson, Philadelphia, died this day, at the age of one hundred and seven years. The deceased was of German descent, and was born in Pennsylvania,—having spent most of her days upon a farm. Her second husband, who was also well advanced in years, died a few months ago.

FRIDAY, MAY 4.

THE QUADRENNIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE met this day. Bishop Ames in the chair. The Rev. Robinson Scott was present, as a delegate from the Irish Wesleyan Conference. Mr. Scott presented an eloquent address to this Conference from the Irish Conference, in reply to a former address of the Methodist Episcopal Conference of the United States.

The Committee on the Wisconsin delegate case reported in favor of the sitting delegate, P. S. Bennett. The quadrennial address of the bishop was read. After an affectionate salutation to the Conference, expressing confidence in the wisdom and piety of the representatives to meet their solemn responsibilities intelligently and religiously, he expresses the hope that, although there may not be entire unanimity of sentiment on all subjects which may come before them, all may be settled in the spirit of charity.

EXECUTION OF NEGROES FOR THE MURDER OF AN OVERSEER.—This day, three negroes, belonging to Major J. B. Watts, of Madison county, Florida, were hung for the murder of M. D. Griffin, the overseer. A correspondent of the New York "Police Gazette" gives the following account of the affair. He says:—

In the latter part of March last, Mr. M. D. Griffin, overseer for Major J. B. Watts, of Madison county, was brutally murdered by a number of negroes under his charge. One of the negroes confessed on his associates, which led to the arrest of seven of Major Watts's most likely negro men, valued at \$10,000. The grand jury found a bill of indictment against six of the negroes, and the seventh was permitted to become State's evidence. They were tried and all found guilty of murder, and sentenced to be executed on the 10th of May.

After sentence had been passed upon them, they were of course removed back to jail, and put in irons. But by some means, four days after their sentence, on the jailer going to pay his morning visit to them, they were all six gone.

No clew to their whereabouts could be obtained. Several packs of nigger dogs were sent out in various directions, also several gangs of men. But all returned with the one story, "Not to be found." This seemed a mysterious affair, and the public began to get excited. The Regulators, numbering some one hundred and ninety-six, met in a body and passed a resolution to send a delegated committee to Major Watts, and inform him that *some one had to be hung on the 4th of May*. The major might take that as he liked. He replied that if they, the Regulators, would keep dark, he would try and put the sheriff on the track of the negroes. The sheriff soon

got on the track with his deputies, and found all the six gentlemen of darkness concealed in a gin-house, the property of a Mr. Redding, (who, by-the-by, happened to marry a daughter of Major Watts.) They were all taken back, lodged in jail, and guarded by twelve men armed with double-barrelled shot guns loaded with blue whistlers. A new trial was applied for in the mean time, and it was actually obtained for three of the six. The other three were publicly executed on the day appointed. A large crowd of spectators, both white and black, assembled. The three men had nothing much to say. They were accompanied by the scaffold by three clergymen; they sang and prayed a little; one said he had nothing to say, only that he hoped everybody, both black and white, would do better than he had done, and I believe every heart present responded "Amen." for all seemed to think he was doing very bad.

GROSS CARELESSNESS.—In New York, this day, a lady called at the drug-store of G. A. Warrior, corner of Stanton and Lewis Streets, and desired to purchase some Seidlitz powders. The German in attendance gave the lady two powders, which she took home. As she was about to mix them, she noticed that one of them was of a peculiar color, and she consequently hesitated about taking them. Subsequently she took them to the Eleventh Ward Station-House, where the dark-colored powder was pronounced to be red precipitate, a deadly poison. The druggist was informed of his carelessness, when, with the greatest alacrity, he offered to exchange the powders, but did not seem to comprehend that he had nearly sacrificed a human life.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE SUPREME COURT.—**DECISION IN THE CALIFORNIA LAND SUITS.**—This day, the Supreme Court of the United States adjourned till next December. Of about seventy California land cases adjudicated, thirty, where there was contest of title, were decided, on the ground of fraud, in favor of the Federal Government. These involved upwards of one million acres of land, worth fifteen or twenty million of dollars, and included the Bolton or Santallan case, this case being for ten thousand acres in the city of San Francisco, and twenty thousand outside its limits, estimated to be worth about \$10,000,000. The opinion of the court in this case was that the claimants showed no legal title nor record of the evidence in support of the grant; that the claimants have no equity for want of consideration, possession, and improvement; and that the evidence satisfied the court that the claim was fabricated in 1850, was antedated, and that it was false and forged. The judgment of the District Court of California, and the decision of the Land Commissioners, were therefore reversed.

DIED FROM THE USE OF OPIATES.—In Washington, D.C., this day, George D. Noble, of New York, (of the firm of Noble, Hays & Noble,) died. The coroner's jury found that he came to his death by the improper use of opiates.

BODY OF A MERCHANT FOUND IN A MARSH.—This day, in the marsh, near the Rope Ferry, Philadelphia, was found the body of John J. Ulp, late of the firm of Eckel, Raignel & Co., North Third Street, who disappeared mysteriously in January last. The appearance of the body showed that death had taken place a considerable time previous to the discovery of it; but under what circumstances could only be conjectured. Deceased leaves a wife and four children. Coroner Fenner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from unknown causes.

COTTON-TRADE WITH EUROPE.—A correspondent of the "Herald," from Washington, of this date, says:—

Mr. Baylor, late American Consul at Manchester, and agent of the Cotton Association of Georgia, has returned to the United States with full powers to take the initiatory steps to establish a direct cotton-trade between this country and Europe. Congress has already passed a law making Macon, in Georgia, a port of entry, with a view of admitting such goods as may come from Belgium and other European states, to be exhibited at the contemplated fair in that city. The aid of the statistical office of the State Department will probably be sought in furtherance of the enterprise, in which the Belgian Minister fully concurs; and it is ascertained, from persons conversant with the subject, that the Belgian Government is not only willing to encourage the project, but has advanced funds to Mr. Baylor to open a central agency in the city of Baltimore.

DEATH FROM CHLOROFORM.—The "New Orleans Delta" of this date says:—

Another death from chloroform occurred in one of the wards of the Charity Hospital. The patient upon whom an operation was to have been performed had only taken a very little of the chloroform, when he fell back dead. A post-mortem examination showed that death was caused by the ossification of the valves of the heart.

AFFRAY BETWEEN STUDENTS.—**ONE KILLED.**—A fatal affray occurred in Lebanon, Tennessee, this day, which resulted in killing one of the students of the Law Department of Cumberland University, named James Cabal, by a fellow-student, named Spot McClung. The parties had a misunderstanding about a very trivial matter, and sub-

sequently met on the street with friends, for the purpose of explanation. A further disagreement ensued, the lie was passed, and Cahal struck, or struck at, McClung with a stick, when the latter immediately drew a pistol and shot Cahal, the ball entering the brain. McClung was arrested and put under \$15,000 bail.

James Cahal was a son of the late Judge Cahal, of Tennessee, and McClung is a son of Col. McClung, of Huntsville, Alabama, and a nephew of the late Col. McClung, of Mississippi.

SATURDAY, MAY 5.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT ON A PICNIC IN NORTH CAROLINA.—TWENTY-FIVE PERSONS, MOSTLY LADIES, DROWNED.—This day, twenty-five persons, principally ladies, were drowned, near Boykin's Mill-Pond, about ten miles from Camden, N.C., under the following distressing circumstances.

The "Sumter Watchman," giving an account of the accident, says:—

A most happy company, composed of young ladies and gentlemen, children and parents, left their homes in Camden for a day of recreative pleasure and amusement at Boykin's Mill-Pond, about ten miles this side of that place, and upon the line of the railroad. These were joined by others from the neighborhood, forming a party of considerable size.

The fore part of the day (the distressing accident occurred late in the afternoon) was spent most happily and pleasantly by the excursionists. The picnic and fishing-excursion, for such it was, had fully met, thus far, the buoyant anticipations of those concerned. But what a finale! The heart droops and is weighed down by the most pungent sorrow at its recital.

A flat-boat of considerable size had, a short time previous, been built and placed upon the pond for purposes of pleasure. A goodly number (probably thirty or more) of the company embarked upon this boat, intending to pass over and around the pond. These consisted chiefly of young ladies, there being but a sufficient number of gentlemen, as was supposed, to manage the boat and afford company and protection for the ladies.

They had been out some time, and were near the centre of the pond, when the boat ran on a snag. This excited little or no fear, as it was supposed that a speedy extrication could be effected. All was life and spirit, all was hope and happiness. Soon it was perceived that the great pressure of the boat upon the snag (in consequence of the number it contained) was puncturing its bottom, and that the water was making its way inside. Now the excitement began. Now fear began to picture its sad

traces upon those just now happy countenances. Now the tender and timid ladies called upon their protectors for that assistance and deliverance which, painful to say, they were unable to afford. Momentarily the danger became greater, and momentarily the excitement of those on board, as well as those on shore, became more intense. It seems that deliverance would have come, and that the boat would have probably been pushed off and run near enough to the shore for many, if not all, to have escaped, had it not been that those who stood at each end, (a white man and a negro,) with their poles, laboring with all their power, shoved each in the same direction, thus mutually destroying the effect of their efforts. Soon, in a few moments, she began to sink. When this was seen, and the fact that she could not be moved became too apparent, the scene became frightful indeed. The wildest excitement and fear seemed to seize every heart, and but few, if any, were sufficiently collected to enable them to employ their efforts for rescue advantageously. In a few moments now she sank, when the scene may be better imagined than described.

Piercing cries and shrieks, and calls for help, both from those on shore and those on the unfortunate boat, filled the air. Sisters and brothers, parents and children, relatives and friends, whose hearts were bound together by the nearest and dearest of earthly ties and animated by the warmest and most tender affection, were there,—some on the sinking boat and some on the shore. Oh, how rudely were those confiding hearts torn asunder and ravished with wild and aching grief!

The boat seems to have committed them to the bosom of the water, huddled together, mainly, in a mass! The water is supposed to have been about twenty feet in depth. Thus thrown together, one clinging to the other, with that grasp which belongs only to those in a drowning condition, there was little opportunity for the males in the company to rescue the ladies or even to save themselves.

But a few (we have not been apprized of the exact number) were saved of those upon the boat. One act of daring, manly, and gallant rescue, which has been reported to us, and which we believe true, demands special notice at our hands, and should be rewarded by the lifetime gratitude of those immediately concerned, as well as the relatives and friends of the same. Mr. Jones, a fireman upon the Camden train, (this train was, as well as we can learn, at the time of the awful occurrence, near the spot,) rushed to the spot, and by almost superhuman efforts, coupled with the most cool and manly courage, brought three of the drowning persons to the shore. We have not learned the names of these.

The following are the names of those telegraphed to us from Camden as the lost, being the number stated, twenty-five, with one exception:—

Miss Lizzie McKeigen, a lovely sister of Mr. Isaac McKeigen, of our town; Willie McKeigen, a younger brother of the same; Luke and William De Grand, brothers, one of them a brother-in-law of Mr. McKeigen, above mentioned.

Miss Sarah Nettles

Two Misses McCowns.

Miss Minnie Alexander, daughter of Mr. Isaac Alexander, of Camden.

Miss Sarah Howell.

Miss Selma Crosby.

Miss Henson.

Two Misses Young, and one brother.

Miss Mary Jenkins.

Mr. Rocott.

Mr. Huggins.

Mr. Jerry McLeod.

Mr. John Oaks.

Miss Kelly.

Little Alice Robinson, (a sweet little girl.)

Mr. S. S. Richburg, (surveyor, formerly of this place.) Mr. Richburg, with noble devotion, lost his life, as we understand, attempting to save another. These, with two negroes, complete the melancholy list.

Two ladies, (Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Steakei,) the wives of engineers upon the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad, got upon the boat when about to start, as we learn, but, thinking the crowd too great, determined not to remain, thus, no doubt, narrowly escaping death.

Efforts to secure the bodies of the unfortunate drowned were immediately employed. Some were taken from the water. Others could not be found. The floodgates of the pond were soon hoisted; but the body of water was great, and could not be soon run off. It was thought that it would be sufficiently dry on Saturday night to admit of all the bodies being found. We have not learned the number that had been found when our despatch was sent.

Camden is shrouded in gloom, and many of its citizens overwhelmed by the most severe affliction and bereavement.

At half-past three on yesterday, eight bodies were at the Methodist church, where funeral ceremonies were being performed in the presence of a large congregation. Almost every eye was moistened by the tear of sympathy or bereavement.

Mr. Billings, one of those who was upon the boat and was saved, says that twenty-seven persons were drowned. This conflicts with the above statement as to number, but may be correct.

FEMALE FORGER AND SWINDLER ARRESTED.

—This day, Miss Abby Goddard, of Troy, N.Y., was brought to that city, charged with

forgery. In relating this occurrence, the "Troy Arena" says:—

Miss Abby Goddard, a well-known female, formerly a "character" in this community, was arrested in Roxbury, Mass., on a requisition from Gov. Morgan, and brought to this city, where she was lodged in jail. Miss Goddard's career is a somewhat remarkable one. Possessed of fine intellectual characteristics, she became an authoress of some celebrity, contributing to several magazines and newspapers, and publishing two or three volumes herself, among which were the "Trojan Sketch-Book" and "Gleanings." She was also at one time a large contributor to the local press of this city, ever the signature of "Kate." She kept a female seminary in this city, and was highly successful as a teacher, having at one time several assistants, and hosts of friends. But "Kate" got into speculations, bought brick houses, kept a bank-account, got notes discounted, became "short," borrowed, shined and financed, and eventually passed through all the stages of the bold and dashing operator, "from grave to gay, from lively to severe." Many staid and respectable citizens endorsed her paper, or loaned their names for thousands; but pay-day, more certain than "death or taxes," at length came, and with it ruin for the intellectual and brilliant "Kate." It is averred that in her career here she not only swindled, but forged. How this may be we cannot tell; but certain it is that she has now been arrested and brought to this city for changing the amount of a note for \$150 to \$1500, which was given by a Mr. Wetmore, which note was discounted by one of our city banks, "Kate" obtaining the money upon it. Some months since, Miss Goddard was up before the Boston courts on a criminal charge, (obtaining money under false pretences, we believe,) and passed through the fiery ordeal of juries and courts in that city. Her trial attracted considerable attention here, especially among those who acknowledged themselves as her victims. She is now in jail in this city, and it is quite likely her trial will engross a large degree of public interest.

AN AMERICAN MATE SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE FOR KILLING A SEAMAN.—At a recent assize in Durham, England, John W. Moodie, mate of an American ship, was arraigned for causing the death of a seaman on board; and, having been convicted, he was sentenced to imprisonment for life. The prisoner, a young man of good position, had much sympathy excited for him, as it was believed—and there was evidence of the truth of the supposition—that, although he had assaulted the man in a moment of rage, he never contemplated that death should ensue from

the blows. A memorial, praying that, under the circumstances, some mitigation might be accorded, was therefore drawn up, and most influentially signed. Some days since, Mr. De Costa, of Waterloo Road, proceeded to London and placed the memorial in the hands of Mr. J. C. Ewart, Member of Parliament for Liverpool, who brought it before the English Secretary of State. This day, the application for pardon was refused. The following is the letter of denial:—

WHITEHALL, May 5, 1860.

SIR:—Secretary Sir George Lewis having carefully considered your application in behalf of John Watson Moody, I am directed to express to you his regret that there is no sufficient ground to justify him, consistently with his public duty, in advising her Majesty to comply with the prayer thereof.

II. WASHINGTON.

J. C. EWART, Esq., M.P.

BURNING OF THE SHIP SWITZERLAND.—This day, at Appalachiecola, was destroyed by fire the ship Switzerland. She had a cargo on board of 2400 bales of cotton, valued at \$120,000, which is said to be insured in Europe. The vessel is valued at \$60,000, and insured in New York.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS SERGEANT.—This day, died, at his residence in Philadelphia, the Hon. Thomas Sergeant, ex-Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. He was in his seventy-ninth year, having been born in the year 1791. He was a son of the Hon. Jonathan Dickinson Sergeant, and a brother of the late Hon. John Sergeant. He graduated at Princeton College, and studied law under Jared Ingersoll, Esq. In his early life, and, indeed, long afterward, he was a writer for the journals and periodicals of the day, contributing many articles, both poetical and prose, all indicating fine taste and culture. Mr. Sergeant soon attained a high position at the Philadelphia bar, which then contained some of its most brilliant ornaments. Gov. Findlay appointed him Secretary of the Commonwealth; but in 1819 he resigned that office to accept that of Attorney-General. Hon. Samuel D. Ingham succeeded him as Secretary of the Commonwealth. Subsequently, Mr. Sergeant was for a time a judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. He was also Postmaster of that city, under President Jackson. He was afterward appointed one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and filled the post with dignity and ability for many years,—his term expiring, under the new system of electing judges, about the year 1845. From 1846 to 1849 Judge Sergeant was solicitor for Sheriff Lelar. Since that time he lived in retirement, his health for some years having been very infirm.

His mind has, however, continued vigorous, in spite of age and physical debility. He was a most dignified and respectable representative of the old school of Philadelphia lawyers. As a judge, he appeared to advantage even as a colleague of Gibson and others of that period. As a Government officer—and, indeed, in every relation—he fulfilled his duties with fidelity and integrity.

REMAINS OF EX-GOVERNOR ROBINSON.—

This day, the remains of ex-Governor Robinson arrived at Bennington, (Vt.,) and were received by a crowd of citizens, who were accompanied by a band. During their removal in the hearse, the band played a solemn dirge, the bells tolled, and the citizens followed in solemn procession.

MEDICAL CANDIDATES.—The candidates who were found qualified by the recent Board of Medical Officers, assembled in Philadelphia, for admission into the navy as assistant surgeons, arranged according to merit, are as follows:—James E. Lindsay, North Carolina; Harry F. McSherry, Virginia; John J. Gibson, Illinois; Osborn S. Iglehart, Maryland; Samuel J. Jones, Pennsylvania; Robert R. Gibbs, South Carolina; Joseph W. Shively, Ohio.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—In New York, this day, a man by the name of John Goodman attempted to commit suicide by jumping from a Green Point ferry-boat. He was rescued with much difficulty and taken to the Seventh Precinct Station-House. Extreme poverty was alleged as the cause of the rash act.

FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of a drowned man was picked up at the foot of Sacket Street. The deceased was five feet seven or eight inches high, and had dark hair. The body was clad in a blue cotton undershirt, coarse duck shirt and pants, leather belt about the waist, and coarse boots. It appeared to have been in the water about three months.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—A very unusual surgical operation was performed, this day, in Worcester, Mass., by Dr. Clarke, in a case of disunited fracture. Michael Hart was run over by the cars on the railroad about ten months since, and his arm crushed just above the elbow. The usual operation of splinting was resorted to, but the bones failed to unite, and a cartilaginous union was formed, producing a false joint. This day, Dr. Clarke proceeded to dissect the ends of the bone, sawed them off, and fitted the ends together, joining them by silver, after which he put the arm in splinters. In this case, so far, there is a very good pros-

pect of success in effecting a perfect union of the disunited bone.

LETTER FROM JOHN C. HEENAN.—The following letter was addressed by Heenan to Mr. Wilkes, of "Wilkes' Spirit of the Times:"—

LONDON, May 5, 1860.

DEAR SPIRIT:—I am happy to inform you that I am very well, and that the little scar I got under the eye is almost entirely gone. In a week or more, no one would suppose for a moment that I had ever been hit at all. I need not say any thing to you about the manner in which the fight was brought to a conclusion—only this: I have no fault with Sayers for any thing that was done. It was natural that he should avail himself of every opportunity that offered to save his belt and his hard-earned reputation. But there are others whom I hold responsible for depriving me of what I earned, and all that I am sorry for is, that there is no earthly way in which I can get redress. I am entirely in the hands of the referee, and he says Sayers had a right to be relieved when I got him "in chancery;" so he gave him two months to get his wind and come to time. Rather a long spell! This, I think, should be the newest of what is called the new rules of the ring. I am glad to say, however, that, through the determination of Mr. W., I have got a day set for a new battle; but I cannot mention it at present, as it would come back here in time to interrupt the meeting. In the mean time, I think, I shall go over to Ireland to train, or to some place, at any rate, where I shall not be harassed as I was before. They gave me a pretty rough time of it with their warrants and notices to quit, and I want no more of that kind of exercise. I must say, however, that I have but little faith in being able to get the belt, though I have the most perfect confidence in being able to win it in less than half an hour. The persons who were willing to bet one hundred to forty against me before will not let me have it under any circumstances; and it must not be forgotten that Mr. Dowling, who showed me so much favor at the last fight, is looked up to by the boxers here as the natural protector of the trophy of Old England. There are a hundred difficulties in the way, and the fighting-part is, so far as I am concerned, the least one of all. They now say that the Government will surely interfere to prevent us if we attempt to meet again, and, in addition to this, they threaten to prosecute us both for what we have already done. Rather tight on the American people, that! as the boys say at home; and, to tell you the truth, I am a little uneasy that they may keep their word. Under this state of things, I shouldn't much wonder now to see Sayers arrested for the

first time; and if that course is taken, and he is bound over in a heavy sum, I shall be told that it is not his fault he cannot meet me, and the stakes will be drawn, and he will keep the belt, for his term is out some time in June. To become Champion after that, I should have to wait till a new belt is subscribed for, and then I would have to fight for it with plenty of the hundred-to-forty fellows around to help me to win it. However, I shall stick to my point as long as I can, and get a new meeting out of Sayers if possible. So, if I do not bring over the belt, nobody shall say that I did not take every fair chance to get it. But I must hold up here, for I have now written the longest letter, almost, that I ever wrote in my life.

Please give my regards to all friends, and believe me,

Truly yours,

J. C. HEENAN.

P.S.—We will have no speculation in the next fight in the way of railroad-trains or three-guinea tickets. There will be merely a party of twenty-five a side, seconds, principals, spectators, and all told; and then I hope and think that the best man may win.

J. C. H.

DISMISSAL OF MARSHAL'S OFFICERS.—This day, Assistant U.S. District-Attorney James F. Dwight made application to the court on behalf of the United States for an order requiring Marshal Rynders, or Deputy-Marshal Thompson, in the absence of Mr. Rynders, to show cause why two officers of this court, Theodore Rynders and Mr. Munn, should not be removed. Mr. Dwight said that the act of 1853 provided for the appointment by the Marshal of three persons to serve process. There were ten officers to attend in the circuit and district courts. The circumstances under which the present application was made had recently come to the knowledge of the District-Attorney, and consisted of gross misconduct on the part of two of those officers. He read an affidavit showing that on the 2d of May he gave James L. De Graw certain papers for the seizure of the Storm-King, on suspicion that she was a slaver, and instructed De Graw to give them to Deputy-Marshal Thompson or Donnell, who, he believed, were on board the Charlotte E. Tay, lying at the foot of Tenth Street. On the following day, Theodore Rynders came to the office and stated that he and Henry Munn had been in search of the Storm-King, but could not find her.

The affidavit of James L. De Graw showed that he was a custom-house officer, and was deputized by Mr. Dwight to take the papers to the deputy-marshals, as aforesaid; that, upon arriving at the Charlotte E. Tay, he found Henry Munn on board, who said that he was the deputy-marshal, and would serve

the papers on the Storm-King; that he would first go for "Dore," who, deponent believed, was Theodore Rynders; deponent told them where the vessel could be found, and gave them the papers. The affidavit of Edwin A. Brooks, captain of the steam-tug Relief, set forth that on May 2 he was hired by Rynders and Munn, who said they were United States officers and were after a suspected slaver, to chase the Storm-King. They overtook her at the Narrows, and she was boarded by Rynders and Munn. They stayed on board about a quarter of an hour. When they returned, they told him they had made a mistake, and requested him to say nothing about the matter.

Joseph Thompson deposed that he was the first deputy-marshal of this district; that neither of the parties were authorized to serve the process; that they made no report in relation to the Storm-King until May 3, at five p.m.; that in a subsequent conversation Rynders told him that he had overhauled the Storm-King; that he had drawn a pistol while on board, but had not pointed it to any one; some one on board offered him \$1000 to let the vessel go; he demanded \$1500, which sum was promised to be paid to him the next day, and he then let the vessel go.

The judge then directed the District-Attorney to take his order forthwith, and stated that the matter should go further, and that if there were any power in the law it should not end there.

The order was served on Mr. Thompson, who was in court; and he immediately informed the judge that he had discharged Rynders and Munn. The judge said he had done very properly.

These proceedings created much uneasiness among the tipstaves.

NAILERS' STRIKE.—One hundred of the nailers and helpers employed in the Fall River (Mass.) Nail-Works struck, this day, for the purpose of compelling the company to furnish them with waste or other suitable material for cleaning the machinery on Saturdays. The workmen have heretofore been required to supply themselves.

KILLED BY A FALL.—In New York, this day, William Bunses, of No. 60 West Washington Street, was killed by falling from the roof of No. 96 Morton Street. He was engaged there as a slater, and accidentally fell off.

INQUEST ON MISS ROSWELL.—This day, an inquest was held on the body of Miss Roswell, who died on Wednesday last. An autopsy of the body was performed by Dr. William Cogswell, of Bradford, assisted by Dr. S. K. Towle, which confirmed the opinion of the attending physicians, Drs. Chase

and Flint, that the cause of Miss Roswell's death was inflammation occasioned by miscarriage. Mr. Sylvester Chase, acting under authority from the selectmen of Haverhill, proceeded to Newburyport and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Dr. Tilton. He was accordingly apprehended and brought before the police court in Newburyport, where he was held to bail in the sum of \$2000 for his appearance.

SLAVE ARRESTED FOR STEALING \$10,000 WORTH OF DIAMONDS.—This day, Louisa, a slave of Gen. Miles, of New Orleans, was arrested, charged with stealing from her master a splendid set of diamonds. The New Orleans "Delta," speaking of this robbery, says:—

Our readers doubtless remember the account given in this paper of the robbery of a splendid set of diamonds, worth \$10,000, from the residence of Gen. Miles, of this city, by his servant Louisa, who mysteriously disappeared; and, though the police were actively on the look-out for her, no trace could be discovered of her whereabouts.

The general impression seemed to prevail that she was still in the city, and accordingly every nook and cranny where a slave might be concealed was ransacked, but the officers began to despair of ever finding her. About a week ago, the chief of police received information that she had been seen a few days before in the city, and he again placed his specials on the look-out. Yesterday she was at last arrested by Special Officers Boyland, Farrell, and Howard, in a house on Cypress Street, where she had been harbored for about two weeks back by a free negro named Charles Bell, alias Charles Miles. The woman was taken to the lock-up, and the free negro was also placed in the same institution.

The girl states, we learn, that she gave the diamonds to two free negroes, both bright mulattoes, one of whom passes for a white man, and that they have left the city and gone up the river. The brilliants by this time have probably been converted into cash.

SUNDAY, MAY 6.

DEATH OF GEORGE GRIFFIN.—This day, George Griffin, one of the oldest and most eminent citizens of New York, died, at his residence in that city, in the eighty-third year of his age.

Mr. Griffin had truly outlived his generation. He was the last survivor of a circle of distinguished men who, half a century ago, gave so dignified a position to the New York bar,—Judge Dewey, James Kent, Judge Livingston, Judge Hoffman, and George Wood,—

who have all passed from the busy scenes of life. Mr. Griffin was descended from the earliest Puritan settlers of New England. He graduated at Yale College at an early age, and studied law with Judge Butler, of Wyoming, Pennsylvania, where he married the daughter of Col. Zebulon Butler, well known in history as the defender of his native place in the celebrated massacre by the Indians, and who also commanded at West Point during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Griffin's family has been distinguished in all its branches for high scholastic attainments, great native powers, and striking originality of mind. His elder brother, the Rev. Edward Griffin, who was for many years President of William and Mary College, was a man of peculiar eloquence, high powers of imagination, and imposing presence. He has left several theological works. His son, the Rev. Edmund Griffin, who died at the age of twenty-one, and who published his travels in Italy and several poems, was a man of peculiar promise, powerful mind, and high poetic temperament. His eldest son, the late Francis Griffin, was also a man of very cultivated tastes, uniting the strongest intellect and keenest powers of observation with an almost childlike generosity and simplicity.

FIRE IN SOUTH BOSTON, MASS.—This day, a fire took place in South Boston, which destroyed the chemical works of Hodges & Silbee. Loss, \$20,000: insured for \$15,000.

BOY CARRIED OVER NIAGARA FALLS.—This day, at Chippewa, a son of the late Dr. Macklem, and nephew of Thomas C. Street, fell into the river and was carried over Niagara Falls.

FATAL FALL.—In New York, this day, Coroner Jackman held an inquest, at No. 43 Perry Street, upon the body of John Murphy, a native of Ireland, aged sixty years, who was almost instantly killed by falling from the front stoop. Deceased, it appeared, was sitting in front of the hall-door, when he was seized with an attack of vertigo, and, falling forward, struck his head against the ground with such violence as to cause death.

DIED FROM INJURIES.—In New York, this day, John Collins, an Irishman, who had been admitted to Bellevue Hospital while suffering under an attack of delirium tremens, died suddenly. An examination of the body showed that the deceased had been subjected to great violence. Nothing whatever could be ascertained as to the manner in which he was injured.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.—In Brooklyn, N.Y., this day, the body of a man was found floating in the water at the foot

of Teath Street, Green Point. From his dress and other circumstances, he was supposed to have been a convict belonging to Blackwell's Island.

MURDER IN ALBANY, N.Y.—This day, a man named Thomas Halloran was stabbed twice by John McCotter, and from the effects of the wounds he died. McCotter was arrested and fully committed on a charge of murder.

ESCAPE AND CAPTURE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—This day, some excitement was created on board the steamer S. R. Spaulding, while on the passage from Charleston with the Massachusetts delegation, by a fugitive slave crawling from the coal-bunks in search of food and water. He gave his name as William Bracker, and declared he was a free negro; but the circumstances did not admit of the truth of that statement. Captain Howes altered the course of the Spaulding, and intercepted the steamer Benjamin Deford, which left Boston on Saturday afternoon for Baltimore, when William was transferred to the Deford and consigned to the parties missing him.

WHIPPING OF A MORMON BY A UNITED STATES OFFICER.—**GREAT EXCITEMENT AT SALT LAKE.**—The "Deseret News" of this date devotes three and a half columns to a narration of the whipping of one of the citizens by Assistant Surgeon E. N. Covey, on the route between Salt Lake and Fort Bridger. The man's name was Hennefer. The alleged cause for the commission of the act was that Hennefer was a policeman in Salt Lake at the time that Assistant Surgeon Covey, in connection with others, made an assault upon some of the police on duty, on the evening of November 22, 1858. In the mêlée which followed, Covey got slightly wounded, and there was great danger of him and his companions being killed. A correspondent of the New York "Herald," speaking of the affair, says:—

The general feeling was a call for the militia to bring back Covey for trial; but other counsels prevailed, and another course is resolved on. Instructions were sent to bring in Hennefer; but his friends, consulting his health, have detained him, and he has not yet arrived in the city. After the first news there was a report of his death in circulation here; but I believe the last news from his ranch reports him recovering.

As soon as he arrives here, his affidavit and that of the others with him will be taken and forwarded to the Adjutant-General at Washington for submission to the Secretary of War. A call will be made for Covey's return to the Territory to be tried by a competent military tribunal first, and after that a civil process, probably, for the damages to goods, &c.

DEATH OF THE HON. LITTLETON WALLER TAZEWELL, OF VIRGINIA.—This day, died the Hon. Littleton Waller Tazewell, of Virginia, at his residence in Norfolk, at the ripe age of eighty-five years.

He was born in the city of Williamsburg, Va., in the year 1774, was educated at William and Mary College, studied law under the late John Wickham, of Richmond, and commenced the practice of his profession in his native city.

His first public service was in the Legislature of Virginia, of which he was a member when the Madison Resolutions of 1798 were adopted. The next year he was elected to Congress, and aided in the choice of Mr. Jefferson over Aaron Burr.

He declined a re-election to Congress, and moved to Norfolk in 1801, where he at once commanded a large and lucrative practice, and was soon distinguished among the most eminent men in the State. At the instance of the President of the United States, he argued the Yazoo case, with great ability, and added greatly to his reputation by his arguments in the Court of Appeals of Virginia in some of the most important cases in that court. His last professional effort was when he appeared in his colossal proportions at the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States in what was commonly known at the time as the "Cochineal case." At this time he was of counsel with Mr. Webster, and opposed by William Pinckney, of Maryland. It was during this exciting trial that Mr. Pinckney died suddenly.

Perhaps no forensic display in our country has been more distinguished for profound and scientific professional lore than his frequent contests in the Virginia courts with his great competitor, the late Judge Taylor. In these contests the principles of civil, municipal, and maritime law were discussed with an ability which at the time commanded general admiration and lifted the advocates to the highest point of professional fame.

Mr. Tazewell was appointed in 1820 one of the Commissioners under the Florida treaty, and labored with assiduity until this work was accomplished. In 1824 he was elected to the Senate of the United States, and at once displayed that clear-minded and original statesmanship which had by degrees developed itself from the commencement of his public career; and he found no superior even in the day of Clay, Calhoun, and Webster. During his Senatorial career, which extended until the year 1833, he was a strong sympathizer with the Nullification movements, and was a zealous advocate of all Southern political measures. His course in the Senate, although belonging to the Democratic party, made him an opponent of the Jackson Administration and measures. So great was his influence, that an effort was made in 1829 to conciliate him by offering him the mission

to London. Mr. Tazewell, knowing his power in the Senate, and immediately recognising the motive of the tender of the London mission, indignantly refused it in a pungent and sarcastic letter. In 1831 he was elected President of the Senate *pro tem.*, in which position he distinguished himself as a presiding officer.

Mr. Tazewell was no less distinguished for the character of his epistolary correspondence than he was for his eminently statesmanlike qualities; and in this department he gathered around him a host of admirers. His style was clear, frank, and terse; he used no labored and measured sentences, but every phrase, sentence, and period was strictly to the point on which he was writing, so that it could be fully understood by those whom he addressed. An admirer of Mr. Tazewell, in a communication to the Richmond "Enquirer," (1829,) says, "He has a mind as pure as ether, and as vast as infinitude."

His last public service was in the position of Governor of the State of Virginia from the year 1834 to 1837. Resigning his position before the expiration of his term, he returned to Norfolk, where he resided up to the time of his death, an object of affection and admiration to all its citizens.

He married a daughter of the late Colonel Nivison, of Norfolk, in the year 1802. On retiring from his gubernatorial duties he resolved never again to accept public office, preferring the domestic happiness which he found in the bosom of his family to all the public honors which the people were ready to heap upon him.

More than the third of a century has elapsed since, crowned with its highest honors, he retired from the legal profession; and the reflection is as apposite as it is solemn, that not a member of the present bar of Virginia was his contemporary; but, though he was nominally withdrawn from active life, his presence in Norfolk, his great accessibility to all who chose to consult him, the exuberance of his vast stores of knowledge, which came forth freely at the call of his friends, his splendid parliamentary career, his overshadowing reputation, which, as it was felt and universally acknowledged by his associates at the bar of Virginia, loomed yet larger through the haze of years,—these, and his fine social qualities, ever kept him fresh in the eyes and in the hearts of his professional successors. Thus it was that, though for so long a period withdrawn from the field of his meridian fame, he seemed to be connected with Virginia by a sensible and living tie.

It was a severe but touching sentiment of an ancient poet, that no man ought to be deemed happy before his death; and, such is the instability of human affairs, so sudden and unexpected are human events and opi-

nions, there is too much room for belief in the mournful reflection.

He had reached the highest fame that has been attained at the bar of Virginia and of the Union; and with the laurels gathered in the forensic contests he had interwoven those which he won on the floor of the Senate of the United States. His wise economy, his financial skill, and his sound practical judgment had amassed a fortune which increased with every year; and, as if nothing should be wanting to his felicity, he was blessed with a large and lovely family,—the bride of his youth until within a year past still diffusing around her the light of her early love, and children and grandchildren awaiting his blessing. The very seclusion in which he lived was an element of peace and serenity in his latter days. He interfered with no man's schemes; he thwarted the ambition of no aspirant; in the vigor of manhood and in the prime of his extraordinary powers he had put the cup of rivalry and ambition by, and no persuasion or inducement would have led him to press its lips as his sands were running low. Hence, unbiassed by the prejudices of the hour, unswayed by the flattering schemes of personal interests, he brought his great powers to bear upon current questions with a force that it was hard to resist or elude, and with a sagacity almost prophetic. But that force will be felt now no more; that sagacity will cease to sway the judgments of men. The career of this really great man is historical, and will, no doubt, in due time be written by some competent pen to enlarge the annals and grace the literature of our country.

DEATH OF THE HON. SAMUEL BEARDSLEY.

—The Hon. Samuel Beardsley, late Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of New York, died this day, at his residence in Utica, at half-past twelve o'clock.

He was a native of Otsego county, and a brother of the Hon. Levi Beardsley. He commenced the study of law in Rome, Oneida county, with Hon. Joshua Hathaway, one of the early members of the bar of Oneida county, and for many years surrogate and one of the county judges. In the year 1823, he represented Oneida county in the State Senate, having been elected by the Democratic party; and, although the youngest member of that body, and considering the fact that it was his first appearance on the stage of public life, it was acknowledged, even by his political adversaries, that he possessed intellectual powers of the highest order. Contemporary with him in the Legislature were Edward P. Livingston, Gen. Root, John A. King, Jacob Sutherland, Heman J. Redfield, and Walter Bowne. On his retirement from the Senate, he resumed active practice in his profession, in Rome, where he continued until the year 1825, when he

removed to Utica and formed a copartnership with Hon. Greene C. Bronson. While at Rome, he was for several years District Attorney of Oneida county.

In 1827, he was appointed United States District Attorney for the Northern District of New York, which office he continued to hold until elected member of Congress in 1831 to 1836, in his term serving through the Administration of Jackson, of whom he was an active supporter. To show the value that was put on his influence in Congress, it is only necessary to state that, while actively discharging his Congressional duties, in the year 1834, he was tendered the position of Justice of the Supreme Court of the State, in place of Judge Nathan Williams, who had become constitutionally ineligible. Mr. Beardsley was at this time considered a leading Jackson Democrat, an efficient member of the House of Representatives, and a firm supporter of the Administration. So valuable were his services that the friends of President Jackson waited upon Mr. Beardsley and pressed him to remain in Congress, to which he finally acceded, and declined the judicial honor tendered him. Mr. Beardsley was called by his opponents "Perish-Credit, Perish-Commerce Beardsley," for his advocacy of the peculiar views of Jackson's Administration, taking their text from an original expression he used in debate. In 1837, he was appointed Attorney-General of the State of New York, in place of Greene C. Bronson, who had been appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court. During the national monetary crisis of 1837, the Washington "Globe," the organ of the Administration, and the "Evening Post," then an efficient Democratic journal, published a series of articles in opposition to the suspension of specie-payment by the banks, animadverting with great severity on the course of these moneyed corporations. It had the effect in New York to produce a split in the Albany Regency, the State Cabinet, of which Mr. Beardsley was a member. He reiterated the sentiments of the papers alluded to. In 1844, and before the expiration of his term of office as Attorney-General, he was appointed Judge of the Supreme Court, to succeed Judge Cowen, then deceased. In 1847, after the adoption of the new Constitution, he was Chief-Justice, with Messrs. Whittlesey and McKissock as associates, under the organization to close up the business of the old Supreme Court, and retired from the bench in 1848. Since he left office, with the exception of a year or two, when he opened an office in New York, he has resided in Utica. While a member of Congress, Judge Beardsley was for three terms Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Beardsley, from the time he commenced public life until he closed his eyes in death, occupied a distinguished position as an emi-

nent legislator, lawyer, and judge. He was a conspicuous partisan of the most rigid character. At the same time it is proper to state that he was courteous and friendly to all with whom he associated, of whatever sect or party.

RETURN OF KIDNAPPED COLORED BOYS.—The steamship *Jamestown*, Capt. Skinner, which arrived in New York, this day, from Richmond, Va., brought on the two colored boys who were offered for sale in Hampton Roads by Capt. Brayley, of the British schooner *Alice Rogers*. They were given in charge of the British consul.

MONDAY, MAY 7.

TORNADO IN PENNSYLVANIA.—This day, a terrible tornado passed over a portion of Bucks county, Pa., accompanied by thunder, lightning, hail, and rain. Dwelling-houses, barns, stables, barracks, and shops were razed to the ground, bridges were blown away, fences scattered over fields, and whole orchards of trees torn up by the roots.

A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—This day, a church in which the German Reformed and Lutheran congregations had been worshipping for fifty-five years, in Rohrerstown, Pa., was struck by lightning. The electric fluid ran down the chimney, shattered the roof of the building, broke a large stove in pieces, knocked out nearly every pane of glass in the windows, and otherwise so injured the edifice that the congregations will be compelled to erect a new church.

SAILING OF THE JAPANESE CORVETTE.—This day, from San Francisco, the Japanese corvette sailed homeward, via Honolulu, having been completely repaired at the Navy-Yard, free of charge. A farewell festival was given to her officers by the city officers and citizens of San Francisco. She started immediately after the arrival of the pony express, which brought news only eighteen days from New York. Her homeward trip will be a complete transmission of news around the world in quicker time than ever before done.

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT OF EMIGRANT PASSENGERS.—The passengers on board the British ship *Constitution*, which arrived from Liverpool this day, complain that they received during the passage the most brutal treatment from the surgeon and crew that could be conceived. They were beaten and knocked about as if they were brutes; and upon leaving the vessel this day, and while on board the steam-tug *Satellite* all huddled together without any protection for their bodies, a shower of large tin cans was

thrown at them from the ship by the mate and crew, severely injuring several of them. Two women were so badly hurt as to require aid to walk, their heads being cut and bruised to a fearful extent.

ARRESTED, CHARGED WITH BEING ENGAGED IN THE NEW YORK CITY LOT FORGERIES.—In New York, this day, Detectives Devoe and Sampson arrested Charles G. Thompson, formerly a broker in Nassau Street, and Hamilton W. Shipman, a broker at No. 33 Pine Street, who are charged with being concerned with Thomas Lawson in perpetrating a series of bold swindles in property in that city by means of forged deeds. Lawson was arrested some days ago, and after an examination was committed to answer. Shipman was held to bail in the sum of \$2000 by Justice Welsh. In connection with the same nefarious transactions, Smith Wilcox and Charles P. Thompson, a son of the above prisoner, were previously arrested, making five persons in all in custody on the charge.

MORMONS GOING TO UTAH.—This day, a party of Mormons left Philadelphia for Utah. They numbered 250 adults, about one-half of whom were females, and about eighty children, thirty of whom were required to pay half fare, the others being too small to deserve the notice of the ticket-agent. Of the whole number over fifty were natives of Philadelphia, but principally descendants of English, Swiss, and Germans, and the remainder, with the exception of about twenty that arrived last week in New York from England, have been residents of that city for some time. They were evidently a hard-working people, and, judging by appearances, their lives had not been spent in the ways of the rich and prosperous.

ESCAPE OF A FUGITIVE SLAVE.—Another fugitive slave was found, this day, aboard the Massachusetts steamer *S. R. Spaulding*, who, more successful than the one found yesterday, (the 6th,) made his escape. His name was Morris. He belonged to the estate of Thomas Dixon, of Georgia. He left at once for Canada.

FATAL FALL.—Mary Ann Farwell fell down-stairs, this day, and fatally injured herself. (See Tuesday, May 8.)

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—Daniel Quackenburgh was run over, this day, on the New Haven Railroad. He was taken, dreadfully injured, to the Bellevue Hospital, New York.

TWO MEN MURDERED IN NEW ORLEANS.—This day, Police-Officer Sommers was buried.

He was murdered by three men, named Mulholland, McCabe, and Hobson. He was attending to his duty on the levee as a night policeman, with a companion, when they were attacked by them. They began throwing brickbats at them, apparently for amusement; and when the officers spoke to them, to know whether they were throwing at them or not, the three fell upon them, and Mulholland, drawing a knife, stabbed Sommers in the left side of the neck, causing his death in three minutes. Sommers died in the arms of his partner. The assassins ran with all possible speed on board the steam-propeller Habana and secreted themselves in the hold; and, when discovered by Mr. Condon, quartermaster of the vessel, Mulholland stabbed him severely, and then jumped through the larboard-port into a flat-boat, where he was arrested. Sommers was carried to the watch-house, and Condon taken to the Charity Hospital, where he soon afterward died.

DIRECT TRADE WITH RICHMOND.—The "Richmond Whig" of this date says:—

Mr. W. G. Paine, of the firm of Kent, Paine & Co., Mr. Lewis Ginter, of the firm of Ginter, Alvey & Arents, Mr. George J. Sumner, of the firm of George J. Sumner & Co., Mr. William Breeden, of the firm of Breeden, Fox & Co., and Mr. W. S. Dennon, of the firm of W. S. & George Dennon, will sail in the Africa, on the 9th inst., for Europe, to purchase stocks of goods for this market. They will ship direct to James River by the Virginia and Liverpool line of packets,—the first of which is expected to arrive here in a short time. Mr. Drewry, of the firm of Ellett & Drewry, left here a few days since for Europe, and other of our wholesale merchants are expected to follow in a short time. All of them will ship direct to Virginia water: so that the merchants of Richmond are beginning in earnest to establish direct trade with Europe.

CAPTURE OF A SUPPOSED SLAVER.—This day, the U.S. sloop-of-war Portsmouth captured, on the coast of Africa, the brig Fal-mouth, of New York, as a suspected slaver.

MURDER OF DR. L. D. HICKMAN.—In Nebraska, this day, Dr. L. D. Hickman, brother of Bill Hickman, of Mormon notoriety, was shot by a German, named Harry Hazelly, near Mountain City. Hickman ordered Hazelly from a claim he was working, aiming at him with a cocked revolver. Hazelly climbed from the pit in which he was working, knocked up Hickman's pistol, drew his own, and shot him through the head, causing instant death.

MURDER BY INDIANS.—This day, twelve or fourteen whites were massacred by In-

dians, at the Big Bend of the Carson River. The Indians were three or four hundred strong, well mounted, and armed with guns. The affair created great excitement, and three or four armed parties, of from twelve to thirty each, started in pursuit.

NINE MEN MURDERED BY INDIANS NEAR PYRAMID LAKE.—This day, Messrs. Cooper, Anderson, Lamar, Ques, King, Charles Palmer, Marco Cuesavick, and Canfield and John Gibson were murdered by Indians between Pyramid Lake and Virginia City. They had left the former place, and were journeying to the latter.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL GENERAL CONFERENCE continued its session at Buffalo, this day. An address was delivered to the Conference from Great Britain. The address, among other congratulations, expresses warm satisfaction at the existing sentiment in the American Church on the subject of slavery; also a communication from the same Conference to the bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, regretting their inability to send a deputation to the present Conference, and expressing the hope that such a deputation will be sent in 1864. Addresses were also presented from the pastors of the annual Conference of France and Switzerland, held at Paris, June 22, 1859. The address gives a favorable report of the progress of Methodism on the European continent, notwithstanding the constituted authorities have incited the ignorant population against them, in many instances amounting to serious persecutions. The Church is making rapid progress toward Italy, and hopes that the work in France may still have a claim upon the sympathies of the American Church.

Bishop Morris presented a memorial from Dr. S. Luckey, which was read, in favor of establishing an executive Conference for the government of the Church, to consist of the bishops and one delegate from each annual Conference, to be appointed every four years, which shall hold annual sessions, and shall have general jurisdiction over the various temporal matters of the Church, including the power to investigate all charges against the bishops, and to try the same, as well as the preachers, subject to an appeal to and a revival by the General Conference, as well as a general superintendency of the book-concern and the missionary-committee. The memorial proposes so to elect the executive Conference that three-fourths of each body shall be perpetuated in the succeeding one.

Seventy-three petitions for a change of the slavery rule, and two against, were presented to-day.

SUICIDE.—In New York, this day, the inquest held on the body of Mrs. Hannah

Peysen, of No. 239 Hudson Street, who died from the effects of arsenic, supposed to have been administered accidentally by herself, was concluded by Coroner Schirmer. The evidence went to show that deceased was depressed in spirits in consequence of having been unfortunate in business. On the day she was taken ill, she told her daughter that it was her last day, and that she would soon be relieved from all her troubles. The jury, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict of "Death by arsenic, which we believe to have been administered by deceased." Mrs. Peysen was a native of Germany, and was forty-six years of age.

DESERTERS KILLED.—This day, some deserters stole eight dragoon-horses from Camp Floyd, Utah, and made off with them. A man named Rocky Thomas was sent in pursuit of the fugitives, and brought back the horses, but, it was afterward found, killed two of the deserters.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—This day, P. Harris, an old resident of the village of Fort Miller, N.Y., was struck by lightning while taking shelter under a large tree during a thundergust, and instantly killed.

WHIPPED TO DEATH.—Reamy Burnett, a free negro, died in Danville, Va., this day, from a whipping received from Charles T. Clay, the overseer in the saw-mill where he worked. Clay was arrested.

WOMAN KILLED BY A RAILROAD-TRAIN.—This day, as the Reading (Pa.) train was nearing the Columbia Bridge, a woman was seen lying across the track, but, in consequence of a short curve in the road at this point, the engineer was unable to prevent the train from passing over her. Her hands and one of her legs were cut off, and she was otherwise injured, so that life was extinct when she was picked up. On examining her face, she was recognised as Rebecca Cassiday, a resident of that neighborhood, and in the habit of working for families around the country. It is supposed she was intoxicated, as she was known to be of intemperate habits.

MISSOURI CONGRESSMAN NOMINATED.—This day, the Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District unanimously nominated James W. Reid for Congress, vice Colonel Woodson, the present incumbent.

STOCKTON (CAL.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—The People's ticket at Stockton, Cal., was, this day, successful, beating the Democratic by fair majorities.

ATCHISON (KANSAS) MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—This day, the charter election at Atchison,

Kansas, resulted in the success of the Democratic ticket. Mr. Fairchild was chosen Mayor.

MEETING OF "NATIONAL DEMOCRATS" AT NEW YORK.—A meeting of "National Democrats" was held at the Metropolitan Hotel, this day, ex-Mayor Mickle presiding. Strong resolutions favoring General Houston as a candidate for the Presidency were adopted. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements for a grand mass meeting.

ILLINOIS CONGRESSMAN NOMINATED.—William Kellogg was, this day, nominated for re-election to Congress by the Republican Convention of the Fourth Congressional District of that State.

FIRE IN THE WOODS.—This day, a destructive fire was raging in the forests on the line between New York and Massachusetts, north and east of Albany. Many hundreds of acres of land had been swept over. Some of the localities are Berkshire county, between Windsor and Cheshire, Dalton, North Adams, and Clarksburg, all in Massachusetts, near the New York line.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT PAINTED POST, N.Y.—This day, a most destructive fire occurred at Painted Post, Steuben county, N.Y., involving the loss of nearly \$60,000. The fire was first discovered in the foundry of Curtis & Erwin, which, with the buildings attached, was destroyed. The barn and livery-stable of the Lovell House, the building known as the Badger block, the dwelling of J. P. Bennett, the dwelling of H. G. Blood, the dwelling and shop of Mr. Wilder, the dwelling of G. Brown, and the dwelling of O. Jordan, were also completely destroyed. The fire is attributed to spontaneous combustion from the foundry.

Curtis & Erwin's loss was \$50,000; insured for \$12,000. Loss on the Badger block, \$2000; no insurance. J. P. Bennett's loss, \$1000; no insurance. Mr. Wilder was insured for \$1200. G. Brown's loss, \$600; no insurance.

GREAT FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—EXTENSIVE LIVERY-STABLE DESTROYED BY FIRE.—TWENTY-EIGHT VALUABLE HORSES BURNED.—The afternoon of this day, between one and two o'clock, a fire broke out in the large stable in Filbert Street, below Thirtieth, occupied by Mr. B. D. Stetson, which was entirely destroyed, together with twenty-eight valuable horses, vehicles, provender, &c. This stable was formerly well known as the "Philadelphia Tattersalls," and was once used for the purposes of a riding-school and sales-stable. Mr. Stetson, the present proprietor, is well known among

the lovers of fast-trotting horses, and many fine animals were kept at livery at his stable. The building was of stone, and had a front of about fifty feet on Filbert Street, running back to Silver Street, a distance of about one hundred and fifty feet. The fire was first discovered in the loft in the southwest corner of the building, where a large lot of hay had been stored, and immediately over the place where most of the forty-three horses in the stable were kept. So rapid was the spread of the flames, that with all the exertions of the men employed about the stable, and assistance outside, but fifteen horses could be rescued, leaving twenty-eight to be burned to death. Among those lost was one owned by Mr. Stetson, valued at \$1500. Mr. S. was absent at the time, having a short time previous to the fire taken a pair of horses out valued at \$2000. Only sixteen of all in the building belonged to Mr. Stetson. He estimates his loss at about \$15,000, upon which there is no insurance. Quite a number of carriages, harness, &c. were also destroyed. Among the losers who kept horses at livery were the following:—Mr. S. R. Simmons, a pair of horses, valued at \$1000; J. M. Cowell, a horse, valued at \$800. Mr. Cowell's policy of \$800 on this horse expired on Saturday last. Captain John Ellis, a horse, worth \$1500; and one owned by a Mr. Cassiday, valued at \$500. None of the others burned were worth less than \$300. The stable belonged to the Wetherill family, and had recently been sold to a Mr. Potts, but the title-papers had not been executed. It was valued at \$3000, upon which there was no insurance. The fire extended to the dwelling east of the stable, occupied by H. Goldsmith. The bath-room, back building, and roof were destroyed, and the furniture injured by water. The loss was covered by insurance. The building adjoining this was slightly damaged, and a lot of clothes in the yard burned. On the west of the stable, on Filbert Street, a two-story frame building was slightly damaged, and the furniture of Mrs. Campbell and J. Hardt injured by water. The upper part of the building on the southeast corner of Thirteenth and Filbert Streets was also slightly damaged. On Silver Street, a dwelling adjoining the stable was partially destroyed. It was occupied by several families. Several other buildings near this were also slightly damaged, but not sufficiently to compel the families to vacate the premises. The entire loss by the fire is estimated at from \$20,000 to \$25,000. An investigation was made as to the cause of the fire, and it is thought it originated from a piece of fire-works, known as the double-headed Dutchman. Several boys had set off one of these things in a yard adjoining, and it lodged on the roof, where it is supposed it burned through the

roof and then ignited the hay in the loft. The sparks from the burning building set fire to the roofs of a number of buildings in the neighborhood, but the flames were extinguished before any damage was done.

DISTILLERY BURNED IN WILLIAMSBURG, N.Y.—This day, in Williamsburg, in the afternoon, about two o'clock, a fire broke out in the distillery of Messrs. J. H. Brundage & Co., in First Street, near South Seventh, Eastern District. It was caused by the accidental boiling over of a pot of pitch, and spread to the adjoining premises with astonishing rapidity. The entire fire-department of the Eastern District were soon at the spot, and the utmost efforts were used to prevent the progress of the flames. At one time it was thought that the Williamsburg City Bank and the ferry-houses at the foot of South Seventh Street were in great danger. Several of the ferry-boats attempted to play streams of water upon the fire, but were obliged to haul off into the stream, for fear of catching fire. Owing to the great exertions of the firemen, the flames were confined to the premises in which they broke out, and were finally extinguished, with much smaller loss than was at first anticipated. Messrs. Brundage & Co. estimate their loss at \$5000. They were insured as follows:—Mechanics', of Brooklyn, \$1500; Adriatic, of New York, \$2500; Park, \$3000; Ætna, \$2500; Humboldt, \$3000; Excelsior, \$2500; New World, \$2500; Artisans', \$2500.

Thomas Betts and John O'Rourke, employees at the distillery, fell from exhaustion. They were taken to a house near by and properly cared for. This is the fourth fire upon these premises.

MAYOR OF PETERSBURG, VA.—This day, W. W. Townes was re-elected Mayor of Petersburg, Va.

TUESDAY, MAY 8.

MELANCHOLY SUICIDE OF A GRAND-NEPHEW OF EMMET, THE IRISH PATRIOT.—In New York, this day, a melancholy tragedy occurred at No. 24 University Place, about one o'clock in the morning. James J. Emmet, son of Thomas Addis Emmet, who had been sick for some time with consumption, and much depressed in spirits in consequence, shot himself through the head with a revolver, while lying in bed with an elder brother, killing himself almost instantly. Deceased, it appears, was a grand-nephew of Robert Emmet, the Irish patriot, and was about twenty-seven years of age. He resided with his father at the above number, and was a lawyer by profession. For the last three years he had been ill with an affection of the lungs and throat, which gradually de-

bilitated him to such an extent that it was found necessary for him to go to the South for the benefit of his health. About two weeks ago he returned home slightly improved in strength. A day or two afterward, however, he caught a severe cold and became quite ill. The fact that two of his brothers and one of his sisters had previously died of consumption weighed heavily on his mind, and he was often heard to say that he did not believe he would ever recover from the fearful malady with which he was affected. His relatives and friends endeavored to cheer him up under the difficulty, but he became more despondent day by day, and finally formed the resolution of committing suicide. On Tuesday night, deceased, who slept in the same bed with his brother, Macneven Emmet, retired in his usual state of mind. His brother had just closed his eyes and fallen into a doze, when the sharp report of fire-arms startled him from his slumbers. He instantly jumped out of bed and lighted the gas to ascertain the cause of the noise, when he discovered, to his intense horror, that deceased had actually shot himself while lying in bed. The suicide yet retained the deadly weapon (a revolver) in his grasp, and was bleeding profusely from a wound in his head. He died quite easy: a few convulsive movements of the hands, and, in less time than it would take us to describe the scene, the unfortunate man ceased to breathe. Dr. Wooster arrived a few minutes after the discharge of the pistol; but deceased was then quite dead. Upon an examination of the wound, it was found that the ball had passed clean through deceased's head. It was a miracle, almost, that the brother was not injured by the explosion of the weapon, as he was lying side by side with the suicide when the pistol was discharged. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of deceased the next forenoon, when the following testimony was presented:—

Thomas A. Emmet, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—I reside here; I am father of deceased; he has been ailing more or less for the last three years, with symptoms of consumption; he went South for his health twice, and once on a voyage; he returned from the South about two weeks ago; the weather was then unfavorable, and I suppose he took fresh cold, for his cough was much worse and he became very much depressed in spirits; two brothers and one sister died of consumption within the past three years, and it was a settled impression on his mind that he would never recover; I think it was so; I saw him yesterday morning, at my office; he appeared as well as usual, and said he was going to witness the lowering of the Croton pipes in Eighth Avenue; that was the last time I saw him alive.

Macneven Emmet, being sworn, deposes and says:—I reside at No. 24 University

Place; deceased was my younger brother; I was sitting alone in the parlor last evening when deceased came in; it was then about twelve o'clock; he sat down and chatted some minutes, as usual, when mother called him and said there was some tea saved for him, and that he would find it in the dining-room; I then left him and went up to bed; deceased came into the room just as I was getting into bed; he wound his watch, as usual, placed it under his pillow, undressed himself, and then got into bed; I was falling into a doze when he got into bed, and about two minutes or so thereafter I was awakened by the report of a pistol; I jumped up to light the gas, and called to a gentleman in the next room; when the gentleman in question (Mr. Wilson) came in, I had the gas lighted, and upon turning around I saw deceased lying upon the bed with a pistol (a revolver) in his right hand; the muzzle was resting against his head, and the blood was streaming down his face; my brother, who occupies an adjoining room, got to deceased first, and removed the pistol from his hand, and it was then discovered that there was a wound in deceased's right temple; I went immediately for Dr. Wooster, who came as soon as possible; saw nothing more of deceased after that.

Joseph Wooster, M.D., being duly sworn, deposes as follows:—I reside at 119 Ninth Street; I am a physician and surgeon; I was called to see deceased shortly after one o'clock this morning; I found him in the position he now lies precisely; I found no appearance of life; a large quantity of blood had oozed from the wound; there was an orifice in the temporal bone on the left side, and in the molar bone on the right, the latter hole being the point of entrance; the basilar artery was in a direct line between these two orifices; from the fact of the great risk deceased ran of shooting his brother, who was in bed with him, I should think he must have been laboring under temporary aberration of mind.

The case was then submitted to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—

That the said man came to his death by hemorrhage, from a pistol-shot-wound through the brain, inflicted by himself, while laboring under temporary aberration of mind, May 8, 1860.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD.—This day, in Providence, Rhode Island, Benjamin F. Thompson, a child of ten months, whose parents reside in the rear of Jefferson Street, Smith's Hill, was left asleep on a bed by his mother, while she made a call at the house of a neighbor. When she returned, after the lapse of an hour or so, the child was dead. The explanation of the cause of this sudden death is sought in the fact that:

two dogs belonging to the family were left in the room with the sleeping child, one of which, it is said, mounted the bed, placed its paws upon the little fellow's shoulders, and then drew his breath until he was suffocated. The child was in feeble health; and it is possible that the weight of the animal upon its body may have induced a spasm that proved fatal. When the child was found, the dog was resting its head upon its body.

FATAL FALL.—In New York, this day, Mary Ann Farrell, a native of Ireland, aged sixty-two years, died, at No. 302 First Avenue, from the effects of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs on Monday night. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body of deceased, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—In New York, this day, a German named Daniel Quackenburgh died at Bellevue Hospital, in consequence of having been run over by a train of cars on the New Haven Railroad on Monday evening.

INAUGURATION OF THE MAYOR OF PHILADELPHIA.—This day, Mayor Henry was inaugurated. The following portion of his address was delivered with much force and emphasis, and received with a torrent of applause:—

"Not only the intrinsic welfare of the community, but also its honorable repute, depends upon a firm and impartial administration of the laws; and, unmoved by popular clamor, I shall strive, to the full extent of my official power, to secure the full enjoyment in the city of Philadelphia of every constitutional right of person and property."

DEATH OF THE HON. PHINEAS ALLEN.—Died, this day, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, the Hon. Phineas Allen, senior editor of the Pittsfield (Mass.) "Sun," which he founded in the year 1800, aged eighty-four years. He was the oldest editor in the Union.

DIED, in Trenton, N.J., this day, Joseph Wood, for several years Mayor of that city, and uncle to Mayor Wood, of New York.

PITTSBURG COUNCILS AND THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A motion was made in the Supreme Court, this day, to discuss the rule to show cause why attachment should not issue against the Common Councils of Pittsburg, on the ground that the ordinance making the tax-levy passed that Council. The court postponed action till the 29th, to give both Councils an opportunity to concur in the ordinance.

DEATH FROM SNOW-STORMS ON THE PLAINS.—This day, the bodies of six per-

sons who had died in the heavy snow-storm on the 6th, on the plains, were brought into O'Fallon's Bluffs.

RAILROAD INJUNCTION DISSOLVED.—In New Jersey, this day, the injunction imposed some weeks since by Chancellor Green on the Orange & Newark Horse-Car Railroad (argued yesterday afternoon) was dissolved by a decree of the Chancellor.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE continued its session at Buffalo. The Rev. Mr. Crane, from the Court of Appeals, reported in favor of restoring Rev. Mr. Creevey, who had been expelled from the New York Conference, to full connection,—thus reversing the decision of the Annual Conference. The report was adopted.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9.

WRECK OF THE PROPELLER PRAIRIE STATE.—This day, the propeller Prairie State, for Ogdensburg, with a full cargo of flour, ran on a reef in the Straits of Mackinac, and sunk immediately. The crew and passengers were saved.

CAPTAIN AND TWO MEN WASHED OVER BOARD.—This day, the schooner Anna Smith, of Wilmington, Delaware, for Philadelphia, with lumber, put into Norfolk leaking, and with loss of sails. Capt. Smith, the second mate, and one seaman were washed overboard in the late storm.

A QUICK RUN.—The clipper ship Dreadnaught, Capt. Samuels, arrived at New York from Liverpool, this day, after a splendid run of nineteen days, having left Liverpool April 20.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—About six o'clock in the evening of this day, the U. S. frigate Roanoke anchored off Sandy Hook, below New York, with the Japanese Ambassadors on board. Orders were at once delivered instructing the frigate to proceed to Hampton Roads with the ambassadors, without landing at the city. There were seventy-one Japanese on board, one of the original delegation having been taken ill at San Francisco and left behind to be reconducted home.

INDICTED FOR ALLOWING THE STORM-KING TO ESCAPE.—The grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court of New York, this day, indicted Theodore Rynders and Henry Munn for malfeasance in office, in allowing the escape of the Storm-King. They were held in \$1500 bail each.

TROTTING ON UNION COURSE, LONG IS-

LAND.—This day, took place a trotting-match for \$1000 a side, mile heats, best three in five, to wagons.

Horace Jones named g. g. Prince John 1 1 1
Hiram Woodruff named b. g. Post-Boy 2 2 2

TIME.

First heat—quarter, 39 seconds—half, 1:15—mile, 2:31 $\frac{1}{4}$
Second heat “ 40 “ “ 1:17 $\frac{1}{2}$ “ 2:33
Third heat “ 38 “ “ 1:16 “ 2:31 $\frac{1}{4}$

THE DAUGHTER OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN OF MILWAUKEE (WIS.) ELOPES WITH A PICKPOCKET.—This day, the daughter of Mr. Kohlhammer, a wealthy citizen of Milwaukee, and well known as a large wholesale flour-dealer, together with his servant-girl, ran away from Milwaukee, and went to Chicago. A paper of that city says:—

The servant-girl, it appears, who had made the acquaintance of a noted pickpocket in this city, received a letter from him a few days since, urging her to get together all the money she could and come here, and, if possible, bring Mr. K.'s daughter with her. The daughter, who is very respectable and quite a lady in her appearance, prevailed upon by the wiles of the servant-girl, took eighty dollars of her father's money and came to this city on Wednesday with the servant-girl, who had managed to get thirty-five out of her own folks. They first went to a boarding-house at the corner of La Salle and Michigan Streets, but remained there only one night, and the next day went to No. 421 Canal Street. The father in the mean time came on in hot pursuit of the fugitives, and Officer Walker was put on their track. By waiting at the depot and following up their trunks, he discovered their whereabouts, arrested them, and gave them over to the father, who departed with the runaways for Milwaukee.

FOUR MEN MURDERED BY THE INDIANS ON THE PLAINS.—This day, the overland stage arrived at Springfield, (Mo.,) and reported that a blacksmith in the employ of the Overland Mail Company, and three men living at Mountain Pass, were murdered by the Comanches. The day before the stage passed there, fifteen Indians stopped at Mustang Pond, and committed sundry depredations upon the whites. The scout for this stage saw some bands of Indians at the latter place, looking with eager eyes toward the coach, and the passengers prepared themselves for a fight; but the red skins were too wary, and it did not become necessary to fire upon them.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—This day, Mrs. Betsy Jones died, in De Ruyter, Madison county, N.Y., at the advanced age of one hundred years, five months, and ten days.

MINISTER EXPELLED FOR IMMORALITY.—

This day, the Rev. Dr. Pomroy, of Boston, was expelled from his congregation for gross immoralities with frail women. The report of his congregation says:—

That, from his own acknowledgments, and other authentic sources, he has been found guilty of conduct inconsistent with purity, virtue, and morality; and, while they pass no judgment upon him, they deem him unfit to longer remain a member, and have caused his name to be erased from the list.

DEATH OF SAMUEL GRISWOLD GOODRICH, OR PETER PARLEY.—Died, at his residence, No. 88 Ninth Street, in New York, this day, Mr. Samuel Griswold Goodrich, the well-known “Peter Parley,” one of the most popular and versatile writers in the Union. For some time back, he enjoyed robust health, and promised to live for many years yet to come. On Tuesday afternoon, however, he returned from a short trip to the country, where he left his family, in very good health, little expecting that he would never visit them again. The next day he complained of a slight indisposition, and summoned the family physician to his aid. The latter prescribed, but seemed to consider Mr. Goodrich's sickness but a passing spell of weakness. About four o'clock in the afternoon he suddenly became very much enfeebled, and the sickness assumed a most alarming phase. The doctor was again called in, but, after a quiet and comparatively painful struggle for twenty minutes, the good old man expired.

The deceased was born at Ridgefield, in the State of Connecticut, in the year 1800, and was, consequently, in the sixtieth year of his age. He belonged to a family somewhat remarkable for their devotion to literary pursuits, and as a writer attained most popularity by his admirable school-books for children, under the well-known sobriquet of “Peter Parley,” which he preserved to the hour of his death. He established the first literary gazette published in this country, and also the first annual, called the “Token,” both of which met with an extensive circulation. The deceased also enjoyed a good reputation as a political writer, and in the year 1851 received the appointment of United States Consul at Paris.

DIED FROM STABS.—In Philadelphia, this day, Manus Schmidt died at the hospital, from the effect of stabs received on the night of the 18th ult., in Prosperous Alley, Fourth Ward. At the inquest, Mary Ann Dean testified that she saw the deceased on the night of the stabbing. She and Patrick Whallen were sitting on a step, when a quarrel arose between Schmidt and Andy Arthurs. Andy struck the deceased with his fist several times, but did not see any thing in his hand. Schmidt was pushed over the cellar-door, and

got up and ran into the house, pulled off his coat, then came out and said, "Let me at him." He called for his brother George to come out, which he did. Arthurs and Schmidt fought, while Whallen and George Schmidt looked on. Whallen did not get off the step. No one interfered with the men. Schmidt fell in the door, and his brother took him in, saying that he was stabbed. Patrick Whallen went over to the house and advised them to take him to the hospital, and helped to remove him there. Andy Arthurs went to Mrs. McCrassin's, and said he had nearly killed a man. She (witness) did not see him afterward. Maria Johnson testified to the same effect. She saw the fight, but, like the former witness, did not see a knife. Dr. Harlain, hospital physician, testified that the wound which caused death had penetrated the cavity of the chest and produced inflammation of the lungs.

THE ILLINOIS REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met at Decatur, this day. MESSRS. Sweat, Yates, and Judd were put in nomination for Governor, and, after several ballots, Richard C. Yates, of Morgan county, was declared the unanimous choice of the convention.

Francis A. Hoffman, of Du Page county, was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor by acclamation.

Mr. Yates was called out, and addressed the convention at some length, thanking them for the honor conferred,—an honor of which the greatest statesman in the land might be proud. He was for freedom and the Union. Douglas, Dred Scott, and squatter sovereignty had all gone to that bourne whence no traveller returns. We have no trouble in our ranks. From the Wabash to the Mississippi, from Cairo to Chicago, the Republicans are wide awake already, and shouting victory. Mr. Yates declared himself for no nominee for the Presidency, but expressed a preference for Mr. Lincoln.

They also nominated, for Auditor, Jesse K. Dubois; Treasurer, Wm. Buller; Secretary, O. M. Hatch; Superintendent of Schools, Newton Bateman.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring Abraham Lincoln the choice of the Republican party of Illinois for the Presidency, and instructing the delegates to Chicago to use all honorable means to secure his nomination, and to vote as a unit for him.

Four delegates at large, and two delegates from each Congressional district, and two electors at large, and one from each district, were appointed.

The report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted. The resolutions reaffirm the platforms adopted by the State conventions of 1856 and 1858, favor the full protection of all the rights of all classes of citizens, are opposed to any

change of the naturalization laws, in favor of a Homestead bill, and declare that Kansas ought to be admitted into the Union without slavery.

Supplementary resolutions favoring an economical administration of the State Government with a view to the speedy liquidation of the State debt without direct taxation, and approving of Lyman Trumbull's course in the Senate, were also adopted.

BIOGRAPHY OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN, OF ILLINOIS.—Abraham Lincoln, the Republican candidate for the Presidency in the campaign of 1860, is a native of Harden county, Kentucky. He was born February 12, 1809. His parents were born in Virginia, and were in very moderate circumstances. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Lincoln, emigrated from Rockingham county, Virginia, to Kentucky, about 1781-82, where a year or two later he was killed by Indians. His ancestors, who were respectable members of the Society of Friends, went to Virginia from Berks county, Pennsylvania. Descendants from the same lineage still reside in the eastern part of Pennsylvania. Abraham Lincoln, the subject of this memoir, further removed from Kentucky to Spencer county, in Indiana, in 1816. Mr. Lincoln received a limited education, but made up by self-culture and study for the lack of instruction from teachers: so that he is emphatically a self-made man. In 1830, he removed to Illinois, and passed the first year in Macon county, engaged in agricultural pursuits. He next went to New Salem, at that time in Sangamon county, now Menard county, where he remained about one year as a clerk in a store. About this time the Black Hawk War broke out, and on the call from the Federal Government for volunteers, a company was raised in New Salem, and Lincoln was elected captain. He served during this memorable campaign. On his return to Illinois, in 1832, he became a candidate for the State Legislature, but was defeated. The next three succeeding biennial elections he was elected to the Legislature by the Whig party. During his legislative term he studied law, and subsequently engaged in the profession at Springfield, in which he acquired an extensive practice; but his practice at the bar did not withdraw his attention from politics, and for many years he was one of the leaders of the Whig party in Illinois, and was on the electoral ticket in several Presidential campaigns. He was a disciple of Henry Clay, and exerted himself in his behalf in 1844, by making a tour of Illinois and advocating Clay's election to the Presidency. He was elected to Congress in 1846, and served till 1849. While in Congress, the Wilmot Proviso bill, prohibiting slavery in the Territories of the United States, was introduced, of which he was an earnest advocate. For it

he voted forty-two times. In the National Convention of 1848, of which he was a member, he advocated the nomination of General Taylor, and sustained the nomination by a canvass of his own State. In 1852, he was efficient in his efforts for General Scott, and was considered by the Whigs of Illinois and the Northwest as one of their most influential leaders. From 1849 to 1854, Mr. Lincoln was engaged in the practice of his profession. In 1849, he was a candidate before the Illinois Legislature for United States Senator, prior to which he stumped the State for the Whigs. When the Legislature met, the Democracy was in the majority, and General Shields, the Democratic candidate, was elected. In 1855, he was again the candidate of the Whigs for United States Senator before the Legislature chosen that year; but, the Democracy being in the majority, Lincoln was again defeated, and Judge Trumbull, the Democratic candidate, elected. In 1856, Mr. Lincoln's name headed the Fremont electoral ticket in Illinois. In 1858, it was the desire of the Illinois Republican State Committee to have Mr. Lincoln succeed Douglas in the United States Senate, and to effect this he stumped the State for the Republicans; and it was during this campaign that Mr. Lincoln made the best political speeches of his life, from which the people of the Union will at once read his sentiments on the great questions of the day. He is a tariff man, is in favor of a protective policy, and opposed to the Dred Scott decision. In the campaign in Illinois in 1858, when he stumped the State in opposition to Douglas, he showed himself an able speaker and close reasoner, displaying the highest order of talent. Mr. Lincoln was comparatively unknown to the Eastern portion of the Union until after that celebrated campaign, when they were pitted against each other by their different parties for United States Senatorship of Illinois. He afterward delivered several political lectures in the Eastern cities, which had the effect of making him known more generally to the citizens of the Union.

BIOGRAPHY OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN.—This gentleman, the nominee of the Republican Convention at Chicago for Vice-President, was born in Paris, Oxford county, Maine, in August, 1809, and is now in the fifty-first year of his age. He is by profession a lawyer, but for the last twenty-four years has been, for much of the time, in political life. From 1836 to 1840, he was a member of the Legislature of Maine, and for three of those years he was the Speaker of its House of Representatives. In 1843, he was elected a member of Congress, and re-elected for the following term. In 1847, he was again a member of the State Legislature, and the next year was chosen to fill a vacancy, occasioned by the death of John Fairfield, in

the United States Senate. In 1851, he was re-elected for the full term in the same body, but resigned on being chosen Governor of Maine in 1857. In the same month he was again elected to the United States Senate for six years, which office he accepted, resigning the Governorship. He is still a member of the Senate. This record is an evidence of the confidence with which he has always been regarded by his fellow-citizens in Maine.

Up to the time of the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill in 1854, Mr. Hamlin was a member of the Democratic party. He continued nominally with that party until 1857, when in a speech, publicly in the Senate, he declared his determination of leaving them and joining the Republicans. The reason for this move of Mr. Hamlin was their action in relation to Kansas.

SINGULAR DISPATCH FROM GEORGE SANDERS TO THE PRESIDENT.—The New York Times's Washington correspondent says:—

George Sanders has sent another dispatch to the President,—a good deal more diplomatic and less explicit than the one we published the other day. It was dated Baltimore, May 9, 1860, and read as follows:—

"A telegraph in the New York 'Times' of to-day is not derived from any thing that I have said, and meets my unqualified condemnation. My Charleston dispatches to you were neither playful nor ironical, but were as earnest as I felt, and as serious as I could write.

GEORGE N. SANDERS.

"To President JAMES BUCHANAN."

FIRE.—In New Orleans, this day, ten buildings in the Second District were burned. Loss, \$60,000: mostly insured.

FIRE IN OSWEGO, N. Y.—A fire in Oswego, N. Y., the morning of this day, destroyed three dwellings and most of the contents. The principal two were occupied by C. B. Redfield, of Albany. His loss is about \$5000: insured for \$4300 in Albany. Mrs. Grant, boarding-house-keeper, lawyer Perry, and other occupants lost all: no insurance. Capt. Hunter is insured for \$800.

MYSTERIOUS DEATH.—In Toledo, Ohio, this day, the body of a woman named Eliza Robinson, formerly of Rochester, New York, was found in the river. She is supposed to have drowned herself during a temporary aberration of mind.

FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of an unknown man, about thirty years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Clarkson Street. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body. Verdict, "Supposed drowning." Deceased was five feet nine inches high; had sandy hair and whiskers; several of his front teeth

were missing, and the body appeared to have been in the water about two weeks.

TRUE BILLS FOR RESCUING CAPT. FARNUM.—This day, in Savannah, (Ga.,) the Federal Court grand jury has found true bills against Charles A. Lamar, Carey W. Stiles, J. Mott Middleton, and William Hone, for the rescue of Capt. Farnum from the county jail.

CAPTURE OF THE BARK WILLIAM, OF BALTIMORE, WITH FIVE HUNDRED AND SIXTY SLAVES ON BOARD.—This day, the bark William, of Baltimore, was captured near the southern side of the island of Cuba, by the United States steamer Wyandotte, with five hundred and sixty negroes on board. The William was direct from Africa, and was about landing her cargo of humanity when she was perceived by the United States steamer. The negroes were all young, but greatly emaciated by their inhuman treatment and close confinement during the voyage from Africa.

The following letter from the master's mate of the vessel, Mason J. Burrows, a son of Rev. Dr. Burrows, of Richmond, (Pa.,) gives the particulars of the capture:—

OFF KEY WEST, FLA., May 13.

We left here last Monday morning, 7th, and, after a pleasant passage of thirty-six hours, made Cape San Antonio, and were on our station. We went cruising leisurely along, seeing no vessels to board until Wednesday, 9th, when we discovered a sail away off on the horizon. We, as usual, stood for her, and she kept edging off; but we had a great number of barrel-staves on board, and, putting them into the furnaces, came to the determination that the fastest steamer on this coast should not be beaten.

We gradually gained on the stranger, and, after a hard race of five hours, came up to him, and he hove to. We noticed that his anchor was hanging over his bows, as if he had been at anchor or was just about to do so. Other things looked suspicious about him, and we determined to board him. When we came up to him he hoisted the American flag; and you would have laughed to see him watch the little roll of bunting going up our mast. As soon as the colors were shaken out, and the stars and stripes fluttered in the breeze, down came his flag by the run, and all was confusion aboard of him. We hailed him, and he would answer nothing but "No Americano!" The boat went alongside of him, and we all waited anxiously for the end of this strange scene. As soon as the officer went over the side, one of the men from our boat,—a Yankee,—with characteristic curiosity and impudence, lifted the tarpaulin off one of the hatches, jumped to the side, and gave a cheer. Our men smelt a rat, and answered him with cheer after cheer.

It was enough to make any one cheer. What did the man see? Why, nothing more than about five hundred and seventy-five Africans staring him in the face. Quite a windfall, indeed. They must have been nearly starved, for they broke loose and commenced yelling themselves. The scene beggars description. They broke into the provisions and commenced gorging themselves, and no one could stop them. After a while a little quiet was restored, and we made preparations to take her in tow. We sent a crew aboard, and took her crew aboard of us, and put them in irons. About sundown we got under way, and, after a very stormy passage, arrived here, where the case will be settled. The vessel is the bark William, fitted out from New York, and from the Congo River.

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION CONVENTION.—This day, a convention of delegates representing the Constitutional Union Party met at Baltimore, and nominated for President John Bell, of Tennessee, and for Vice-President Edward Everett, of Massachusetts. The balloting for President resulted as follows:—

	1st.	2d.
John Bell	68½	138
Samuel Houston.....	57	69
John M. Boits.....	9½	7
John McLean.....	21	1
J. J. Crittenden.....	28	1
Edward Everett.....	25	9½
Wm. L. Goggin.....	3	—
Wm. A. Graham.....	22	18
Wm. L. Sharkey.....	7	8½
Wm. C. Rives.....	13	—

Necessary to a choice, 1st ballot 128, 2d ballot 127.

The nomination of Mr. Bell was thereupon made unanimous.

Mr. Everett was unanimously nominated for Vice-President.

The Convention adopted the following as their platform:—

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that platforms adopted by the partisan conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and at the same time to widen the political divisions of the country by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties: therefore,

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to *recognise* no political principle other than **THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE UNION OF THE STATES, AND THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS**, and that, as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country in National Convention assembled, we hereby pledge ourselves to maintain, protect, and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the

country, the rights of the people and of the States re-established, and the Government again placed in that condition of justice, fraternity, and equality which, under the example and Constitution of our fathers, has solemnly bound every citizen of the United States to maintain a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.

BIOGRAPHY OF JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE.

—Mr. Bell, the Constitutional Union candidate for the Presidency, was born near Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 18, 1797. He was the son of a farmer in moderate circumstances, who was, however, able to give him a good education at Cumberland College, now Nashville University, where he graduated in 1814. He studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1816, and settled at Franklin, Williamson county, Tennessee, and was elected to the State Senate in 1817. He soon saw his error in entering so early into public life, and declined a re-election, and for the next ten years of his life devoted himself to his profession. In 1826, he became a candidate for Congress against Felix Grundy, one of the most popular men in the State of Tennessee, and who had the powerful support of Andrew Jackson, then a candidate for the Presidency against John Quincy Adams. Mr. Bell was elected. By successive elections he continued a member of the House of Representatives for fourteen years. He entered Congress a warm admirer of Mr. Calhoun, and strongly opposed to the protective system, against which he made a speech in 1832. Subsequent investigations and reflection induced him to change his opinions on that subject. He was opposed to the appropriation of money by the General Government for roads and canals in the States, except in the case of some great road for military purposes, like the Pacific Railroad, and was in favor of the policy of improving the great rivers and lake harbors. With all his apparent admiration for Mr. Calhoun, Mr. Bell opposed the South Carolina doctrine of Nullification, and was made Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, with special reference to the questions connected with that subject which might have to be considered and reported on. For ten years he was Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He was in favor of a United States Bank, though he voted against the bill for its re-charter in 1832, because, as it is alleged, he believed that the subject was brought up at that time—four years before the expiration of the old charter—merely to defeat General Jackson in the ensuing Presidential election, and because he was afraid the President would veto the bill,—which

proved to be the case. He protested against the removal of the deposits, and refused to vote for a resolution approving that measure. This refusal was one of the causes which led to the subsequent breach between himself and President Jackson and the Democratic party, and finally to his co-operation with the Whigs. This change of party relations was much accelerated by his election to the Speakership of the House of Representatives in 1834. In June of that year, Mr. Stevenson resigned the chair upon being nominated Minister to Great Britain, and Mr. Bell was elected to succeed him, in opposition to James K. Polk, afterward President of the United States, who was the candidate of the Administration and of the Democratic party. Mr. Bell was supported by the Whigs and a portion of the Democratic party who were opposed to the intended nomination of Martin Van Buren as successor to General Jackson. The final separation between Mr. Bell and General Jackson took place in 1835, when Mr. Bell declared himself in favor of Judge White for the Presidency, in opposition to Mr. Van Buren. Up to that time there had been no opposition in Tennessee to General Jackson's Administration, and it was generally supposed that his personal and political influence could not fail to subdue the opposition raised by Judge White and his friends. The whole force of the Administration was exerted to this end. Judge White carried the State by a large majority, and Mr. Bell was re-elected to Congress. An impulse was given to the political character of Tennessee which arrayed it in opposition to the Democracy during the four succeeding Presidential elections, 1840, '44, '48, and '52. When the reception of petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia was agitated in the House of Representatives, in 1836, Mr. Bell alone of the Tennessee delegation favored their reception. Subsequently, in 1838, when Atherton's resolutions were introduced, proposing to receive and lay these petitions on the table, he maintained his consistency by voting in the negative. When President Harrison, in 1841, was forming his Cabinet, Mr. Bell was invited to accept the War Department Secretaryship, to which he readily assented. With the rest of the Cabinet, Mr. Webster only excepted, he resigned office on the separation of President Tyler from the Whig party, in the autumn of that year. The Whig majority in the next Tennessee Legislature which met after his withdrawal from the Cabinet offered him the office of United States Senator, which he declined. Mr. Bell remained in retirement until called by the people of his county, in 1847, to represent them in the State Senate, in which year, on the occurrence of a vacancy, he was elected to the United States Senate, to

which he was re-elected in 1853. His term of service expired in March, 1859, since which time he has been living in retirement from public life.

In the Senate Mr. Bell opposed the policy of annexing Mexico and other Spanish American States to the Union. He was in favor of the Compromise Measures of 1850, but desired to see the issues then made fully settled at the time of the division of Texas into States, as provided by the act of annexation. In 1854, when the Nebraska bill was presented in the Senate, Mr. Bell protested against its passage. In the controversy on the admission of Kansas, in March, 1858, Mr. Bell opposed the Lecompton Constitution.

BIOGRAPHY OF EDWARD EVERETT, OF MASSACHUSETTS.—Edward Everett, the Union candidate for Vice-President, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, April 7, 1794. His father, the Rev. Oliver Everett, was the predecessor of President Kirkland, as pastor of the New South Church, in Boston, and was afterward Judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Norfolk county, Mass. Edward Everett entered Harvard College in 1807, at the early age of thirteen, and was graduated in course in 1811, with the highest honors, in a class containing more than the average amount of ability. For some time after graduating, he was employed in his Alma Mater as a tutor, at the same time pursuing his studies in divinity, the profession which he had selected. In 1812, he delivered a spirited poem before the Phi Beta Kappa Society, on American poets. In 1813, he was settled as pastor over the Brattle Street Church, in Boston. In 1814, he published several works on religious subjects, and in this year he was chosen Professor of Greek Literature in Harvard College. With a view of qualifying himself for the duties of his post, he entered upon an extended course of European study and travel, leaving home in the spring of 1815, and passed two years at the famous University of Göttingen, engaged in the study of the German language and the branches of learning connected with this department. He passed the winter of 1817-18 at Paris. The next spring he again visited London, and passed a few weeks at Cambridge and Oxford. In the autumn of 1818, he returned to the Continent, and divided the winter between Florence, Rome, and Naples. In the spring of 1819, he made a short tour in Greece, returned home in the same year, and entered upon the duties of his professorship. During his residence in Europe his course of study embraced the ancient classics, the modern languages, the history and principles of public law as then professed in the German universities, and a comprehensive examination of the existing

political system of Europe. Simultaneously with his professorship he edited the "North American Review," which he conducted till 1824. He also found time to prepare and publish a translation of "Buttman's Greek Grammar." Mr. Everett's public life began in 1824, when he was nominated and elected to Congress by the constituency of the district in which he resided. His nomination was made without his being consulted, and was a spontaneous movement on the part of the young men of his district, without distinction of party. He was a supporter of John Quincy Adams, then just elected President of the United States. Mr. Everett served ten years in Congress, and during the whole period he was a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, perhaps the most important one at that time in the House of Representatives. In the Twentieth Congress he was chairman of that committee. In the Nineteenth Congress, though then just elected to the House, and the youngest member of the committee, he drew up the celebrated report on the Panama mission. He was chairman during Mr. Adams's Presidency, in the Georgia controversy, and was always zealous and prominent in his efforts to secure good treatment to the Indians. During his Congressional career he displayed a thorough knowledge of the politics of the country and the wants of the whole Union, and his speeches always engaged the most profound attention. In the autumn of 1834, he declined a re-nomination to Congress, as his political friends in Massachusetts were desirous of presenting his name as a candidate for the office of Governor, to which he was chosen by a large majority, in the ensuing election. He was afterward three times re-elected, holding the Executive office four years. His administration was dignified, useful, and popular. In the autumn of 1839, after an animated struggle, he was defeated in another contest for the Gubernatorial chair, by Marcus Morton, by a majority of one vote. In 1840, he sailed for Europe with his family, and remained abroad for five years, four of which he passed as American Minister at the Court of St. James. During the period of his mission, some delicate questions, of which that of the Northeastern boundary and the McLeod case were the most prominent, threatened the pacific relations of the United States and Great Britain; and to their amicable adjustment the firmness and diplomacy of our Minister largely contributed. The case of the Creole, and questions connected with Oregon and Texas, were also elements of irritation. He procured at various times, and in the face of great obstacles, the release from the penal colony of Van Diemen's Land of sixty or seventy American citizens convicted of participation in the Canada rebellion. In

the spring of 1843, he was appointed to fill the newly-constituted commission to China, with a view to establish commercial relations with that country, which honorable trust he was compelled to decline. Upon his return to the United States, in 1845, he was chosen President of Harvard University; but his impaired health compelled him to resign his post at the end of that year. In 1850, he was called upon by President Fillmore to fill the Secretaryship of State, made vacant by the death of Mr. Webster. He held the office during the last four months of Mr. Fillmore's Administration. The condition of the public business made them months of most severe labor. Among the important matters that demanded his consideration were those relating to the Crescent City steamer, the Lobos Islands, and the negotiations pertaining to the fisheries; he concluded an international copyright convention with Great Britain, and a consular convention with France, and reviewed the whole subject of Central American affairs in their relations to the Governments of the United States and Great Britain, and induced Congress to establish a mission of the first class to Central America. But the question that attracted most of the public interest during Mr. Everett's administration of the Department of State was the joint proposition of Great Britain and France to enter with the United States into a tripartite convention guaranteeing to Spain in perpetuity the exclusive possession of Cuba. This proposition was declined by the United States, in a diplomatic note of great ability, drawn up by Mr. Everett. Before leaving the Department of State, Mr. Everett was elected by the Legislature of Massachusetts to the Senate of the United States, took his seat in that body at the commencement of the special executive session, in March, 1853, and made an elaborate speech on the Central American question. Such is a brief outline of Mr. Everett's career. Though past the age of sixty-four, he is still in the full vigor of his intellectual faculties, and his latest efforts surpass in merit even those of the zenith of his manhood.

THURSDAY, MAY 10.

THE WILL OF A MILLIONNAIRE.—This day, the will of William C. Willmerding, a New York millionaire, was admitted to probate. All his property, with the exception of two thousand dollars, was left in his family.

SAILOR DROWNED.—This day, the schooner *Eloise*, from Philadelphia for Boston, ran ashore at Centerville. She was got off; but James Martin, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

SINKING OF THE STEAMER R. T. LASS.—DROWNING OF THE PASSENGERS.—This day, the steamer *R. T. Lass*, Captain Phillips, with one hundred and fifty passengers, from New Orleans to Cincinnati, snagged and sunk fifty miles below Memphis. The boat and cargo were a total loss.

Mrs. James T. Lindsay, of New Orleans, Mrs. Kate Whiten and son, of Lafayette, Ind., Mrs. H. C. Neal and daughter, of Parkersburg, Va., Mrs. Wm. Harris, do., John Pankey, of Illinois, — Klingman, of Iowa, Wm. Wilson, of Cincinnati, Charles Allendale, of Syracuse, Ohio, Francis and Wm. Everett, of Louisiana, a fireman, a porter, and three servants, were lost. The officers and the rest of the cabin-passengers were saved.

AN ABANDONED SPANISH SLAVER FOUND.—This day, the Spanish brig *Don Juan*, on which the crew had mutinied and murdered the captain, was brought into Provincetown, by Mr. Hill, second mate of the schooner *Rienzi*, which fell in with her at sea on the south side of Porto Rico. She was about three hundred tons, abandoned, with all sail set, having on board a large quantity of provisions and rum, and otherwise fitted for a slaver. Bullet-holes were found in the doors in the cabin, showing evidently that a bloody affray had taken place. There were no papers, colors, or any thing by which she could be distinguished, save a receipt for some supplies furnished the *Don Juan*, which afterward proved to be her name.

She had nearly two suits of new cotton duck sails, and plenty of spare spars on deck. No boats were on board when fallen in with. In her hold she had water-casks stowed on the ballast, large quantities of rice, peas, beans, fish, jerked beef, some beef in barrels, and a large quantity of bread in barrels, which was put up in Havana, as is evident from stencil-marks on the head of each barrel. She had on board several casks of wine and rum, and on the top of the cargo a quantity of lumber for a slave-deck.

FIRE AT LEXINGTON, MISSOURI.—This day, a fire at Lexington, Mo., destroyed several stores, and did much damage to the goods contained in them. Loss, \$20,000: partially insured.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON SHIP-BOARD.—This day, died, in New York, Antonio Rose, a native of Portugal, aged thirty-two years, from the effects of injuries received by falling into the hold of the steamship *Albatross*. Deceased was a resident of Providence, R.I., where he leaves a wife and family to lament his loss.

SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—This day, Nathaniel Harten, who was convicted in Moundsville, Marshall county, Va., of the murder of

Melissa Jane Morris, was sentenced to be hung on Friday, the 29th day of June next.

POLICE-OFFICER SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—In New Orleans, this day, Police-Officer Matthew Hughes, of the First District, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, before the First District Court, for killing Mr. Henry E. Hyams, and sentenced to “hang until he be dead, within the walls of the parish prison, on such day as the Governor may appoint.”

BRUTAL MURDER OF A FEMALE INFANT.—In New York, this day, as several men were engaged in cleaning the privy of No 90 Cherry Street, they discovered the body of a female infant, about ten months old, with its throat cut from ear to ear. It had every appearance of having been in the sink some time; but to the perpetrator of the deed the police were unable to obtain a clew. It is presumed, however, to have been the child of a prostitute who formerly resided in the building.

SUICIDE.—In Philadelphia, on the evening of this day, Peter McKenna, fifty-six years of age, formerly publisher of “The Catholic Instructor,” jumped overboard from a wharf above Dock Street, and was drowned. He is said to have frequently of late expressed his intention to commit suicide, his distaste for life arising from his being unsuccessful in business.

FATAL JUMP.—In New York, this day, a young man named Edward Jones attempted to jump on board one of the Catharine-Street ferry-boats, but fell short a trifle and was precipitated into the dock. Efforts were made to rescue him, but they proved unsuccessful, and he was drowned. The body was recovered subsequently, and Coroner Gamble held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of “Accidental death.”

MAN DROWNED.—In Wilmington, (Del.,) this day, Coroner Boys held an inquest over the body of a man which was discovered, by the crew of the cutter Forward, on the flats about a quarter of a mile below the mouth of the Christiana. He was about five feet six or seven inches in height; had very fine, light sandy hair, quite thin on the front part of the head, and heavy red whiskers; had on brown pants, red flannel shirt, a woollen jacket, and calf-skin boots, nearly new. There were no marks of violence; and the jury rendered a verdict that death had been caused by accidental drowning. It has been suggested that the deceased was Nathan Wilson, of that city.

DEATH OF THEODORE PARKER.—This day, died, in Florence, Italy, Theodore Parker,

the celebrated New England anti-slavery preacher. Theodore Parker was born in Lexington, Mass., August 21, 1810, and was, accordingly, in the fiftieth year of his age at the time of his death. He was descended in a direct line from the Puritan settlers of the Massachusetts Colony, his ancestors, almost without exception, having been farmers and mechanics, and usually active participants in the military affairs of their day. His grandfather, John Parker, was a soldier in the Old French War of 1749–59, and was present at the capitulation of Quebec. He was a zealous friend of liberty, and was captain of the soldiers in the battle of Lexington, April 19, 1775. He formed the first line and drew the first sword in the War of the Revolution, ordering his men to load their muskets with powder and ball. “Don’t fire,” said he, “unless fired upon; but, if they wish to have war, let it begin here.” After the British left the field, he succeeded in taking prisoner a grenadier of the 43d Regiment, and obtained the first fire-arm captured in the struggle for independence. This musket came into the possession of his grandson, whose visitors will well remember the satisfaction with which he was wont to exhibit it among the curiosities of his ample library.

The father of Theodore was a millwright and pumpmaker, a man of robust habits and sturdy sense, a great reader, fond of mathematics, with which branch of science he was well acquainted, an independent thinker, a Unitarian in belief, and possessing remarkable powers of expression and argument. His mother was a highly-cultivated woman for that day, a model of personal beauty, fond of literature, and with an enthusiastic taste for poetry. From his parents Theodore inherited an earnest and thoughtful mind. Much of his time, from the earliest childhood, was spent in reading when at home; and before he was eight years old he had finished Homer and Plutarch, (in translations,) Rollin’s Ancient History, and in two years after had become familiar with Pope, Milton, Cowley, and Dryden, reading, in fact, all the poetry he could find. At the age of twelve, he took to metaphysics, a pursuit from which he did not desist to the last year of his life. His memory was so retentive that he could repeat whole volumes of poetry, and would often learn by heart a poem of four or five hundred lines from a single reading. He began to write poetry at the age of eight. He early became interested in the study of botany, and soon learned the names and habits of most of the plants in the vicinity. Before the age of ten, he knew all the shrubs and trees of Massachusetts, and had made catalogues of all the vegetable productions which grew on his father’s farm. In his tenth year he began to study Latin

at the common school in the winter, reading the usual elementary books required for admission to college, and at eleven commenced the study of Greek. In the winter of 1825-26, he had passed beyond the range of knowledge possessed by his teacher, and pursued a course of self-instruction in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Rhetoric. In the spring of 1827, he attended Lexington Academy for one term, and in 1827-28, he taught school himself for seventeen weeks. This employment he continued for four successive winters, working on the farm and in the shop at home during the rest of the year. In the fall of 1830, he entered the freshman-class of Harvard College, intending to labor at home until he was twenty-one, and then join the class. At that time he finished the college course as far as the end of the junior year, and read a large amount of Latin and Greek and Mathematics not required by the regular college course.

In the spring of 1831, he went to Boston as a teacher in a private school, on a salary of fifteen dollars a month, and board. He taught Latin, Greek, Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy, and at this period had read Virgil twenty times, Horace nearly as many, and had stored his memory with the finest passages of each. Here he found a teacher in French and Spanish, which he learned to read and write with accuracy, and soon after entered upon the study of German. In 1832, he opened a private school in Watertown, where he remained for two years, at the same time studying the higher branches of Mathematics, and entering upon an extensive course of Greek and Latin classics, metaphysics, and German literature. With these he united the study of Hebrew and Theology, and, having decided that it would be of little use to join his class as an undergraduate, he entered the Divinity School at Cambridge, in 1834, with an advanced standing of one year. Here he remained a little more than two years, pursuing a wide range of study beyond the routine of his class, including the principal modern languages,—especially Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, and modern Greek.

Mr. Parker left the theological school in 1836, was settled over a small rural parish in West Roxbury in 1837, visited Europe in 1843, returned in 1844, was invited to preach in Boston in 1845, and became minister of the Twenty-Eighth Congregational Society in Boston, February 16, 1846. From that time his career has been prominently before the public. His congregation soon grew to be the largest in the city of Boston, including not only a wide and devoted circle of personal friends, but an immense throng of strangers, who were attracted by his fame to listen to his discourse. The great purpose of his preaching was

the application of common sense to theology, and of sound ethics to practical life. None of the exciting interests of the day escaped his attention, and none which promised to benefit society, promote the cause of knowledge, and advance the progress of man, failed to win his sympathy. He was plain, outspoken, and uncompromising in the utterance of his convictions; not without a natural love of controversy; but in all the intercourses of private life he exhibited an almost feminine gentleness and affectionateness. In the domestic circle, he inspired perpetual admiration by the affluence of his conversation, his colloquial eloquence and wit, the incredible extent and precision of his knowledge, the readiness and fidelity of his memory, and the benignant wisdom and cordiality of his discourse. * * *

Mr. Parker was one of the most truly benevolent men of the day; and had not his brilliant fame as a public man eclipsed the reputation of his private virtues, he would have been celebrated as "the Man of Ross." In the receipt of a generous income from his profession and his literary labors, one-third of his surplus for many years past had been religiously devoted to deeds of unostentatious charity.

THE AERONAUT CONNER KILLED.—In New York, this day, Mr. Augustus N. Conner, a pupil of Professor Wise, made his first ascent in his new balloon, the Venus. The day was any thing but favorable, and most people supposed that the aeronaut would be deterred from making his trip by the damp, blustery, and uncomfortable state of the weather; but, to the surprise of many old heads experienced in the science of ballooning, Mr. Conner expressed his determination to ascend at all hazards, rather than disappoint the few people who had assembled to see him off. Many of his near friends and relatives, including his wife and aunt, were present, and endeavored to dissuade him from his purpose, but without avail. Go, he said, he would, let the elements do their worst; and so the preparations went on, and at two minutes before five o'clock every thing was announced to be in readiness. The grappling-irons, some crackers and cheese, a barometer, about one hundred and fifty pounds of sand as ballast, an overcoat, to guard against the frigidty above, and a few other necessary articles, were accordingly thrown into the basket, which was firmly attached to the balloon by the net-work; and all that remained at five o'clock was for Mr. Conner to jump into the little wicker-work enclosure and give the signal to "let go." About this time, unfortunately, the wind freshened up and caused the balloon to sway to and fro with such violence that the men in charge of the

ropes could scarcely keep the airy vessel from breaking loose altogether and starting on her voyage minus her captain. The latter was nothing daunted, however, by this boisterous demonstration of the elements. After shaking hands with a few of the bystanders, he stepped into the balloon, which swung to and fro more unmanageably than ever. After several unsuccessful efforts to get the Venus in a proper position for a start, a sudden gust of wind dashed her against one of the fancy lamp-posts scattered about the garden, smashing it into a thousand fragments. The men still held on, though the balloon immediately made another dart sideways in the direction of the brick wall of the concert-saloon, when Mr. Conner, at a very injudicious moment, cried out for all hands to "let go,"—an order which was perhaps obeyed more from necessity than from willing compliance with the demand. Instantly the unmanageable vessel darted upward with her solitary occupant, but the next moment dashed violently against the wall, the basket breaking through one of the closed windows, shattering glass and frame into atoms, to the unspeakable horror of the spectators. Breaking loose from this position, she ascended a little higher, but only to come in contact with the glass roof of the concert-room, through which the basket forced its way with a tremendous crash, which had the effect of tearing the balloon in such a manner as to cause an almost immediate discharge of the gas, which caused the balloon to collapse and fall, throwing out the unfortunate aeronaut and injuring him so that he died the same night.

CONNECTICUT SENATOR ELECTED.—This day, the Connecticut Legislature re-elected Mr. Foster United States Senator, by a large majority.

HOMESTEAD BILL PASSED THE SENATE.—This day, the United States Senate passed the Homestead bill, by a vote of 44 to 8. It provides that any person who is the head of a family may, after the act becomes a law, enter one-quarter section (one hundred and sixty acres) of vacant and unappropriated lands, or any less quantity, to be located in a body, in conformity with the legal subdivision of public lands, upon making affidavit before the Register that the applicant is head of a family and is actually settled on the land, and that the application is made for his or her benefit and that of no one else. The final certificate or patent shall not be issued for five years after the date of entry, and not before it is certified by two credible witnesses that the settler has erected a dwelling-house and resided upon the land for the five years: whereupon the patent shall be issued upon payment of

twenty-five cents an acre. The land thus acquired shall not be liable for debt until after the patent is issued. In cases of false swearing upon making the entry, or abandoning the land for more than six months at one time, the land shall revert to the Government. The rights conferred by this act are extended to inchoate citizens who have declared their intentions, as required by the naturalization-laws, before the issuing of the patent. Nothing in this act shall be construed so as to impair the existing pre-emption, donation, or graduation laws, or to embrace lands reserved to be sold or entered at the price of two dollars and fifty cents an acre. The President is required to order all surveyed public lands into market, by proclamation, within two years from the date of this act, except such as are reserved by the Government for any purpose. All lands within the limits of any States which have been subject to sale at private entry, and which shall remain unsold after the lapse of thirty years, shall be ceded to such State, upon the Legislature assenting to the cession; but the cession shall in no case invalidate any incentive pre-emption right or location, or any sale which may be made by the United States.

FRIDAY, MAY 11.

FEARFUL LEAP.—In New York, this day, Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest at Blackwell's Island upon the body of Alexander McKenzie, a native of Scotland, aged thirty-eight years, who died under somewhat singular circumstances. Deceased, it appeared, was on the third floor of the alms-house, confined to his bed with inflammation of the lungs; when, in a moment of delirium, caused by his illness, he opened his bedroom-window and jumped to the ground beneath, a distance of nearly fifty feet. Strange to say, deceased was entirely uninjured, and, picking himself up, he walked off as though nothing unusual had happened. The day following, however, (Tuesday,) he sank under the disease with which he was afflicted, and died so suddenly that the physicians were completely taken aback, and felt compelled to call upon the services of the coroner. A post-mortem examination of the body showed that death had been caused by inflammation of the brain, the fall not having in any way contributed to the immediate cause of death. The jury, in rendering a verdict, recommended the commissioners of the alms-house to have the windows of the different buildings on Blackwell's Island properly guarded with iron railings, so as to prevent a repetition of such accidents.

TERRIBLE DISASTER AT THE WIRE BRIDGE

OVER THE CUMBERLAND RIVER.—At Clarksville, Tenn., this day, a terrible disaster occurred at the railroad-bridge over the Cumberland River, by which nine men were precipitated a distance of sixty-five feet into the water, three of whom were drowned, and one so badly crushed about the legs that he probably died. The Clarksville paper, in giving an account of the matter, says:—

The men were carrying timber over a temporary suspension-bridge, formed of four iron rods an inch and a quarter in thickness, upon which was placed trestle-work the entire length, to raise it to the requisite height to enable the timber-carriages to pass from the permanent span on this side, already completed, to the centre pier, upon which the draw span was being erected, up and down the river. The iron rods forming the foundation of this temporary structure were each about twenty feet in length, and coupled together with bolts and screws, and secured with a nut on the outside. It is thought that one of the nuts must have worked loose by the vibration of the bridge, which was considerable, and permitted the bolt to lose its hold. The length of the span is about one hundred and twenty feet. Although the structure was a frail-looking one, it seemed to have sufficient strength, and, as the heaviest timbers to be used in the draw had already been passed safely over, all doubt as to its ability to fulfil the purpose of its erection had passed away. At the time of the disaster there were nine men crossing the bridge, with a small load of plank. When they had passed about one-third of the way over, the upper outside wire gave way, and the trestle-work resting upon the wires was thrown over into the water, a distance of sixty-five feet, together with all the men except one, Mr. Edward Wells, who, when he found that the bridge had given way, with remarkable self-possession and presence of mind, made a tremendous leap and struck the water clear of the falling timbers and swam out.

Our account of the above disaster was scarcely dry upon the paper, when our people were again shocked by a report that the bridge had fallen a second time, with five men upon it. The report proved to be correct. The accident was a repetition of the former one. The same wire had parted, and with the same result,—throwing off the workmen and dropping scaffolding and all into the river. In the last accident four persons were injured—three of them seriously—and one escaped unhurt.

BURNED TO DEATH.—In Philadelphia, this day, Martha Taylor, aged seventy-five, died at the hospital from the effect of burns received, at Eleventh and Callowhill Streets, while standing in front of a grate.

SUICIDE.—In Philadelphia, this day, a body was found floating in the Delaware, which proved to be that of William Metzler, a German shoemaker, whose place of business was in Coates Street, above Eleventh. Deceased was temperate and industrious, and was prospering in business. On Thursday he had a dispute with a neighbor about the change of a twenty-dollar gold-piece, and a remark was made reflecting upon the veracity of Metzler. In a note left by him at his house, he stated that he had gone to drown himself because of this reflection; and there is every reason to believe that he thus destroyed his life. He leaves a wife and two children. Coroner Fenner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of suicide by drowning was rendered.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN TEXAS.—A SLAVE MURDERS HIS MASTER, MISTRESS, AND TWO CHILDREN.—The night of this day, in Orangeville, Fannin county, Texas, a negro, named Jessie, killed, in their beds, Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid, his master and mistress, and their two children, by cutting them with an axe, mangling them in the most shocking manner. The little boy jumped out of the back door and attempted to run around the house. Just as he turned the corner, the negro struck him with a pole, about five inches in diameter and five or six feet long, on the side of the head, literally crushing it to atoms; and, so powerful was the blow, the pole passed on and struck the side of the house, knocking off a board and a piece from one of the house-logs. Immediately after, he went to the house of a gentleman named Barbee, a near neighbor of the murdered family, and knocked at the door. Old man Barbee got up and asked him what he wanted. He told him that two white men had come to his master's house and murdered him, his wife, and a little boy. Mr. Barbee got a light and discovered that the negro was covered with blood. He seized him by the throat, and told him that he intended to kill him; whereupon the negro confessed that he had done the deed, saying that they could not get along well together, and he had determined to murder them.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN HANNIBAL, Mo.—This day, a fire, supposed to be the work of an incendiary, broke out in the carpenter-shop of Edson & Clayton, in Hannibal, Mo., which was not subdued until property to the value of \$250,000 or \$300,000 had been destroyed. The following are the names of the sufferers whose losses are known:—

J. Foster, grocer, \$150; C. C. Wiswell, grocer, \$350; Bonner, Davis & Co., bakers, \$1500; E. Bonner, restaurant, \$2500; Isaac Stein, \$75; Fisher & Hollister, grocers, \$1500; Cohn & Co., merchants, \$800; League, Miller & Co., \$6000; G. Harris &

Bro., clothiers, \$1000; Saul & Martin, marble-works, \$800; Woolsey & Harris, grocers, \$2200; W. H. Stephens & Bro., hats and caps, \$3500; Judge Helm, merchant, \$15,000. The names of the other sufferers were Edson & Clayton, carpenters; Stewart & Thompson, grocers; Kealey's smithery; H. P. Baker, grocer; Williams's jewelry-store; W. McDaniel, confectioner; Boice & Moore, queensware; Shockley & Jackson, daguerreotypists; Ebenger & Bro., boot-makers; Fisher & Goodman, merchants; T. Collins, news depot; Shoot & Heywood; Mr. Drake, turner; Judge Bourne; P. Davis; J. Brice, cabinet-shop; Phillips & McMillan, grocers; W. H. Richardson & Co.; Crump & Helm; Thomas Adams; J. & W. Pierson; Hawes & Armstrong; Kirchival & Greene; W. A. Benton; J. P. Richards's banking-house.

This fire was supposed to have been purposely kindled by some persons connected with houses of ill-fame. The citizens immediately set fire to and burned to the ground all houses of that character in the town.

FIRE IN RHODE ISLAND.—LOSS OF LIFE.—This day, in Bristol, R.I., the residence of James F. De Wolf was destroyed by fire. The falling chimneys crushed a number of men. The dead bodies of Lewis Waldron and Mr. Horton were taken from the ruins. Seven or eight other persons were badly burned and bruised, but, it is hoped, none fatally. The property was insured for \$12,000; but the loss exceeds that amount.

EXCESSIVE DROUGHT.—FIRE IN THE WOODS.—It was this day announced in the Boston papers that there was an excessive drought throughout New England, causing great trouble to the farmers. In some parts of New Hampshire they had to drive the cattle many miles for water.

Fire in the woods was also raging in many localities.

At Hyannis, (Mass.,) on the Cape, the fire spread over a thousand acres of woodland.

SUDDEN DEATH OF AUGUSTUS CHAPMAN, OF OGDENSBURG, N.Y.—This day, Augustus Chapman, President of the Oswegatchie Bank, of Ogdensburg, died in a fit, very suddenly, at his residence in Morristown.

GREAT FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—LOSS OF \$300,000 WORTH OF LUMBER.—This day, owing to the rise in the Susquehanna from the recent heavy rains, the great boom at Williamsport, Pa., gave way, and about eighty million feet of saw-logs, square timber, lumber, &c. went adrift. Large quantities of logs, &c. were swept past Harrisburg; while considerable quantities were secured by persons along the river-shore of

York and Cumberland counties. The estimated loss at Williamsport alone is not less than \$300,000.

DEATH OF CLARK GAYTON PICKMAN.—GIFT TO HARVARD COLLEGE.—This day, died Clark Gayton Pickman, of Boston. He bequeathed his large and valuable library to Harvard College. Mr. Pickman was a son of Colonel Benjamin Pickman, Jr., and was born in Salem, Nov. 22, 1791. He graduated at Harvard College in the distinguished class of 1811.

KILLED BY A FALL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—In Philadelphia, this day, John Garwood, a house-carpenter, aged about thirty years, while working at one of the towers of the large gasholder at the Point Breeze Works, fell a distance of forty-two feet, and injured himself so severely that he died at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The deceased, who was a widower, resided in Wharton Street, above Eighth. Coroner Fenner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidentally killed."

ELOPEMENT OF THE WIFE OF THE REV. MR. ROOT, OF SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.—This day, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Root, a Congregational minister, eloped from her husband with a gentleman of Springfield, Ohio. The "Worcester (Mass.) Spy" gives the following account of the affair:—

The town of Ashburnham, Mass., has been somewhat agitated for a few days by an elopement which recently took place. It appears that some eight years ago Ellen M., only daughter of Mr. Samuel Barrett, a very respectable citizen, and for a quarter of a century postmaster of that town, now deceased, married Rev. Mr. Root, a Congregational minister then settled in Williamsburg, Mass. They subsequently removed to Springfield, Ohio, where Mr. Root is now settled, and where the present unhappy troubles had their beginning. Mrs. Root, some time since, formed an attachment for a gentleman of that place, the husband of a devoted wife, the father of five children, a member and one of the pillars of her husband's church. How long this attachment continued does not appear; but about three weeks ago the guilty parties secretly left Springfield and came to Massachusetts together. The woman, desiring to see her friends in this country before she left them forever, came to Ashburnham, while her companion went to Fitchburg. Suspicion rested on the parties there, and accounts came from Ohio that all was not right. On Friday of last week he hired a horse in Leominster, intending to carry the lady to Fitchburg and take the cars for the South. Disappointed as to the time, they drove on to New Hampshire, leaving the team at

Thornton's Ferry, and pursued their way to the North. Officer Wetherbee, of Ashburnham, as soon as the facts became known, started in pursuit, found the deserted team at Nashua, and the fugitives at Montreal. The authorities at Montreal refused to give up the man on the charge of larceny,—the only charge that could be sustained against him,—and the officer was compelled to return alone. The man, who had given various names, was registered at Montreal as J. W. Brochaw. His age is about forty-one years, and he claims to be a man of good reputation, high social position, and excellent business connections, all of which he has abandoned in pursuit of his infatuation. Mrs. Root, who is about thirty years of age, complained bitterly of the unhappiness of her marriage relations, and declared her determined purpose to abandon husband, friends, honor, every thing, for the only person whom she had ever loved. Her friends in Ashburnham stand very high in the estimation of that community, and are deeply grieved by the infatuation of which she has become the too willing victim.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE CITY OF BROOKLYN.—This day, an action for five thousand dollars damages, brought by Samuel Hart and wife against the city of Brooklyn, was tried. It appears that Mrs. Hart was walking down Hicks Street about nine o'clock one evening in June of last year, and when opposite No. 252 she stepped on a grating, which turned over, her leg entering the vault and she falling over on her side. She was badly injured, and, being *enceinte*, a miscarriage was the result. She was confined to the house for five or six weeks. Plaintiffs' counsel sought to recover on the ground that it is the duty of the city to keep the sidewalks in repair, and that the accident was caused by culpable neglect on the part of the authorities. The defence was a general denial. The case being given to the jury, a verdict was rendered in favor of plaintiffs. Damages, \$1000.

MURDER OF A YOUNG LADY IN OTSEGO CO., N. Y., BY POISONING.—This day, died, in Oneonta, Otsego, N. Y., from poison, Miss HulDAH Ann McCraney, a young lady of attractive personal appearance and unusual beauty, aged about seventeen years. She was a girl of most agreeable manners, and possessed a genial humor which endeared her to a large circle of friends. On the 28th of April, after a slight illness, a physician was summoned, and remedies were prescribed as for an ordinary and not serious disorder. The patient rapidly grew worse till this day, when she died. After she was buried, the suspicions of the neighbors caused the body to be exhumed and a coroner's jury to be summoned. Her step-

mother, Mrs. Elizabeth P. McCraney, was suspected of the deed.

SATURDAY, MAY 12.

FIRE IN NEBRASKA CITY.—The afternoon of this day, a destructive fire occurred at Nebraska City, consuming nearly all the business portion of the city, consisting of forty-two prominent business houses, including the post-office, with considerable mail-matter, and the Government land-office, with all its papers,—also, Nuckell's Hotel. Loss, \$125,000. Insurance, from \$70,000 to \$75,000, mostly in Hartford (Conn.) and St. Louis companies.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SILVER STAR.—The evening of this day, the steamer Silver Star, from Evansville to Paducah, burned to the water's edge, at Curlew Coal-Mines. Five lives were lost. The boat and cargo are a total loss. Insured for two-thirds their value in Pittsburg offices.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER PLEASANTS.—This vessel sailed for George's Bank this day, from Gloucester, (Mass.) and has not since been heard of. She was a good vessel, of ninety tons, three years old, built at Essex, and valued at \$3800, and insured at the Gloucester Mutual Fishing Insurance Office for \$3300. The master was Wm. H. Gage, of Gloucester. The crew consisted of eight or nine persons, one of whom, Wm. Hodgkins, belonged to Gloucester, four others to Beverly, and of the remainder neither residence nor names are known.

A FATHER MURDERS HIS SON.—This day, Mr. Wm. Nesbit, a planter, residing near Hernando, De Soto county, Miss., went to the store of his son, who had recently commenced business, and had an altercation with him, during which the father struck the young man on the head with a club, and repeated the blow several times. He died in a few hours; and the father was arrested, examined, and committed for trial.

HERMAN VOLKER FOUND GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.—This day, in Newark, N. J., the trial of Herman Volker, indicted for the murder of John Masterson, by stabbing him in the abdomen, on the night of the 2d of April, was concluded, in the Essex County Court of Oyer and Terminer. The jury, after being out about five hours, came into court at half-past nine o'clock, with a verdict of manslaughter.

ATTEMPT AT CHILD-MURDER.—In New York, this day, the cries of an infant were heard issuing from the vicinity of the sink in the rear of the tenement-house No. 127

Greenwich Avenue. Officer Ackerman, of the Ninth Ward, was summoned to the scene, and, after making an examination, ascertained that the cries proceeded from the drain connecting with the water-closet. Workmen were at once procured and the drain opened, when a female child, still living, was found about twelve feet below the surface. It was taken to the station-house and properly attended to, after which it was sent to the alms-house.

TRAGEDY IN ELDRIDGE STREET, NEW YORK.

—At a late hour the night of this day, the inmates of 184 Eldridge Street, New York, were thrown into a great state of excitement by the sudden and violent death of a German named Francis Garber, under the following circumstances. Deceased, it appeared, was visiting a woman named Annie Miller, on the fifth floor, and, while in conversation with her, was either pushed or fell out of a side window, and, falling to the ground-floor, was almost instantly killed. From some little circumstances connected with the tragedy, Policeman Vaughan, of the Seventeenth Precinct, felt compelled to arrest Annie on suspicion of having been implicated in the death of her friend. Upon being taken into custody, the prisoner gave a very straightforward account of the affair, from which we glean the following. The prisoner, it appears, was out late that night, and, being alone, was subjected to the insults of a rowdy living in the neighborhood. Deceased came along at the critical moment, and, rescuing her from the hands of the ruffian, proposed to see her home. She gladly accepted the kind offer, and started for her rooms in Eldridge Street in company with her protector. On the way they were annoyed by the rowdy, who followed them even to the door-step. Annie ran up-stairs hastily with deceased, and the two succeeded in gaining the prisoner's apartment in safety. Hardly had they been seated, however, when their persecutor appeared on the landing outside, and commenced knocking violently at the door. Annie sprang to light a lamp, leaving deceased standing in the room near the side window; but before she could strike a light she heard a loud crash, as if deceased had fallen through the window. Upon lighting the lamp, she found that her worst fears were realized: deceased had fallen through the window and was almost instantly killed by the fall. She could assign no cause for the accident, except, perhaps, that deceased became frightened at the conduct of the rowdy on the landing, and, fearing personal violence, jumped out of the window. One of the occupants of the house heard the crash and saw deceased clinging to the window-sill for a moment and then fall to the ground. Garber lived at No. 232 Fifth Street, and

leaves a wife and family to lament his loss.

NEGRO HUNG BY LYNCH-LAW FOR THE MURDER OF HIS MASTER AND MISTRESS.—THREE OTHER NEGROES HUNG FOR BEING IMPLICATED IN THE MURDER.—This day, Jessie, the negro who yesterday murdered Mr. and Mrs. Kincaid, (his master and mistress,) at Orangeville, Fannin county, Texas, was tried by the people.

"Many were in favor of burning him, and others of hanging: the latter course having the most advocates, he was suspended from a limb of a tree in front of the house." Three other negroes were afterward hung, for being connected with the murder. The bodies of the negroes were not suffered to be removed from the trees, but left hanging there as a warning to others. Jessie gave as a reason for the deed that "his master had not used him well of late, and was about to sell him."

MINISTER ARRESTED CHARGED WITH MURDERING HIS WIFE.—The New York "Police Gazette" of this date says that the Rev. Henry Budge, minister to the Congregational Church at Camden, Oneida county, New York, is now in jail on suspicion of murdering his wife. He has been a prominent clergyman. His wife was found with her throat cut from ear to ear, and was buried under the supposition of suicide. Her remains were disinterred, and, on examination, poison was found.

POSTMASTER ARRESTED CHARGED WITH STEALING A LETTER CONTAINING \$4000.—In New York, this day, Wm. B. Carpenter, postmaster at Mount Kisco, Westchester county, was brought up before U.S. Commissioner Betts, upon a complaint preferred by Special Agent Holbrook, of the Post-Office Department, charging him with purloining a letter from the post-office, containing \$4000. He was committed for examination.

KILLED ON A RAILROAD.—This day, when the cars arrived at Parkesburg, Pa., on the Pennsylvania Railroad, a young man named Samuel Wilson, a finisher in the shops at that place, stepped on the platform to talk to a friend, and when the train started he fell backwards, and three cars passed over his legs, taking them off below the knees. He was conveyed to the Philadelphia Hospital, where he died with lockjaw in a few hours afterward. He was twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a young wife to mourn his untimely death.

BURNED TO DEATH.—This day, in Troy, N.Y., a servant-girl in the employ of Jeremiah Green, of Troy, was so severely injured by the explosion of a camphene lamp

that she died from the effects. Mr. Green, in endeavoring to save the girl, was also quite seriously injured.

NARROW ESCAPE OF AN AERONAUT.—BURNING OF HIS BALLOON.—In Jacksonville, (Ala.) this day, Mons. Wells, of New Orleans, the aeronaut, made the first balloon-ascension ever witnessed at that place. The temporary furnace for inflating his balloon was erected on the public square, north of the courthouse. A large number of persons of the town and vicinity collected at various places around the square to witness the feat. The inflation commenced about two o'clock, and was continued about two hours, the furnace being supplied during the time with wood and pine, and alcohol burned several times to hasten the process.

When fully inflated, Mr. Wells got into his hoop and basket, which was suspended by small cords, some eight or ten feet below the balloon, and gave orders to those holding it down to "let go." In lifting the bottom over the chimney of the furnace, however, the lower edge of the cloth of which it was made took fire. Some of those holding it told the aeronaut, and tried to put it out; but he, not understanding them, again gave orders to "let go," which they did. He rose rapidly and majestically, waving his cap over his head, while the numerous spectators below rent the air with their loud and repeated huzzas. It reached an altitude where Mons. Wells did not look much bigger than a man's hand, and was wafted by a gentle breeze in a northeasterly direction, and landed in a large oak-tree about a mile from the courthouse.

Mons. Wells discovered the fire when the balloon had got several hundred feet high, and used all the means in his power to effect a speedy landing, fearing the fire might burn the cords and let him fall. Soon after landing, the fire, which perhaps had been kept from running up the balloon by its rapid motion, blazed up and soon burned most of it to ashes. When he struck the tree he caught some limbs, while his balloon fell over on the other side and below, out of his reach, and also out of the reach of those who were soon on the ground, and assisted him, not without considerable difficulty, to get down out of the tree. The blazing balloon was distinctly seen from Jacksonville, and caused some painful apprehension for his safety, which, however, was soon relieved by his safe return.

ARRIVAL OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—This day, the Japanese Embassy arrived at Hampton Roads. A steamer was at once sent down to bring them to Washington.

FUNERAL OF S. C. GOODRICH.—In New York, this day, the funeral of the late S. C.

Goodrich (Peter Parley) took place. The religious services were held at St. Bartholomew's (Episcopal) Church, which was crowded on the occasion to its utmost capacity. The pall bearers were ex-Senator Dix, Hon. George Folsom, H. T. Tuckerman, Jas. C. Derby, Charles Gould, and Hiram Ketchum, Esqs. Many of the most eminent literary men in that and the neighboring cities were present. The officiating clergymen were Rev. Mr. Dix and Rev. Samuel Cook. The remains were conveyed to Woodbury, Conn., for interment.

A WHITE GIRL TAKEN INTO SLAVERY.—This day, a girl named Mary Jane Robinson, who had been living in Belmont, Kansas, and passing for a white girl, crossed the river to St. Joseph, where she was seized on, charged with being a slave. The correspondence of the New York "Tribune" contains the following account of the matter:—

Miss Mary Jane Robinson, an orphan-girl about eighteen or twenty years of age, light auburn hair, light blue eyes, light, fair complexion, has been living at the Belmont House, in Belmont, Kansas Territory, for the last ten months, doing work as a free white servant-girl. On the 12th inst., with a portion of her hard earnings, she crossed the ferry to St. Joseph, to do some trading. Soon after landing, she was watched by two men who knew her and who had often seen her at Belmont. They went before an officer and made affidavit that she was a slave and belonged to one Mr. Trott, of Lexington, Mo. A warrant was issued; but the officer, after seeing and talking with Mary, was convinced that she was not a slave, and refused to make the arrest. The Marshal was then sent for, who performed the humiliating and degrading act, and she was lodged in jail. Mr. Trott was telegraphed to, and came on, and claimed that she was a slave and belonged to the estate of one Mr. Counsellor, of Lexington, Mo., of which he was administrator. He then paid Messrs. Toole and Evins for their services, and, without trial, save the affidavit of these two men, he started with her for the interior.

In answer to inquiries made of her respecting her parents, she stated that she was born in the State of Kentucky; that her parents died when she was quite young; that she lived with her sister until she was nine years old, and was then sent to the State of Illinois to live with her brother and aunt; that with them she went to St. Louis, Mo., and remained there until the spring of 1859, when her brother, fearing that she would marry a young man whom he disapproved, gave her money and sent her to St. Joseph, Mo., where she lived several months prior to going to Belmont. She said she had received letters from her brother, informing her that he started to California this spring.

Those who were acquainted with her say that she was industrious, intelligent, and respected by all who knew her, and that no one could ever suspect that there was a drop of African blood in her veins. The probability is that she is a free white girl, and that the men who swore she was a slave are perjured kidnappers.

INDIAN BATTLE AT PYRAMID LAKE, CARSON VALLEY.—DEFEAT OF THE WHITES.—This day, several parties of volunteers who had assembled to chastise the Indians for the murder of several Americans while asleep at Williams's Station, Carson Valley, united in one body, under the command of Major Ormsby: they were mounted, and numbered one hundred and five men. At four P.M. they came upon Indians at the bend of the Quiokie River, about sixty-five miles northward toward Pyramid Lake from Virginia City. The Indians were in ambush at a narrow pass, through which Major Ormsby's party were proceeding, and numbered, it is supposed, not less than five hundred, all having fire-arms, plenty of ammunition, and fifteen hundred horses within a convenient distance.

They opened a fire upon the troops from their safe hiding-place. Major Ormsby ordered a charge, but the Indians continued to skulk, firing occasionally from behind the rocks and sage-bushes, and doing damage without suffering much in return. This condition of things continued for some two hours, when the ammunition of Ormsby's party gave out. The Indians, seeing this, closed in upon our men, pouring in volley after volley, killing many on the spot, and the balance retreated, scattering in all directions over the hills and among the sage-bushes. They were pursued twenty-five or thirty miles by the mounted Indians, and many detached parties cut off.

The survivors came straggling into Virginia City during the two subsequent days. The whites were supposed to have lost fifty in killed, the Indians one hundred. As soon as the account of the battle was received in the settlement, wagons were sent out to pick up the wounded, and also an armed force to protect parties burying the dead.

The following is another account of the battle, by a writer in the New York "Tribune." He says:—

On the 1st of May, the Pi Utes, who had hitherto been on friendly relations with the whites, camping near the settlements and performing various kinds of drudgery for hire, suddenly disappeared, taking with them their squaws and papposes. Not an Indian could be found this side of Pyramid Lake, the headquarters of old Winnemucca, principal chief of the tribe. The circumstance, of the disappearance of the natives gave rise to many apprehensions, and it was feared that the Indians were preparing for war. On the 9th of May, these fears were con-

firmed by the intelligence that, on the night of the 8th, Williams's Station, on the Carson River, about thirty miles northeast from here, had been burned to the ground, the inmates murdered, and the stock belonging to the station driven off. Such intelligence naturally caused a great excitement; and it was determined to follow the savages and punish them for the outrage. Accordingly, volunteer companies were formed here, at Silver City, Carson City, and Genoa; and on Thursday, the 10th inst., the several companies, numbering in all one hundred and five mounted men, left this place for the scene of the massacre. Major Ormsby, of Carson City, was chosen as chief in command. They proceeded the same day to Williams's Station, buried the bodies of the murdered, and encamped for the night. In the morning they started on the trail of the savages, which was plainly visible in the sand of the desert; and, as if to make it more surely discernible, the Indians had scattered bits of cloth, broken glass, &c. in the way. The route they had taken was that by which they always pass in going between Carson River and Pyramid Lake. On the afternoon of the 12th, mounted Indians were seen ahead, and chase was immediately given. The savages retreated, and were followed by the whole body of the whites into a narrow cañon through which the Truckee River passes. Here were seen, drawn up in the form of a semicircle, about three hundred mounted redskins, all armed with rifles. After a brief consultation by the officers of Major Ormsby's command, the order was given to make a charge. This was gallantly done, and the line of Indian horsemen gave way. At this moment the sage-brush in front of our force seemed suddenly imbued with life, each one furnishing a hooting, yelling savage. Our men were taken by surprise, and their horses, wholly unused to war, became nearly unmanageable through fright, while the Indians were pressing nearer and pouring a deadly fire into our ranks. Seeing they were fast being surrounded, the order was given to retreat to the willows and brush on the bank of the river, there to dismount and fight on foot. Some of the men did so; and if all had obeyed orders the result of the action might have been far different. As soon as the order was given to retreat, many became panic-stricken, and, putting spurs to their animals, they rushed headlong, all pell-mell and confusion, toward the pass through which they had entered the cañon.

A gallant few, with Major Ormsby, dismounted and returned the fire of the enemy, doing considerable execution; but bravery, alas! often has to yield to superior force. Major Ormsby was soon shot through the body, and fell mortally wounded. He begged of his companions to stay with him, and not

let his body fall into the hands of the savages. The gallant Meredith and young Joseph Baldwin, son of Judge Baldwin, of the Supreme Court of California, did all in their power to save him; but all their efforts were fruitless. Those who were still unharmed and whose animals had not escaped, seeing there was no use of further effort, mounted to follow their less brave comrades in their flight. At this moment Meredith was wounded in the side, and young Baldwin, seeing two savages advancing to dismount him, dismounted and discharged both barrels of his gun at them. One of the men now told Meredith, whose horse had broken away, to get up behind him, and they would thus both try to get away. Meredith, true nobleman that he was, replied, "No, thank you: I can't; for by so doing I might endanger your life." Soon after he had uttered these words a volley was fired by a band of approaching savages, and the lion-hearted Meredith fell; but, raising himself on one arm, he discharged both barrels of his shot-gun, laying two of his enemies in the dust. In a few moments he was cut in pieces by their knives. Young Baldwin, seeing he could give him no further assistance, attempted to remount his animal, when he found another man had him by the bridle and was just getting on to him. The boy remonstrated with him, and, finding him determined to take the animal by force, begged him to take him on behind; but the inhuman ruffian put spurs to the animal, and left the brave boy to his fate. Another, more humane than he, a Chilian, took him up behind, and they thus rode double till the horse gave out. The Indians pursued the fugitives till darkness afforded them a shelter, and then returned to gloat over the victory. Several were cut off during the flight. Early the next morning, those who first ran came into town and brought the news that not more than five or six had escaped. During the day stragglers kept coming in, till it was supposed that not more than half our men had been killed. Members of the party came in one by one until the following Thursday, when Dr. Tjader, a Russian surgeon, came in, having been wounded by three arrows, and having lived on grass for four days. He hid himself on the field, and says he saw fifteen or seventeen whites lying dead. These were stripped by the Indians, but their bodies were not mutilated until next day, when their faces were beaten in with rocks. Baldwin and the Chilian boy lived on grass for two days, when they found animals, and came in nearly exhausted. Baldwin is a boy of only seventeen years of age, but has more real courage than most men. Meredith was a young and rising lawyer from Nevada, California, and was engaged to be married to the sister of young Baldwin in a few days. The news

of the defeat, and the exaggerated statements concerning the number of the Indians, spread consternation far and wide. Martial law was proclaimed, and Captain Johns elected commander of affairs in Virginia. A watch was set at night, and an unfinished stone house near the centre of the town fortified for the women and children. An attack was feared nightly by the more timid, and hundreds packed up and started over the mountains. The settlers in Long Valley, the Truckee Meadows, and Steamboat Valley packed up their things and left with their cattle for the vicinity of Carson City. News of the disaster was immediately telegraphed to all parts of California and assistance required. Companies were formed in Sacramento, Downieville, Nevada, and other places, and in a few days were here. Governor Downey of California made a requisition on General Clarke for troops, and one hundred and fifty regulars were soon on the way: sixty have since followed. Companies of volunteers were again formed here. Colonel Jack Hays, of "Vigilance" notoriety, an old Texan Ranger and Indian-fighter, was chosen commander; Colonel Saunders, of Sacramento, is second in command under Hays,—all being under command of Captain Stewart, of the regulars.

The following are the names of the men who formed the force:—

The company from Genoa, under Captain Condon, was composed as follows:—Thomas Condon, D. E. Kimball, Michael Lay, Robert Ridley, Big Texas, M. Pular, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lee, and Mr. James.

The company from Carson City, under Major Ormsby, consisted of Major Ormsby, John Blackburn, F. Steinger, Mr. Barnes, James Gatewood, William S. Spear, Frank Gilbert, William Mason, William C. Marley, Richard Watkins, John Holmes, Samuel Brown, Dr. Eckelroth, Dr. Tjader, James J. McFutry, and nine discharged United States soldiers, whose names are yet unknown.

The company from Virginia, under Captain F. Johnson, consisted of F. Johnson, J. Call McLierny, Hugh McLanghlin, Charles McLoud, John Fleming, (Greek,)—Henderson, (Greek,) Andres Scuald, (Italian,) Marco Knezerwitch, (Austrian,) John Gaventi, (Austrian,) George —, (Chileno.)

The second company from Virginia, under Captain A. McDonald, consisted of William Arrington, C. W. Allen, G. F. Brown, J. Baldwin, D. D. Cole, A. K. Elliott, C. Forman, A. L. Grumes, F. Gathousi, W. Hawkins, Archibald Haven, J. C. Hall, George Jones, R. Lawrence, Colonel McVane, Henry Meredith, W. McIntosh, Patrick McCourt, O. McNaughton, Henry Newton, John Boyce, A. J. Peck, Richard Snowdon, W. Spear, O. Spear.

The company from Silver City, under R.

Watkins, consisted as follows:—Captain R. Watkins, — Parsons, John Holmes, — Keene, Albert Bloom, Charles Devans, James Shabell, James Lee, Boston Boy, (lame and unknown.)

Total of all the companies, eighty-one. These include all the names at present obtainable of the aggregate number engaged. The whole number who entered the battle was one hundred and five, and there are, therefore, twenty-four persons whose names are unaccounted for, and their fate, as yet, is unknown.

The names of the returned, wounded, and dead, of the different companies, to this hour, are as follows:—

Of the Genoa company, we have the following:—Thomas Condon, fate unknown. Returned: Robert Ridley, Michael Lay, Big Texas, M. Pular, Mr. James, Mr. Thompson, Mr. Lee.

Of the Carson company.—Dead: Major Ormsby, William S. Spear, Dr. Tjader. Returned: John Blackburn, D. E. Kimball, F. Steinger, C. Barnes, James Gatewood, Frank Gilbert, William Mason, Samuel Brown, William C. Marley, Richard Watkins, Dr. Eckelroth, John Holmes, James McIntyre. Fate unknown: Nine discharged United States soldiers, names unknown.

Of the company from Silver City.—Dead: — Parsons, Charles Devans, James Lee, and Boston Boy. Wounded: James Shabell. Returned: J. Holmes, Albert Bloom, —, (unknown,) Mr. Keene and boy.

Of the company from Gold Hill, the number and names are unknown. They have all returned.

Of the company from Virginia, under Captain F. Johnson.—Dead: F. Johnson, Charles McLeod, John Fleming, S. Auber-son, Andrew Scuald, M. Knezerwitch, John Gaventi. Wounded: Hugh McLaughlin. Returned: J. Call McLierney, George O. C. Steel, H. Beet, (unknown,) M. M. Shayster-rieh.

Of the company from Virginia, under Cap- tain A. McDonald.—Dead: William Arring- ton, A. K. Elliott, W. Hawkins, George Jones, Henry Meredith, William Mackintosh, O. McNaughton. Wounded: F. Gathousi. Re- turned: A. McDonald, Charles W. Allen, Joseph Baldwin, D. D. Cole, Charles For- man, A. L. Grumes, Archibald Haven, J. C. Hall, Richard Lawrence, Colonel McVane, Patrick McCourt, Henry Newton, John Boyce, A. J. Peck, William Spear. Un- known: Richard Snowdon.

The following is a recapitulation of these figures:—

Fate unknown and missing.....	43
Returned alive.....	38
Dead.....	21
Wounded.....	3
Total.....	105

SUNDAY, MAY 13.

FIRE IN THE FISHKILL MOUNTAINS.—This day, a fire started on one of the Fishkill mountains, which burned nearly two days, all efforts to extinguish it proving fruitless. It spread rapidly, and in a few hours from its commencement the whole mountain was in flames. It was seen for miles around, and was much larger than the one which occurred some six or eight weeks ago. Great damage was done, as it destroyed every thing in its course. The cause of the fire is unknown.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PRESQUE ISLE, ME.—This day, a fire which has been raging in the woods at Presque Isle, Me., reached the village, and destroyed eight buildings, including the Academy. The loss amounted to \$25,000.

DEATH OF THE REV. ARTHUR WILLIAMS.—This day, the Rev. Arthur Williams, a venerable Baptist minister, of South Carolina, died.

DEATH OF MARTIN BATES.—In Boston, this day, died Martin Bates, a well-known mer- chant.

DEATH OF JOSEPH HUFTY.—In Philadel- phia, this day, Mr. Joseph Hufty, engraver and stationer, died, after a short illness, contracted, it is supposed, by exposure on the election-day.

MAN SHOT IN MOUNT HOLLY, N.J.—This day, Wilson Barnes, of Mount Holly, shot his brother-in-law, William Newman. The "Mount Holly Mirror," speaking of this affair, says:—

A feud had existed between William New- man and Wilson Barnes, brothers-in-law; and, on Sunday last, Newman went to see his sister, Barnes's wife, when Barnes seized a gun and fired at Newman, lodging the con- tents in his legs and abdomen. Doubts are entertained of his recovery. Barnes was arrested, examined at Mount Holly, and committed for trial.

SUICIDE.—In Pittsburg, Pa., this day, William White, Cashier of the Freight- Department of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, entered the cellar of his residence, on Pitt Street, between Liberty and Penn, and deliberately introduced the barrel of a revolver into his mouth, which he fired, and inflicted a wound that caused his death. In his pocket was found the following brief note:—

May 13th.

I took the pistol from McKibbin's store.
WILLIAM WHITE.

For several days previous White had been remarked to be in a state of great mental depression; but this day he appeared to have regained his usual buoyancy. In company with his wife, he visited his brother-in-law, in the upper part of the city, with whom in social communication he spent some time, returning, at about six p.m., with Mr. Joseph White and several children. The rest of the party, when near home, paused to allow the little folks, who were straggling behind, to come up; and in this interval White walked forward, entered his house, descended to the cellar, and immediately committed the ill-judged deed which caused his death.

BODY OF YOUNG STILWELL FOUND.—The body of this youth, who was drowned on the 18th of April by the upsetting of a boat in the East River, near Zerega's Point, New York, was, this day, found. At the falling of the tide, one of Mr. Zerega's men saw the body of young Stilwell lying in the water near the beach, almost covered by sea-weed. It was recovered and borne home to his parents. When first taken from the water, it was perfectly unchanged in appearance, but soon after exposure to the air began to decay rapidly.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM IN VIRGINIA.—A most violent hail-storm occurred in Isle of Wight county, Va., this day. The "Norfolk Herald" says:—

It swept over a tract of about four miles in length, embracing the farms of Captain Crocker, W. H. Day, Archibald Atkinson, and several others, but, fortunately, in a direction two or three miles from the town of Smithfield. Some of the farmers who have suffered by the storm report the damage as very severe,—at least one-half the wheat completely destroyed, corn that was nearly hand high beaten down so that it would be impossible to tell that any had ever been planted, and the fruit-trees, peaches especially, stripped nearly bare. The hail, it is said, lay on the ground, after the storm, to the depth of several inches.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.—This day, in New York, a German, named August H. Arensfield, committed suicide, at No. 447 Canal Street, by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The deceased had been quite despondent of late, on account of not being able to obtain employment. At night he went to bed, about ten o'clock, his wife sleeping in an adjoining room. The next morning he was found dead in bed, with a pistol-shot-wound in his head. He had evidently placed the muzzle of the pistol in his mouth and discharged it in that position.

FALLING OF A BOY INTO A WELL.—HEROIC

CONDUCT.—In New York, the evening of this day, a little boy, five years of age, son of Mr. Palmer, while playing in Charles Street, near Bleecker, fell into a well, the wooden cover of which had rotted off. Several persons who witnessed the sudden disappearance of the boy gave an alarm, and soon a large crowd collected about the spot. A young man, named Cooper, belonging to Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, happening to pass at the moment, and hearing of the occurrence, pushed through the crowd, and, perfectly regardless of all danger, leaped into the well, his descent through the small and ragged aperture in the walk tearing his clothes from his body. Grasping the pump, he slid down to the water, which was about eight feet deep, and, after groping about in the dark, soon got hold of the child. The members of his company having meanwhile procured and lowered a rope into the well, Mr. Cooper tied the end about the child's body, and the little one was raised to the ground. The rope was again lowered and Mr. Cooper hauled to the surface, when he fell again to the bottom of the well, the rope not having been securely fastened about his body.

When hauled up a second time, he was found to have sustained several severe contusions by the fall; but happily no bones were fractured. The child was carried home; but it was thought it could not live, as at a late hour in the evening it was barely alive.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—This day, the Japanese Ambassadors were received on board the steamer Philadelphia from the Roanoke by Captain Dupont and Mr. Ledyard. The Philadelphia left the moorings of the Roanoke at fifteen minutes past four p.m., and landed her freight at Old Point at twenty-five minutes past four p.m.

They were received with formal honors, including a salute from the battery and music by the band, after which they were escorted around the parapet, their artists sketching outline views of almost every thing inside, as well as the roads and shipping outside, with astonishing rapidity.

The officers of the fort prepared a hasty table of refreshments at the hotel. They re-embarked, at six o'clock, with the same honors as at the landing.

MONDAY, MAY 14.

INCENDIARY FIRE AT RAHWAY, N.J.—Loss, \$50,000.—In Rahway, N.J., on the evening of this day, a fire broke out, about half-past nine o'clock, in the repository connected with the extensive carriage-manufactory of Messrs. John C. Denman & Co., on Main Street, and in a few minutes the

interior was in a blaze. Owing to the combustible nature of the contents, the fire made rapid progress, and in the course of half an hour the entire structure, comprising a three-story building, three hundred and sixty-five feet in depth by seventy-five feet wide, with several intervening wings, and covering several acres of ground, was a mass of flames.

The building, together with its contents, including a large number of finished and unfinished carriages of almost every description, valued at about \$20,000, was entirely destroyed. The carriages ready for shipment, which were consumed, (all destined for New Orleans,) amounted to fifty or sixty.

The building was owned by Isaac N. Denman, Esq., of Newark, brother of John C. Denman, whose loss is about \$10,000. Insured. The remainder of the loss, including stock, &c., falls upon Messrs. J. C. D. & Co., amounting to about \$40,000, half of which is covered by insurance.

A Newark paper says:—The fire was, no doubt, the work of incendiaries, and appears to have been part of a concerted diabolical effort, which extended even to this city, to destroy the property of a gentleman connected with the firm at Rahway, who is a resident of Newark, and one of our most respected, energetic, and public-spirited citizens, Mr. John C. Denman.

The belief is strengthened by the fact that in another large carriage-establishment, about two hundred yards distant from that destroyed, at Rahway, and belonging to the same firm, the materials necessary for its destruction, comprising a quantity of fluid in cans, surrounded with shavings, &c., were this morning found in one of the rooms, but, owing to a defect in the arrangement of the match, the fire had fortunately failed to communicate with the liquid, and a still more disastrous conflagration was prevented.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS, this day, arrived at Washington. Whilst steaming up the Potomac, the steamer stopped off Mount Vernon, the band playing a plaintive air, while the bell was kept mournfully tolling.

The Ambassadors, through the interpreters, were informed of the history of the "Father of his country."

The Japanese artists took accurate sketches of the mansion and the grounds around it. At about twelve o'clock they arrived at Washington. At about one o'clock, Mayor Berret went on board, and was introduced to the Ambassadors, extending them a welcome in the name of the citizens of Washington, upon which they acknowledged their thanks for the honor and the compliment. The club-boats on the river were decked with the American and Japanese flags. The cortège now commenced landing. The treaty-box was first brought from the boat, and then followed the Japanese, under the escort of

several naval officers. They passed, as they landed, between the American and Japanese flags. Having approached to where Capt. Buchanan was standing, he, in the presence of his brother naval officers, welcomed them in the name of the President of the United States and the country, reciprocating the kind feelings expressed by the Japanese Government when the treaty was made by the gallant Perry. As an humble participant on this other interesting occasion, he felt proud of being the medium of their reception on the part of his countrymen.

The dignitaries thus addressed, through the interpreter, bowed their acknowledgments.

While these ceremonies were progressing, a salute was fired from the battery. The cortège formed and moved on, as follows:—

First, the President's Mounted Guard.

Then the Japanese, in hacks.

Next the treaty, in a large red morocco box, in a square cage, was carried on the top of an omnibus.

The marines and District Militia followed, together with music from several bands.

The sidewalks along Pennsylvania Avenue were crowded, and every window commanding a view was blocked up with the curious, a large proportion being ladies. Great excitement prevailed throughout the entire distance between the Navy-Yard and the headquarters of the Japanese. So dense was the crowd of pedestrians and carriages that the procession occupied more than an hour in traversing the distance from the Capitol to Willard's Hotel. The resident population were more excited and enthusiastic than ever before, and the march through the city was a perfect ovation. The reception-rooms at Willard's were thronged with the wives, sisters, and daughters of the dignitaries of the country, who had assembled to receive and welcome the visitors. Over an hour was required in the exchange of courtesies before the wearied travellers were allowed to retire to their quarters, after which the military retired and the crowd gradually dispersed.

The principal object of the mission of the Japanese Embassy was to get an English copy of the treaty signed by the President of the United States. The original was burned in the great fire at Jeddo, two years ago. The copy in Japanese was saved. This they brought with them, and a copy of it, not signed, and a letter from the Tycoon to the President. The box containing these documents was looked upon by them as almost sacred. It was called the "treaty-box," and was never allowed to be out of their sight. It was a box three feet long, twenty-six inches in depth, and eighteen inches wide, covered with red morocco leather and neatly sewed round the edges. There were three japanned boxes placed together, and then covered. Around the box was a light

frame, and, when carried, it was borne on the backs of four men, by poles.

The Embassy brought with it some \$80,000 cash, for the purpose of making purchases. Their money was all brought from Japan in Mexican dollars and American half-dollars, stamped with the Japanese marks. They had an immense amount of baggage,—over eighty tons,—which made four full car-loads over the Panama Railroad. Among this were fifteen boxes containing valuable presents for the President of the United States, a large quantity of beautiful silks, brocatelles, linen, crape silk, pongees, poplins, and so forth, of every conceivable style and pattern. They also had articles of their own manufacture of every description, amongst which were a beautiful specimen of Sharpe's rifle, one of their own manufacture, also one of those presented by Commodore Perry, made by Sharpe himself. The one made by the Japanese was a decided improvement upon the original, in the opinion of all who saw it. The improvement consists in cocking, priming, and cutting off the cartridge at the same time. The original does not cock on putting down the guard which cuts off the cartridge, but has to be cocked by the thumb. The Japanese rifle can be cocked or not on cutting off the cartridge, according to will.

INDIAN BATTLE.—In Minnesota, this day, there was a battle between the Sioux and Chippewas, on Main Prairie, in which the Sioux had five killed and three wounded. Hole-in-the-Day, the Chippewa chief, had in his possession the head of one of the slain and four reeking scalps: he was wounded in the leg.

SUICIDE FROM GRIEF.—This day, in Frankfort, Ky., James Dryden was found in the morning by the side of the corpse of his son-in-law, with his throat cut. A Frankfort paper, speaking of the affair, says:—

Mr. William Payne died at Frankfort, on Sunday evening, of congestive fever. His father-in-law, Mr. James Dryden, was left to watch the corpse during the night, but next morning was found with his throat cut, having committed suicide under the influence of the depression of spirits which the death of his relative had occasioned. Both gentlemen were old and much-esteemed residents of our State capital; and the sad tragedy occasioned great excitement among the citizens.

A LITTLE GIRL KILLED BY A CRAZY WOMAN.—A daughter of Rev. A. S. Freeman, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Haverstraw, N.Y., was killed, this day, by Mrs. Kirkpatrick, a neighbor, during a fit of insanity. The woman was very fond of the little girl, and had been heard to say, "She is too good for earth: she must not, shall

not, live;" and then, turning her face to the wall, she muttered to herself, "Must I do it?—How can I do it?" But those who heard these remarks understood not their meaning at the time. On the day mentioned, the little girl was at Mr. K.'s house, playing with his little girl, and the woman, having sent away her own daughter on an errand, took a carving-knife and cut the child's neck completely around, thus almost severing the head from the body. When her daughter returned, the wretched woman said to her, "I have done it." "Done what?" asked her daughter. "Why, killed Carrie," was her reply. She has been sent to an asylum. The victim was a lovely little girl, of scarcely five summers.

SUICIDE OF A PHYSICIAN, AFTER A DESPERATE FIGHT WITH HIS WIFE.—This day, Dr. Joseph J. Zangerle committed suicide in Lynnvillle, near Allentown, Pa., under the following circumstances. The Allentown (Pa.) "Democrat," from which the account is copied, says:—

An unusually distressing case of suicide, from the circumstances attending it, occurred in Lynnvillle, Lynn township, in this county, on Monday evening. It appears that Dr. Joseph J. Zangerle, the subject of this notice, has for many years lived in a state of great domestic infelicity with his wife, which increased in intensity with the progress of time, and during the last year in particular had assumed an extremity of malignancy and hatred that was almost unbearable. On the day above mentioned, toward evening, a violent altercation sprang up between them, which assumed a belligerent character, she being armed with a club and he with a brace of pistols. It is not known which of the party made the first assault, but during the scuffle he fired a pistol at her, she simultaneously striking his arm with the club, which had the effect to change the course of the shot, to which action on her part she may perhaps attribute the preservation of her life. She then rushed out of the house, he in close pursuit, catching up with her in the yard, where the conflict was renewed, she defending herself with the club, and he striking at her with the revolver and several times pulling the trigger, each time, however, failing in a discharge. The neighbors, having by this time become alarmed, came running to put a cessation to the fight, upon which they released each other, he running into the house, and she and one of her youngest daughters, who was an eyewitness to the entire scuffle, repairing to the house of a neighbor. After gaining access to the house, he locked himself into a room, took a dose of poison, and informed one of his daughters yet remaining in the house of the fact, and enjoined upon her that if he should die she should take care of some money, &c., besides giving instructions re-

garding some other matters. He then closed the door, and lay down to pass out of time into eternity, weary of the troubles of earthly life. His wife had, in the mean time, gone and lodged complaint before a justice of the peace, and on the morning following the constable and his assistants came to arrest him, when, being shown to his room, the subject of their mission was found a corpse, with bottles containing the cause of his death before him on the table. Francis Weiss, Esq., was summoned to hold an inquest over his remains. It was established by the jury that he came to his death by self-destruction by partaking of strychnine, morphea, and corrosive sublimate in sufficient quantities. The deceased was born in Tyrol, Europe, and was between fifty-five and fifty-six years of age. He was a practising physician, well liked in the community in which he resided, and had become well blessed with riches, which he has disposed of by will.

DEATH OF DR. CHARLES KRAITSIR.—This day, Dr. Charles Kraitsir, the distinguished philologist, died suddenly, at his residence in Morrisania, New York. He was afflicted with disease of the heart, and was fifty-six years old at the time of his death. He was a native of Hungary, educated in the University of Pesth. He participated in the Polish revolution, and at its close came to this country, arriving in 1833. Like many other European exiles of education, he devoted himself to teaching, and in 1842 was appointed Professor of Modern Languages in the University of Virginia. Dr. Kraitsir has published several remarkable works on philology, and has lectured extensively on the same subject.

SUICIDE OF McDONALD, THE MURDERER OF VIRGINIA STEWART.—In New York, this day, Robert C. McDonald, who had so long been confined for the murder of Virginia Stewart, committed suicide by taking "McMunn's Elixir," a most powerful decoction of opium. He was found insensible on the bed by one of the keepers of the prison. Restoratives were immediately applied, and a messenger despatched for Dr. Covil. He arrived and immediately applied the stomach-pump and administered a portion of sulphate of zinc, but without effect. The sufferer was then conveyed to the hospital ward, where mustard plasters, hot water, the bastinado, and other external irritants were at once applied, but without the slightest possible effect, the man still remaining entirely unconscious. He continued to sink, his pulse failing rapidly, his eyes becoming set, and his extremities cold, till, at five o'clock, he ceased to breathe. His features remained perfectly natural and placid, and, although his last breathings were labored, he evidently

suffered none after being first discovered. He had previously at various times threatened to destroy himself, and an exceedingly strict watch had been kept over him in consequence. A person to whom he applied for strychnine shortly after his incarceration informed Mr. Sutton, the prison-warden, of the fact, and ever since the utmost care has been taken in admitting visitors to see him. Notwithstanding this caution, two knives were smuggled into his cell, both of which were recovered by the keepers. One of these knives, which was taken from him but a month since, was a common dinner-knife, which McDonald had contrived to grind down in his cell to a keen edge and exceedingly sharp point. It had evidently been his firm determination for many months to put an end to his existence, and more especially since the passage of the new law rendering a long confinement in the State prison almost certain.

SHOT HIMSELF.—A mate of a ship, named Francis McDonald, while purchasing a revolver, this day afternoon, in the store of Messrs. Tomes & Sons, No. 6 Maiden Lane, New York, accidentally shot himself in the left side. He was removed to the hospital, and Dr. Wier extracted the ball from his back.

FIGHT BETWEEN AN ALDERMAN AND EX-ALDERMAN IN NEW YORK.—In New York, this day, between twelve and one o'clock, the City Hall and vicinity was the scene of considerable excitement, owing to an attack made upon Alderman John Russell, of the Eighth District, by ex-Alderman Wm. Wilson, of the First Ward. The New York "Herald" says:—

It seems that the latter had been informed that Alderman Russell had circulated a report that he (Russell) could lead Mr. Wilson by the nose at any time. This did not suit Mr. W., and, meeting Alderman Russell in the Park, he accused him of the charge. Mr. Russell stoutly denied making use of such language, but in spite of all this Mr. Wilson, it appears, was not inclined to take his word, and, seizing the alderman by the head, inflicted two or three severe cuts on his face. The scuffle between the two brought a large crowd about them, and Mr. Wilson was soon dragged off, and the alderman was taken into the City Hall. Alderman Russell made no attempt to fight other than to ward off the blows given him, and as soon as they were separated left Wilson in his glory, with a large crowd around him. Mr. Russell's face received three severe bruises on the nose and upper lip, produced more, in appearance, from the nails of Mr. W. than his fist.

DEFALCATION OF ISAAC V. FOWLER, POST-MASTER OF NEW YORK.—It was, this day,

publicly announced that Isaac V. Fowler, the Postmaster of New York, was a defaulter to the Government for \$155,554.31. The defalcation consisted in his failing to deposit in the Sub-Treasury in New York, the amount of postal revenue due to the Government. This by the law was felony.

There were rumors a short time since that there was a deficiency in a quarter's report of Mr. Fowler, but they were immediately set at rest by his depositing the fifteen thousand dollars claimed in the Sub-Treasury, which amount he obtained of several personal friends. But it appears there were other deficiencies, on a much grander scale, and which Mr. Fowler had apprehensions would soon be discovered by the General Government; and he accordingly, on Thursday last, finding the inextricable network of financial embarrassment around him, induced Mr. Butterworth and Mr. Hall, of the firm of Campbell, Hall & Co., of New York, to proceed to Washington in his behalf, and obtain, if possible, a stay of proceedings until the 18th inst., when he would be able to meet all his obligations to the Post-Office Department. The matter was taken into consideration by the Cabinet, and at first the proposition was thought favorably of, on the hypothesis that there might be a possibility of saving the United States from any loss; but on further deliberation the case was deemed of too great magnitude to allow any compromise, and the suspension from duty and arrest of Mr. Fowler were agreed upon, and two officers, Mr. Horatio King, the Assistant-Postmaster-General, and Mr. Orfuld, the chief clerk in the Auditor's Department, were despatched to New York, to investigate the matter and procure the arrest of Mr. Fowler. They arrived in that city on Saturday last, and proceeded to the Post-Office in Nassau Street, where they met Mr. Fowler and explained the object of their mission, reading to him their commission for their mission, which in substance deposed Mr. Fowler.

The latter soon left the office, visiting, as he passed out, the apartment of the Deputy Postmaster, Mr. Caldwell, and, shaking him by the hand, bade him "good-bye," adding that he would see him to-morrow. Mr. Fowler's demeanor did not appear to Mr. Caldwell unusual, as it was his custom to go through the same formula of leave-taking daily.

The next step of the Government officers, after Mr. Fowler left the office, and in carrying out the orders of the Postmaster-General, was to procure a warrant for his arrest.

The matter was placed in the hands of ex-Judge Roosevelt, the newly-appointed District Attorney, who issued a warrant for his arrest on Saturday, and placed it in the hands of Capt. Rynders, the United States Marshal. The Marshal also received from

Washington, from James Hillyer, Solicitor of the United States Treasury, an execution against Mr. Fowler for \$155,554.31, the amount of which he was in default.

Immediate search was made for Mr. Fowler, but without success. After he left the Post-Office he proceeded to the New York Hotel, where he has boarded for the last ten years, and subsequently left there and proceeded to the residence of August Belmont, in Fifth Avenue, where he dined, and left the table at nine o'clock P.M. He afterward returned to his hotel, and left there again at two o'clock on Sunday morning, since which nothing has been heard of him. Mr. Fowler was appointed to office by President Pierce. He was very popular among his numerous acquaintances, on account of his agreeable manner and friendly disposition.

CONFISCATION OF THE NARRAMISSIC AND HER CARGO.—FINING THE BARK ADELAIDE \$3000.—In Mazatlan, Mexico, this day, the American bark Narramissic, with every thing on board, was declared by the Mexican courts forfeited, and the captain sentenced to one year's imprisonment and the costs of the court. A correspondent of the "Herald" says:—

Among other articles taken from the vessel at the time of her seizure was a small safe, containing some money belonging to the vessel or to Messrs. Lent, Sherwood & Co., of San Francisco. This was placed in the collector's office, awaiting the adjudication of the case. The judge, with the characteristic cupidity of his profession in Mexico, without waiting to present the bill of costs to the vessel's consignees, headed a posse of soldiers, entered the custom-house, broke open the safe, and helped himself to the amount of his fees. The consignees of the vessel, frightened at these arbitrary proceedings, sent orders to the bark not to return; but I am told the consul, who believes the judges have travelled out of all rules of law and common decency to reach this verdict, has recommended the return of Capt. Manly with his vessel.

The same correspondent says:—

The Adelaide, formerly the American bark A. A. Eldridge, for some time under Mexican colors, and known by the former appellation, returned to this port last week with the American flag flying at her peak. Nothing was said of this until she was ready for sea, when the authorities, in the most arbitrary manner, demanded the payment of a fine of \$3000, or the confiscation of the vessel. It appears that, by the Mexican law, no Mexican vessel can be sold to a foreigner. She is first to be condemned by the Mexican consul, if in a foreign port, or by the authorities, if in Mexico; but the flag can never be changed. This is the construction of the law according to our present astute officers,

under which construction they now claim jurisdiction, and threaten the confiscation of property which, according to the showing of the register and documents from the United States Government officers, belongs bona fide to American citizens.

VESSEL STRUCK BY A WATER-SPOUT.—Schooner Caroline Grant, at Boston, from Arroyo, reports, this day, lat. 35° 35', long. 73°, was struck by a water-spout, which sprung bowsprit, carried away foretopsail yard, foretopgallant mast, and split sails.

TUESDAY, MAY 15.

DEATH FROM BURNING-FLUID.—In New York, this day, Sophia Risley, a German domestic, residing at No. 182 Essex Street, died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by the explosion of a burning-fluid lamp upon her person.

SINGULAR DROWNING OF A LITTLE GIRL.—This day, Helen Virginia, a sprightly little daughter of Wilmer W. and Sarah Ann Walter, of East Marlborough township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, noticed her shadow in a lye-tub, and, in endeavoring to catch it, fell into the lye, which was so strong as to produce strangulation and almost immediate death. She was only twenty-two months of age; and her untimely end is a sore affliction to her parents and relatives.

FATAL LEAP.—In Philadelphia, this day, Frederick Wagner, a well-known barber of the Northern Liberties, who for a short time has been an inmate of the inebriate ward of the alms-house, under treatment for mania-a-potu, leaped from a second-story window, and, striking his head against the pavement, was killed instantly. At the time of the leap he was in the charge of a nurse and was being taken to the bath-room. Coroner Fenner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide while laboring under an attack of mania-a-potu."

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—In Philadelphia, this day, Michael McGovern, a laboring-man, who resided at No. 7 Poplar Street, was seen to jump from one of the wharves of the Delaware, and an effort was made to save him, but without avail, and he was drowned. An inquest was held on his body, and a verdict of "Suicide by drowning" was rendered. Deceased was fifty-five years old, and leaves a wife and children. No cause was assigned for his self-destruction.

DEATH OF THOMAS MURPHY.—Died in Baltimore, this day, the venerable Thomas Murphy, formerly for forty years one of the proprietors of the Baltimore "American,"

from which he retired about seven years since, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was connected with the first paper published in Baltimore. He was widely known and highly respected and esteemed.

DEATH OF ALEXANDER L. BOTTS.—In Washington, D.C., this day, died, after an illness of two months, Alexander L. Botts, recently of Brooklyn, N.Y., and formerly President of the Executive Council of Virginia.

FATAL STABBING.—In New York, this day, John Cunningham, a lad who was stabbed by a companion named Ed. Hodgson, on Sunday evening, in Avenue A, died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of the wound. Hodgson was arrested.

THE WEYMOUTH POISONING-CASE.—MISS MARY TIRRELL DISINTERRED.—SHE ALSO SEDUCED AND POISONED.—This day, on account of the suspicious circumstances attending the death of Miss Mary Tirrell, who died the 2d of January, it was decided to disinter her and to investigate before a coroner's jury the cause of her death. At about one o'clock, the burying-ground where the bodies of the two sisters were interred was visited, and the body of Mary was exhumed by Mr. Samuel Curtis. The spot where the two sisters "slept side by side" was in a little rural cemetery by the roadside, near the house of their parents. It is located on a small hill, and the graves of these two were hidden by it from the road. The body was taken to a small building between the cemetery and Mr. Tirrell's house, and there an autopsy was performed.

On opening the coffin, the body was found in a fair state of preservation, with the exception of the face and hands. On opening the abdomen, the stomach and intestines were found preserved sufficiently to admit of an easy examination. They clearly indicated the presence of some inflammatory disease, such as would be produced by poison. The serous covering of the bladder, intestines, and spleen contained a crystalline deposit resembling sand, and of a coarse reddish appearance. The uterus, though enlarged and containing a reddish membrane, contained no fetus; but in the right ovary was a solid yellow substance, which is usually considered evidence of impregnation. The viscera was sent to Dr. A. H. Hayes, of Boston, State Assayer, for analysis.

The Boston "Traveller" says:—

It is believed that Mary Tirrell died from the effects of poison administered to her for the purpose of procuring an abortion, or under the guise of medicine for that purpose. It is said that the woman who laid out the body of the deceased had suspicions of a similar nature; and a rumor is very current

that the family physician suspected that cause of her death at the time, but our reporter could not trace it to an authentic source.

We have now to record the particulars of new developments in regard to the death of Betsey Frances, who died on the evening of the 3d of May, which seem to directly implicate Hersey.

On Monday last, John M. Dunn, detective police-officer of this city, taking a daguerreotype of Hersey, proceeded to visit all the druggists' stores in the city, to trace to him, if possible, any purchase he might have made.

During the afternoon he visited the apothecary-store of E. F. & W. D. Miller, corner of Hanover and Union Streets, where Mr. Alfred W. Coburn, the clerk, recognised the daguerreotype as the likeness of a man who had several times visited his store about four weeks since. He represented himself as a son of a Mr. Tirrell, of Weymouth, who was doing business in Boston, on Pearl Street. At one time he bought some hair-brushes, perfumery, &c., and at another time sixty grains of strychnine. He spoke of having recently lost a sister by death. He had a heavy beard at the time, but has since shaved it off,—probably to avoid identification.

Mr. Coburn visited Hersey in jail at Dedham. He was placed among a large number of prisoners, but was at once recognised by Mr. Coburn. He pretended at first not to know the latter; but when Mr. Tirrell, who was present with other friends of the deceased, upbraided him for the enormity of his crime, he hung his head for shame, and paled before the accusation.

The houses of Mr. Tirrell and of Hersey's parents have been searched, but the vial containing the strychnine cannot be found. The hair-brush and perfumery were, however, found in the bureau-drawer, with other of Frances's things.

Hersey has been arrested on a new warrant, charging him with murder.

The excitement in regard to the case is so strong against Hersey that had he been at liberty it is probable that he would have been lynched, and, as the investigation develops new crimes, he is denounced more and more violently.

He is in personal appearance not very prepossessing, but dresses well, and has very marked characteristics. He has dark hair and dark eyes, one of them turning out so as to render him easy of identification. He also has a low forehead, and other repulsive features. But his self-confidence is immense, and he speaks now with perfect assurance. His wife's maiden name was Hannah Kimball. He was married January 19, 1857, his wife being eighteen years of age. She died February 7, having been confined prematurely. Her death was very sudden, and has

given rise to many suspicions in connection with the death of the two Tirrell girls.

It is said that Hersey, at the time of his arrest, was contemplating connecting himself with a church, and has of late been reading religious books.

One of the circumstances which have clothed with such mystery the death of these young ladies, is the fact that after they were taken ill they were speechless until death, and could not, had they been disposed, make any revelations in regard to the cause of their sickness.

FIRE IN CHICAGO.—In Chicago, the night of this day, a fire in the Western Division of the city destroyed the extensive planing-mill of Cleveland & Russell. Loss, \$8000, which is uninsured.

HEENAN'S PROPOSITION FOR THE BELT.—This day, Heenan wrote a letter to the editor of the London "Times," in which he desires to compromise his claim to the belt or wiu it as follows. He says:—

I am willing, first of all, to accept of the proposition made by a writer in "Bell's Life," that Sayers and I should have a "belt apiece," to be gotten by public subscription,—provided that the true champion's belt remain in the hands of "Bell's Life," to be fought for again, the best man to take it. If that be not agreed to, I will accept the proposition put forth in "Punch," viz.:—to divide the belt,—I to take one-half and Sayers to keep the other half. I will then head a subscription to provide a new half to his, and in this way I think good feeling may be preserved on both sides. If neither of these propositions (proceeding, as they do, from English sources) are allowed to me, then I shall claim that Sayers meet me on neutral ground, where our late battle may be properly resumed. Though I am not yet quite ready to become a member of the Peace Society, I will cheerfully vary my propositions somewhat to suit him. As the belt may be said to be equally owned by both of us, I will agree to run him a foot-race from one hundred yards to five miles, for the stakes and belt, or I will wrestle with him for the belt, or I will row with him for the belt, I will swim a mile with him for the belt, or I will take hold of hands and jump from a house-top with him for the belt. If all these offers will not do, I will agree in two months to be ready to fight the four best men that can be produced in England, beginning with Sayers, at intervals of thirty days apart, for the belt. I was told if I won it I could have it. I would rather fight for it than any thing else; but I am willing, under the present state of public feeling, to accept of half of it. If that be denied me, and through the exceptional action of the British authorities I be denied the privilege of another meeting, I

shall have no alternative but to go home, refusing all English testimonials and subscriptions, and shall hereafter feel at liberty—nay, justified by all the equities of the late transaction—to sign myself “The Champion of the World.”

SAILORS KILLED BY WHALES.—Intelligence was this day received that the bark Hippie, Capt. Morgan, of New London, at Honolulu, from Scanmore's Lagoon, had all her boats stove by a whale, one man killed and another injured. The whaling-vessel Lark had lost her third officer, Mr. Richardson. He had his neck broken by a whale about the middle of the season.

DIRECT SOUTHERN TRADE.—This day, was commenced the opening of a direct trade between Norfolk and Europe, a bark having arrived there from Bordeaux with a cargo of wines, silks, and fancy goods for the Southern market.

HORRIBLE RAPE.—This day, William H. Rodney, of Geneva, N.Y., long known to be a vile person, having served one term in the penitentiary for a nameless offence, committed a rape near Waterloo, under circumstances of singularly cool brutality. At dusk, he took without leave a horse and wagon belonging to a citizen of Geneva, and drove to a house in the town of Waterloo. He represented to the family living there that he had been sent by a neighbor to obtain the immediate services of a young lady, an inmate of the house, there being a case of sudden illness demanding assistance. The young lady consented to go, but her brother insisted on accompanying her. This frustrated the villain's scheme. He successively called at several places, endeavoring to get ladies to accompany him, on the same pretence; but their proper caution defeated him. But at last he found one house where, by the relation of the same falsehood palmed off as before, the parents consented to let their daughter depart with him, and without other escort. He turned from the main road to a cross-road, and, when he had proceeded far enough to be out of hearing, made known his base purpose in enticing the poor girl from home. By threats of instantly taking her life should she refuse, or resist, or make any outcry, and despite her agonizing supplications to be spared, the brute compelled her to yield. He then fled, and his victim tottered to her home, which with difficulty she reached. Rodney was almost immediately arrested.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS, this day, addressed a note to Secretary Cass, reporting to him, in accordance with instructions from their Government, their arrival at the city of Washington to exchange the ratifications

of the treaty, and that they were ready to perform the ceremony at such day and hour as he might specify. The Secretary replied at once, fixing to morrow at twelve o'clock for the exchange of ratifications, and that on the following day they would be formally presented to the President. The note of the Embassy was in Japanese, accompanied by a translation. They received several visitors, in relation to whom they always inquired their occupation, their salary, whether married, and numerous other questions, all of which were written in their note-books, and gave satisfactory evidence that they are making observations for the benefit of their countrymen at home. With the ladies they were less particular. They smiled upon them most benignly, and were profuse in their admiration as they were minute in their examination of their jewelry.

The piano was an object of great curiosity. The source of harmony was a mystery to them; but they seemed never to tire of it. Card-writing became quite a bore; and one of them, after complying with the request of a \$1200 clerk to write his name in Japanese, on being applied to by another to fill up half a dozen cards in the same manner, pulled out a small pocket-book, and, after a hasty inspection, ejaculated, “Tired.” A number of presents were sent to them.

CONFIRMATION OF CALHOUN BENHAM.—This day, in the Senate, the nomination of Calhoun Benham as District Attorney of California was confirmed by a vote of 29 to 17, all the Republicans present voting in the negative. Mr. Hamlin called a division by Yeas and Nays, and Mr. Wilson assigned as the reason that he had been concerned as second in the fatal duel against Mr. Broderick, with peculiar circumstances attending that tragedy.

ARREST FOR DEALING IN FORGED BOUNTY-LAND WARRANTS.—A few days since, Mr. D. P. Perkins, an agent from the Department at Washington, came on to New York to make inquiries into some alleged frauds in a large number of applications for bounty-land warrants, to the amount of some \$30,000 or \$50,000, which had been presented to the Pension Office, and some of which had been paid. Upon certain information communicated to the United States Marshal, Mr. Rynders, this day, he, in person, and two of his deputies, O'Keefe and Culligan, proceeded to Wall Street, and there arrested a broker named Selden Brainard, and a notary named C. Lawrence, charged with presenting at the Pension Office of the United States certain claims purporting to be against the Government for bounty-land, with intent to defraud the Government of the United States, the defendants knowing the same to be forged. The accused parties were brought before

Commissioner Betts, and held to bail in the sum of \$5000 each.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

RACE BETWEEN PATCHEN AND ETHAN ALLEN.—This day, a race took place between the two celebrated stallions George M. Patchen and Ethan Allen, over the Union Course, Long Island, in which Patchen won in three straight heats. The "Tribune" says:—

The day was every thing that could be desired, and the track was in first-rate order. The attendance was very large,—about ten thousand people being on the track. Every available vehicle in New York was in demand.

The horses were both in prime condition, and were never more fit for the work to be done. They came to score at 3:24 P.M., and on the second trial got the word and went away, Ethan having the pole. Patchen won the heat in 2 min. 25 sec., by a neck. The betting, which had been 100 to 60 on Ethan, now experienced a most decided change, and the backers of Patchen, overjoyed at the performance of their horse, now offered to bet 100 to 30. At four o'clock they came up for the second heat, and got off at the third trial. Patchen won the heat in 2 min. 24 sec., by a length. Betting 100 to 25 on Patchen, and no takers. At 4:40, after scoring four times, they got the word, when Patchen won the heat in 2 min. 29 sec., by two lengths, thus winning the race and the money in three straight heats. The full score is as follows:

FIRST HEAT.

Patchen trots first quarter in..... 37 sec.
Patchen trots first half-mile in.....1:12 sec.
Patchen trots the heat in.....2:25 sec.

SECOND HEAT.

Patchen trots first quarter in..... 36 sec.
Patchen trots first half-mile in.....1:11 sec.
Patchen trots the heat in.....2:24 sec.

THIRD HEAT.

Patchen trots first quarter in..... 37 sec.
Patchen trots first half-mile in.....1:13 sec.
Patchen trots the heat in.....2:29 sec.

INQUEST ON AN UNKNOWN MAN.—In New York, this day, the dead body of a man was found floating in the water at the foot of South First Street, Brooklyn, E.D. It was taken out, and an inquest held by Coroner Murphy. The jury rendered a verdict of "Found drowned." Deceased appeared to have been a sailor. He was five feet five inches in height, had black hair and eyes, and was dressed in a knit jacket, white shirt, and black pants. The body was taken to the dead-house for identification.

DEATH FROM SHAME.—John Griffith, a lad residing in Jersey City, N.J., was held to bail, about two weeks ago, to answer the

charge of committing an obscene and disgraceful misdemeanor. The shame of such a charge and the dread of further exposure so operated on his mind that his health gave way, and he died this day, a warning to the young against the inordinate indulgence of the animal passions.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—THREE LIVES LOST.—This day, an accident occurred on the Florida Railroad, killing G. S. Bryant, Cashier of the Bank of St. Johns, Stephen Martin, of Pilatka, and a brakeman. Several were badly injured.

CONVICTED OF MANSLAUGHTER.—A correspondent of the "Police Gazette" of this date, writing from Springfield, Ill., says:—

Our Circuit Court has adjourned, after a three weeks' session. The most important criminal case tried was that of George Pulliam, for the killing of R. S. Whitehead, near Chatham, on the 17th of January last. After a full and impartial hearing of the case, and a powerful defence by his attorneys, the jury adjudged him guilty of manslaughter, and fixed his sentence at seven years in the penitentiary.

THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION met at Chicago, Ill., on this day, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States. For proceedings, see page , at end of the volume.

THE CREW OF THE SLAVER WILDFIRE.—This day, the crew of the bark Wildfire were brought before Judge Marvin, at Key West, on a writ of habeas corpus. A motion to discharge was refused, but all were admitted to bail. The "Key of the Gulf" adds:—

The judge declined construing the law of 1820, making the slave-trade piracy, but intimated that he should dissent from the recent opinion of Judge McGrath, of South Carolina, and that he was now of the opinion that when the negroes came on board of an American vessel on the coast of Africa they were free, though they were slaves in Africa, which is in accordance with the opinion of Judge Story in the case of the United States vs. Battish, 2 Sumner Rep.

SCENE IN THE COVODE-COMMITTEE ROOM.—This day, a violent and extraordinary scene occurred in the Covode-Committee room, a committee appointed by the House of Representatives to inquire into (what the Republicans assert to be) corrupt practices of the President. Mr. Schnable had been called to close his testimony, and Judge Black was present, by his own request, expecting to conduct the cross-examination; but the committee decided that he must only submit questions in writing through Mr. Winslow, one of its members.

Mr. Schnable proceeded to give the history of his political relation with the Administration, and why he went to the "Constitution" to demand a cessation of attacks on Mr. Douglas, where he had the accidental interview with Judge Black which led to the publication of Mr. Buchanan's letter to Mr. Walker.

During the progress of the testimony, Judge Black frequently interrupted him and put questions, and finally asked where his residence was, which Mr. Schnable regarded as an insulting imputation. Mr. Schnable thereupon rose from his seat and denounced him in the most offensive terms, applying those of "liar," "scoundrel," and such epithets, with the utmost freedom.

Judge Black left the room, and was followed by Mr. Schnable, who continued to stigmatize him along the corridors and in the presence of astonished spectators. Both parties threaten criminal prosecution.

ELOPEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.—The St. Louis "Democrat" of this date gives the following account of an elopement that occurred in that city. It says:—

Mr. Meyers is a married man, and keeps a boarding-house and saloon on Second Street, between Almond and Poplar. Sunday last being a remarkably fine day, Mr. Meyers thought he would go to Concordia Park; and, being the right kind of a husband, asked Mrs. Meyers if she would not accompany him. Mrs. M. thought she wouldn't go. So Mr. M. went alone, and, we suppose, enjoyed himself prodigiously. He came back in the evening, very well pleased with the appearance of the park and every thing he had seen. He soon sought the partner of his joys; but she proved to be *non est*. It then occurred to him that he was the possessor of \$1200 in gold, which he had carefully stowed away in a bureau; and the thought suddenly flashed across his mind that the mouey and wife had eloped together; and so it turned out, on examination. Mr. Meyers then addressed himself to his bar-tender, and inquired if he had seen Mrs. M. during the afternoon. Bar-tender said he had not. So matters rested until Monday morning, when the bar-tender thought he would like to visit Concordia Park. He obtained leave so to do, and started. He hadn't got back at a late hour last night; and Mr. Meyers has come to the conclusion that the cash, the wife, and the bar-tender have left for parts unknown. Mr. Meyers offers a reward for the apprehension of the money, and lets the other two articles "slide."

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY, together with the principal officers, numbering eight persons in all, accompanied by the naval commission, this day, about noon, proceeded to the State

Department, and, after the customary preliminaries, were introduced to Secretary Cass by Capt. Dupont.

Gen. Cass courteously invited them to seats, when, in the name of the President, he extended to them a grateful welcome to this country. He assured their excellencies that the mission on which they had arrived was of great importance, and as such was appreciated by this Government, it being the first visit of an embassy from Japan. The exchange of the ratifications of the treaty, he trusted, would result in a further development of the friendly and commercial intercourse already commenced; and he assured them that in whatever part of the country their excellencies may visit they will meet with a cordial welcome. In conclusion, he repeated that he extended to them, in the name of the President, the hospitalities of the Government and people.

The Ambassadors, in reply, said that they were exceedingly grateful for this kind reception, and were much pleased to make the acquaintance of General Cass.

Mr. Portman acted as the interpreter to Gen. Cass, and Mamura Gobatsiso interpreted to the Embassy.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the First Ambassador then produced the box, about two feet and a half square, containing the letters of the Japanese Chief-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, addressed to Secretary Cass, and written severally in Japanese, Dutch, and English, copies of which had been communicated to Gen. Cass the day previous. The documents were profuse in expressions of amity and peace; and it was stated therein that instead of the Japanese corvette proceeding to Panama, as had been stated, it would return from San Francisco to Japan direct.

The Embassy availed themselves of this opportunity to express to Gen. Cass their gratitude for the kindness with which they had been received, and said that they were exceedingly pleased with their visit and welcome in all respects. Nor did they neglect to acknowledge their obligations to Commandant Cunningham, of Mare Island Navy-Yard, San Francisco, for his courtesies, and to Captain Brooke, who navigated the Japanese corvette to San Francisco.

Gen. Cass stated to them that arrangements had been made for their presentation to the President at twelve o'clock to-morrow, to which they replied that this would be agreeable to them, and that they had no other official business to transact.

Ex-Minister Wm. B. Reed, Minister Preston, Mr. Appleton, Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. Hunter, Chief Clerk of the State Department, Miss Ledyard, Gen. Cass's grand-daughter, and his three grandsons, were then introduced to the Japanese. They did not shake hands with the lady, as this,

it is said, would have been contrary to their instructions in relation to the fair sex before they left home.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF S. M. BOOTH.—In Milwaukee, this day, S. M. Booth attempted to make his escape from the custom-house, but was retaken before he got out of the building. The Milwaukee "Wisconsin" says, "He is now in closer custody than before. He managed to lock Mr. Burke, his keeper, into the room he (Booth) had been occupying, as Burke entered the room for some purpose, and he then started off down-stairs. Burke meanwhile got out of the window, and with great risk and danger got from the room-window to the hall-window by crawling along on an outside projection, and then got through into the hall."

DEFAULTING CLERK.—In St. Louis, Mo., this day, Raphael E. Smith, for many years confidential clerk of Kennett Mackenzie, wholesale liquor-dealer, was arrested on the charge of embezzling \$27,000 from his employer. Investigations since his arrest indicate that the frauds extend through a number of years and will reach a much larger sum than that mentioned in the indictment,—perhaps \$100,000.

[For account of *Republican National Convention*, see end of volume.]

THURSDAY, MAY 17.

DEATH OF THE HON. FERDINAND S. SCHENCK.—Hon. Ferdinand S. Schenck, of Six Mile Run, Somerset county, N.J., died at the residence of his son, Dr. J. V. Schenck, of Camden, N.J., this day. He was in Trenton on the 11th inst., and attended the funeral of ex-Mayor Wood on that day. He was on a visit to his son in Camden, and on this day complained of being unwell, and, raising his hand to his head, as if in pain, remarking, "I feel sick," immediately fell back a corpse. Mr. Schenck was a prominent citizen of Somerset county and of the State. He was a member of the Twenty-Third and Twenty-Fourth Congresses, from 1833 to '37, and for two terms a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Both positions he filled with honor and credit, and his opinions as judge were much confided in by the members of the bar. In politics, Mr. Schenck was formerly a Whig and recently a Republican,—having been the candidate of the latter party for State Senator in Somerset county in 1856. He was educated as a physician, and followed his profession till last fall, when he relinquished it to spend the winter in Trenton. Mr. Schenck was also a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1844, and for many years of the Board of Trustees of Rutgers College, in which he continued up to his death. He was inte-

rested in several of the banking and manufacturing institutions of Newark.

DEATH OF THE HON. WM. S. DAMRELL.—In Boston, this day, the Hon. Wm. S. Damrell, a well-known printer, and a late Member of Congress from the Third District, died, after a long illness.

BODY RECOVERED.—In Philadelphia, this day, the body of William Means, who was drowned on Friday preceding by the upsetting of a boat in the Schuylkill, above Fairmount, was found in the Schuylkill, below the dam. Deceased resided at 1401 Barclay Street.

TWO MEN MURDERED IN SALT LAKE.—This day, in Salt Lake, two men, named Myron Brewer and R. Kill Johnson, were shot at once by some unknown person.

INQUEST ON THREE PERSONS FOUND DROWNED IN NEW YORK.—In New York, this day, Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body of an unknown man who was found drowned at Pier No. 2, East River. Deceased was about forty years of age, the body having the appearance of having been in the water several weeks. A verdict of "Supposed drowning" was rendered. . . . An unknown man was found drowned at the foot of Pike Street. The body had evidently been in the water about six weeks. Deceased was about forty years of age, and very stout built. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of "Supposed drowning." . . . The body of a lad ten years of age, named Thomas Goff, of No. 310 West Street, was found in the water at the foot of Spring Street, N.R. On Monday last, while playing on the wharf, he accidentally fell in the river and was drowned. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER JULIA ROGERS.—The morning of this day, the schooner Julia Rogers, of Bangor, (Me.,) Capt. Perkins, was wrecked at Castle Island, while on a voyage from Maracaibo to New York with a cargo of logwood. The captain and crew lost all they possessed, and, from the boisterous state of the weather, it is probable that they would not have escaped with their lives, had not the vessel formed a breakwater which protected them in their escape to the shore. The materials of the vessel and part of the cargo were saved and taken to Nassau. The captain and crew arrived at Nassau in the schooner Charles. The salvage was settled by the Chamber of Commerce, when sixty-five per cent. was awarded on the logwood saved, on account of the difficulty in diving it up in from five to six fathoms water.

THE SCHOONER ADELIE, of Augusta, pre-

viously reported water-logged and abandoned, was seen, this day, in lon. 71° 32' W., lat. 33° N., by ship *Annapolis*.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER E. FLOWER.—This day, the schooner *E. Flower*, Captain Rayner, bound to New London, with a cargo of coals, went ashore south of Squan Inlet, and filled with water.

UNPARALLELED WICKEDNESS.—DESTRUCTION OF A RAILROAD-TRAIN BY TWO VILLAINS.—A correspondent of the New York "Tribune" gives the following account of a diabolical attempt to destroy a railroad-train, which was made this day:—

Eighty-eight miles from Chicago is Spring Creek. There we passed a wreck engine, tender, and three cars, tumbled down the embankment and made into old iron and oven-wood. Those who do not believe in the depravity of the human heart will please listen to the story. The conductor put two hard-looking fellows from the train the week previous. They swore revenge, and on the night of the 17th stole a crowbar from the company, removed a rail with the intention of precipitating the train into the creek, and then lay down in the woods to behold with fiendish delight the fatal plunge. On came the train in the darkness, and in an instant all was a wreck. Strange to say, though there were sixty persons on board, and though the cars were broken almost beyond possibility of repair, no one was injured. The miscreants rushed out to obtain plunder, but were disappointed, and subsequently found themselves in the hands of the officers of justice.

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY BY THE PRESIDENT.—This day, the Japanese Embassy visited the President at the White House. They rode in open carriages, with a force of twenty-five uniformed policemen in front, and the same number in the rear, while the marines and ordnance-men marched on each side of the vehicles to the music of the marine band.

The chief prince was arrayed in a rich brocade, purple silk sack, with ample overhanging sleeves, and flowing trousers of the same color. The other two dignitaries were in green of a similar texture and fashion. They wore caps like inverted ladies' cabas, fastened on the crown of the head by strings passing under the chin. They carried pikes, halberds, and emblems of their rank. The inferior officers wore small hats with a round band and triangular crowns.

The prominent points along the route were occupied by spectators, and the streets were crowded with the multitudes following to the President's House. Meanwhile, in the East Room there had assembled a brilliant company, among whom were the New York

Municipal Committee, who came hither to invite the Japanese to visit that city.

Contrary to the programme and expectation, there was a large attendance of ladies, accompanied by members of Congress and others holding prominent public positions.

The navy-officers formed in a line in the East Room. The army-officers formed another line. Lieutenant-General Scott was prominent, together with his staff.

Between these lines there was an open space, about twenty-five feet wide, which was to be the scene of the grand presentation; and the interest was intense, and the usual stir characterized the preliminary proceedings.

The folding-doors were opened at noon, when the President of the United States entered, accompanied by his Cabinet officers, and they took a position on the east and facing the west.

Secretary Cass retired to the ante-room and returned with the Japanese commissioners and their attendants, who made several profound bows as they approached the President and his Cabinet.

Then one of the Japanese opened a series of paper boxes, one within another, and produced several letters, which were handed to the President and by him to Mr. Cass.

The principal ambassador of the Japanese then addressed the President, as follows:—

His Majesty the Tycoon has commanded us that we respectfully express to his Majesty the President of the United States, in his name, as follows: Desiring to establish on a firm and lasting foundation the relations of peace and commerce so happily existing between the two countries that lately the plenipotentiaries of both countries have negotiated and concluded a treaty, now he has ordered us to exchange the ratification of the treaty in your principal city of Washington. Henceforth he hopes that the friendly relations shall be held more and more lasting, and be very happy to have your friendly feeling. That you have brought us to the United States and will send us back to Japan in your man-of-war.

Having delivered their message, they retired, bowing to the President and the Cabinet repeatedly in leaving their presence.

They soon, however, returned, bowing profoundly as before, when the President addressed them as follows.—Mr. Portman interpreting to the Japanese interpreter, and the latter communicating with the principal envoy:—

I give you a cordial welcome, as representatives of his Imperial Majesty the Tycoon of Japan to the American Government. We are all much gratified that the first em-

bassy which your great empire has ever accredited to any foreign Power has been sent to the United States. I trust that this will be the harbinger of perpetual peace and friendship between these two great countries. The treaty of commerce, whose ratifications you are about to exchange with the Secretary of State, cannot fail to be productive of benefits and blessings to the people both of Japan and of the United States. I can say for myself, and promise for my successors, that it shall be carried into execution in a faithful and friendly spirit, so as to secure to both countries all the advantages they may justly expect from the happy auspices under which it has been negotiated and ratified. I rejoice that you are pleased with the kind treatment which you have received on board of our vessel-of-war whilst on your passage to this country. You shall be sent back in the same manner to your native land, under the protection of the American flag. Meanwhile, during your residence among us—which I hope may be prolonged so as to enable you to visit different portions of our country—we shall be happy to extend to you all the hospitality and kindness eminently due to the great and friendly sovereign whom you so worthily represent.

The President handed them a copy of his address, and then shook hands with them.

The subordinate Japanese officers were also brought in and introduced.

The Cabinet officers were presented in the following order, Messrs. Cobb, Floyd, Toucey, Thompson, Holt, and Black, and their relative official positions were briefly explained.

Among the army-officers present were Lieutenant-General Scott, Generals Totten, Jessup, Churchhill, and Johnson; Colonels Roberts, Thomas, Cook, Craige, Childs, and Taylor, and Major Ramsey; and of the navy, Captains Smith, Shubrick, Buchanan, Tatnall; and Colonel Harris, of the Marine Corps. They were in full dress, and made a splendid appearance.

A French naval officer was also in the distinguished throng.

In addition to other gentlemen holding high public positions were Minister Preston, and Assistant Secretary of State Appleton.

The letter accrediting the Japanese commissioners to the Government of the United States was unrolled from a large and magnificent scarlet satin envelop.

When the ambassadors first returned from the East Room, it was for the purpose of bringing with them the imperial or principal ambassador, who, according to their etiquette, could not be present at the delivery of the letter accrediting them.

The demeanor of the Japanese was exceedingly grave and solemn. Their appear-

ance contrasted strangely but impressively with that of the deeply-interested spectators. During the entire ceremony, whenever the eyes of a Japanese official were raised from the ground, they were directed to the President, and to his countenance only. So rigidly was this practice observed that it seemed that no one of the Japanese could have seen the countenances of those surrounding them, excepting those of the few distinguished gentlemen to whom they were introduced.

FRIDAY, MAY 18.

HEAVY DEFALCATION OF FREDERICK HOFFMAN, TRANSFER-CLERK OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP-COMPANY OF NEW YORK.—This day, detective officers were sent after Frederick Hoffman, transfer-clerk of the Pacific Mail Steamship-Company of New York, he having over-issued and embezzled eleven hundred and thirteen shares of the company, to the value of \$110,800, besides forging or altering two or more notes belonging to the company. In speaking of this affair, the "New York Herald" says:—

As usual, all concerned—not only all the stockholders, but the directors, the executive committee, with the President at their head—were in blissful ignorance of how affairs stood as the day of reckoning—the dividend-day—approached, and it was only then from the unaccountable disappearance of Hoffman, which occurred immediately after he was directed to hand over the stock-ledge to the cashier, in order that all the stockholders might be prepared for the coming dividend-day, then at hand, that suspicions were awakened to a probable fraud. Competent accountants were immediately called in, and the result of their examination into the books kept by Hoffman showed to the directors, and as is made apparent to the public from the depositions sworn to by the President, that Hoffman, as is alleged in said depositions, over-issued eleven hundred and thirteen shares of the Pacific Mail Steamship-Company's stock, valued at \$110,800, and forged or altered two or more notes belonging to said company. As has been already said, the unavoidable publicity that some serious *contretemps* had happened to the hitherto plain sailing of the great steamship-company, and the same following in the wake of the Schuyler wreck, created a great sensation in Wall Street, which, however, was considerably allayed, so far as individual virtue went, from the official manifesto of the company that all stockholders personally presenting their certificates would receive payment of their dividends up to date. Subsequent investigations restored confidence, and the anxiety of the public, on 'Change and off 'Change, cooled down

from fever-heat, and was only interested in the whereabouts of Hoffman, and whether the developments would introduce another young Lane history, with all its attendant scandals, licentiousness, and episodes, now so frequent in the lives of fast young men.

Frederick Hoffman, the alleged defaulter and late transfer-clerk of the Pacific Mail Steamship-Company, is the fourth son of Mr. Anthony Hoffman, for many years of the firm of Hoffman & Van Buren, of New York, and who died some few years ago, leaving behind him a well-earned name for honor and undeviating probity. The elder Hoffman had, besides Frederick,—the unfortunate young man whose name is mixed up with the obloquy and contumely of a criminal trial,—five other sons and two daughters, whose proudest legacy was the fair name and reputation of their father. All the sons have filled positions of influence and respectability, and have hitherto sustained irreproachable characters. The subject of the present notice became early connected with the firm of Howland & Aspinwall; and some years since he got an engagement in the Pacific Mail Steamship-Company, where latterly he held the responsible position of transfer-clerk, and in which he gained the entire confidence of his employers up to the time of the alleged defalcation.

REMAINS OF A LOST VESSEL.—This day, the lower mast of a vessel of about two thousand tons, burned off, with all the sails and spars attached, was passed, latitude 28° 43', longitude 71° 50', by whaleship Narragansett, at Nantucket.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.—TWO MEN MURDERED.—This day, a terrible tragedy occurred on board the steamer B. L. Hodge, while on her way to New Orleans, and near Shreveport, La., a man named B. L. Heath being the chief actor. His reasons for committing the atrocious deed are variously ascribed to insanity, the ill and morbid disposition of a deformed man who believes himself shunned by his fellow-men, and, lastly, to his being crossed in his love for a beautiful woman, whom he has haunted for years, and by whom he was peremptorily denied and rebuked some two months ago. While Mr. Charles M. Forb, of Robinsonton county, Tenn., and Mr. R. J. Lyle, of Nashville, were playing cards in the cabin, about midnight, Heath entered and seated himself by them, who paid him no attention. In a few minutes he rose deliberately from his seat, and, drawing a large bowie-knife, seized Forb by the hair of the head, and, before the others of the party were aware of his intentions, stabbed him to the heart, producing almost instant death. Lyle immediately grasped the murderer by the arm, but, freeing himself by a deadly effort, the

latter plunged the deadly weapon into the former's neck, inflicting a wound from the effects of which he in a few moments expired. Another man, Mr. F. G. Jernigan, was also stabbed by the monster, but not fatally; when a bystander, getting a large iron chair, dealt Heath a blow on the head which felled him senseless to the floor, and, before he had recovered, he was securely bound and taken to New Orleans. The murderer had upon his person at the time of his arrest several other knives and a revolver. He is a deformed creature, small in stature, broken-backed, and about twenty-eight years of age. He said he was a native of Weston, Lewis county, Va., and that he had been teaching school at a place called Knoxville, in Cherokee county, Texas. The reason given by him for committing the deed was, that they were the parties who were seeking his life, although they had never met before.

SUPPOSED MURDER OF A YOUNG MAN.—This day, a woman residing near the canal, at Bloomfield, N.J., heard the screams of a woman and loud voices of men, in angry altercation, apparently on board a canal-boat. Soon after, a soft drab hat was seen floating, and, near the spot, on search being made, the body of a young man, below the middle height, and well dressed, was found, without any mark of violence, except that a tooth had been knocked or pulled out. He must have been insensible when thrown in the canal, as the water was not deep enough to drown a man standing upright.

A FIRE IN NORTH ATTLEBORO, MASS., this day, destroyed the Union Hotel and out-buildings. Loss, \$10,000.

SLAVE HUNG.—Jordon, a slave convicted of killing Bob, a slave, was hanged in Danville, Va., on this day.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER ORB.—This day, the steamer Orb, of Pittsburg, bound for the mouth of the Red River, with a cargo of railroad-iron, snagged and sunk ninety miles above Memphis, Tenn. She proved a total loss.

DESTRUCTIVE HAIL-STORM.—This day, a destructive hail-storm passed over Rock-bridge county, Va. Entire fields of wheat were destroyed, together with all kinds of vegetation. After the storm the hail was found to be from three to four inches in depth, and many of the stones were as large as hens' eggs.

CONVICTED OF POISONING.—This day, in Rochester, N.Y., Almira Lewis, a nurse, was convicted of poisoning the family of Mr. Pettingill.

DEATH OF PIERRE FREDERICK GOLL, ONE OF NAPOLEON'S BODY-GUARD.—This day, Pierre Frederick Goll, one of the body-guard of Napoleon I., died, at the residence of his son-in-law, Mr. Joseph Pierson, in Newark, N.J., at the age of seventy-one years. He served as an officer under Napoleon during most of the Russian campaign, and was detained as a prisoner of war at Dantzic for three years. His regiment returned to France after the campaign, numbering but seventeen members. He was a Free and Accepted Mason, and for several years was the Worshipful Master (or Vénérable) of L'Union Française Lodge, of New York City. After retiring to private life, he took a great interest in the public schools, and was a warm advocate of any measures which would advance the cause of education.

ROBBERIES BY POLICEMEN IN BOSTON.—In Boston, this day, it was discovered that several of the police of the city were engaged in the commission of burglaries and robbery of the property of the citizens. The Boston papers give the following account of the means which led to the discovery:—

On Thursday night, the store of S. H. Newman, No. 41 Court Street, was entered, and a coat and a pair of pantaloons were stolen. On Friday the stolen articles were found at the house of James McCrillis, No. 377 Harrison Avenue, who was discharged from the police-force about two years ago, on a suspicion of his having been connected with the robbery of a store. Since his discharge from the police he has been keeping a disreputable house on Harrison Avenue. It is said that the police were informed that the stolen property was in the possession of McCrillis, by his wife. He was arrested on Friday evening by Deputy-Chief Ham and Detective-Officer Wright, and lodged in the Tombs. Mr. Ham had an interview with him, and questioned him about the robbery. McCrillis owned that it was committed by members of the police-department. Mr. Ham suspected this, as he had been cautioned by some person to be on his guard. McCrillis would not make any statement in regard to the matter; and Mr. Ham arrested Isaac B. Hutchins and Jethro H. Goodwin, of the Second Station, when they came in from their beats that night at one o'clock, on suspicion, and kept them in custody till morning. They were then taken to the chief's office and searched in separate rooms. They found on Hutchins a bunch of skeleton-keys and a loaded pistol, with which he threatened to take his own life. The chief of police told him that his case was bad; and Hutchins pretended to make a clean breast of it, implicating many other officers, who, he stated, had been for several years in the habit of entering stores with false keys, and in other ways, and stealing

all kinds of merchandise in small quantities. Nothing was found on Goodwin, and he refused to make any statement. An investigation before the Mayor and Committee on Police—Aldermen Atkins, Amory, and Crane—was had on Saturday, and all the officers implicated by Hutchins (twelve at the Second Station, and one at the First and Eighth) were ordered to appear at the City Hall. The investigation was commenced in the morning, at the Mayor's office, and lasted until about eleven o'clock on Saturday night.

Each officer was conducted to the room, informed of the charge against him, and allowed to make his own statement. He was then confronted with Hutchins, who was allowed to question him. Some of them denied the charges of Hutchins entirely, and he failed to sustain them. It appeared from their statement that they have entered the store of Messrs. John K. Rogers, Brodhead & Co., on Tremont Street; Jackman's, Dock Square; Bean & Clayton, Merriam, Henry Atkins & Son, South Market Street; Bates & Goldthwaite, Coburn's, on Court Street; Lyman Tucker's, Hopkins, &c.; and taken therefrom little articles, such as tea, cigars, sugar, boots, &c. In some cases, as the amounts taken were very small, the thefts were not discovered by the proprietors. They state that it will not amount to more than three or four hundred dollars in all. Some stores have been entered a dozen times and small articles stolen. Hutchins and Goodwin were kept in close custody during the investigation, and the others were allowed the freedom of the building.

After the examination, a long consultation was had, and the committee finally concluded to discharge from the department seven of the officers examined, suspend three, and retain four in office.

EXPLOSION OF A STEAM-BOILER IN BROOKLYN.—In Brooklyn, N.Y., this day, the steam-boiler in the Enterprise Kindling-Wood Mills of John F. Pearson & Bro., situated in Warren Street, near Bond Street, exploded, about two o'clock in the afternoon, and carried destruction all around. Although several persons were injured, but one, a child, was seriously hurt.

The building is of wood, a mere shed, occupying nearly a full lot, twenty-five feet front by one hundred feet deep. The prepared kindling-wood was piled in the front part, and the boiler was located at the rear end, inside the shed. It is a common flue-boiler, fifteen feet in length, and is nearly new, having been manufactured for the firm in October, 1859, by Anderson & McLaurance, of New York. The engine is rated at six horse-power.

The boiler, which was lying across the shed, was impelled through the side toward

Bond Street, striking a two-story frame house on the rear of the next lot, and demolishing it almost completely. The second story was occupied by William Costigan. Mrs. McFarland was standing at the table in the back part of the front room; her two children had just gone out. Mrs. Costigan has three children: two were at play, and the other, an infant about a year old, was with her in one of her apartments. The force of the boiler knocked through one end, and, entering the building, it was turned round by the resistance presented by the chimney, and, passing through the front of the house, was lodged some feet distant in the yard, the building being on the rear of the lot. The side and front were completely knocked out, leaving the rear and the opposite end walls standing. Mrs. Costigan says she got down-stairs in some manner, but can't tell how,—every thing was falling about her, and she was completely bewildered. Her infant was thrown out into the yard and buried beneath the falling rubbish, where it was soon after found by its cries, and dug out. The full weight of the falling mass did not come upon it, or it must have been instantly crushed to death. It was protected by some cross-beams and lathing, which prevented the bricks and rubbish from striking it. The child sustained severe injuries, notwithstanding. Surgeon Ball administered to its relief immediately afterward. He found its face and body badly bruised, but the hurts will not necessarily prove fatal. In Mrs. McFarland's apartment, the bricks and timbers filled up the entire room, with the exception of a small space where she was standing. Had she been one foot either way, she must have been crushed. It seems hardly possible that either of the women could have escaped without any personal injuries whatever. Furniture, bedding, kitchen-utensils, and every thing else in the house were smashed in pieces and scattered all around,—the whole presenting a shapeless mass of ruins.

Some damage was also occasioned on the east side of the factory in which the explosion occurred. The mason-work in which the boiler was placed was scattered, and a shower of brick was impelled across a vacant lot, completely demolishing a stable and outhouses on the rear of John McGarry's premises.

A number of brick were thrown across several vacant lots beyond, and fell into the yard of a house occupied by William Cook and others, shattering the grape-arbor; and one of the missiles struck Mrs. Cook and her sister, injuring both considerably. Several children were also in the yard at the time, but all escaped.

The exact cause of the explosion does not appear. The engine had not been running for ten minutes before the accident, the en-

gineer and all hands—some ten in number—being engaged in unloading wood in the front part of the shed meanwhile. The top cock of the boiler had been tried some five minutes previously and found to contain water at that level. The fires are said to have been low. One of the proprietors entered the door just as the explosion occurred. No one in the place was injured. The name of the engineer was Alexander McLaughlin. He was about twenty years of age, and had charge of the engine about six months. He appeared to know nothing about an engine more than what he could learn there. He was also employed in doing other work about the premises.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY AT PETERSBURG, VA.—The night of this day, some burglars entered the residence of Mrs. Mary Ann Frazier, residing near Petersburg, Va., and robbed it of ten thousand dollars in cash. The lady was at home, but heard nothing to arouse her during the night. About one-half of the amount had been recently received by her from a gentleman in Petersburg, and she had declined to deposit it in bank, though advised to do so. The other portion of the money had been in her house for some time, as it appears that she has been in the habit of keeping large sums of money on hand, thinking it secure. The robbers evidently knew of her being in possession of the money.

THE FIRST FLOUR OF 1860 IN GEORGIA.—This day, flour from new wheat was ground in Stowall's Mills, Augusta.

UTICA (N. Y.) WITHOUT A MAYOR.—The evening of this day, Calvin Hall, Mayor of Utica, sent in his resignation to the Common Council. Resolutions appointing D. C. Grove and Charles S. Wilson to the vacant office were defeated by tie-votes. The office of Mayor is now executed by the Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, Myers.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—This day, the Japanese Ambassadors attended an entertainment given in their honor by Secretary Cass.

HOUSTON FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—The friends of Gen. Sam Houston held a meeting in New York, the evening of this day, in the Union House, to make arrangements for a mass meeting of citizens to press his claims for the Presidency. A large number of persons were present. A committee of seven was then appointed to name time and place for a mass meeting.

MAMMOTH CAVE IN CALIFORNIA.—A letter, dated Negro Hill, California, of this date, published in the "Sacramento Standard,"

explains in detail the discovery of a mammoth cave in El Dorado county. While a party of men were excavating for a lime-kiln, they broke through into a cave of immense size. Mayor Swan, of Sacramento, subsequently explored it for two hours, and visited several large rooms of several hundred feet in length by nearly as many broad, until he was brought to a halt by a lake, the extent of which is as yet unknown. The floor, as well as the stalactites, is of a beautiful white crystallized marble.

FIGHT BETWEEN BELL AND DONNELLY.—In New Orleans, this day, a prize-fight was fought at the Oaks, between two men named Bell and Donnelly, for three hundred dollars, in presence of fifteen hundred spectators. The former was backed by his aunt, who furnished his stakes, and who was present during the fight, standing on top of a carriage, and cheering her nephew on from time to time. After a long and desperate contest, the victory was awarded to Bell. The "New Orleans Delta" says, "There has never been a fight before in this section of so long a duration, which was not more or less interfered with by outsiders and bettors. The word of the judges and referee was taken without hesitation on both sides."

BRUTAL RAPE.—This day, Robert H. Bowlers, a desperate character, who had recently served out a term in the penitentiary for counterfeiting, induced a young and pretty girl of Cleveland, Ohio, named Eliza Paine, to go riding with him, when he brutally assaulted her, and violated her person.

SATURDAY, MAY 19.

TWO MEN DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, the morning of this day, George Cambridge and William Gardiner, both residents of that city, were drowned, about five o'clock, in the Delaware, near Red Bank, by the upsetting of a small boat, in which they, in company with a third party, Mr. George Jones, had started down the river, about two o'clock in the morning, for the purpose of fishing. Mr. Gardiner leaves a wife and five children, and Mr. Cambridge a wife and one child.

BODY FOUND.—In Philadelphia, this day, the body of a white man found floating in the Delaware, at Pine Street wharf, was recognised at the green-house, by his wife and friends, as that of Bartholomew Healy, who was drowned on the 18th of November last, off the barge Putnam, at Market Street wharf.

FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of a man was found in the river,

foot of Montague Street. Deceased was about five feet six inches in height, apparently between twenty-five and thirty years of age, attired in a black frock-coat, mixed cassimere pantaloons, cloth vest, Congress gaiters, and coarse white linen shirt. A white pocket handkerchief in one of the coat-pockets was marked with the initials "P. M."

BOY DROWNED.—In New York, this day, Lewis Rhodes, a boy, about four years old, residing with his parents at No. 76 Cherry Street, while playing on a scow at the foot of Catharine Street, accidentally fell overboard, and was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of deceased the next day, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

LADY RUN OVER AND KILLED.—In New York, this day, a lady, named C. L. Mitchell, residing at the corner of Fourteenth Street and Irving Place, was knocked down and run over by a light wagon in Fifth Avenue, and so severely injured that she died in a few minutes after being picked up. The police were unable to arrest the driver of the vehicle.

MAN KILLED BY HIS WIFE.—In Philadelphia, John Shuster, who was admitted into the hospital on the 30th of April, with a severe cut on the leg, died this day, and an inquest was held on the following day. The wife of the deceased was examined, and testified that her husband came home on the 30th of April, intoxicated, and demanded his supper. She came into the room with a knife in her hand, for the purpose of cutting the bread, when the deceased took up a teapot to throw at her. He then kicked at her, and, in endeavoring to protect herself, the knife struck his knee. Other witnesses represented the deceased as a man of violent temper and in the constant habit of abusing his wife. Dr. Harlan testified that the deceased had the *mania-a-potu* while in the hospital. The coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "Death from a wound accidentally inflicted with a knife in the hands of his wife."

FOUND DROWNED.—In Detroit, Michigan, this day, the body of a respectable-looking man, evidently a seaman, with the name of P. Young on the watch-pocket of his pants, was taken from the river.

JAPANESE PRESENTS.—This day, the presents brought by the Japanese were presented to the President, in the name of his Imperial Majesty the Tycoon. The articles are of the most magnificent description. They consist of saddlery, richly embroidered and embossed; gold and silver bed-

curtains and bed-screens, similar to those used only by the princes of Japan, ingeniously elaborated; two swords, such as are worn by the princes of Japan, superior to any ever manufactured in this country or France; paper-hangings ornamented with gold; lacquered ware, including writing-cases, and a lot of valuable miscellaneous articles, all of them exhibiting the most refined taste and advanced artistic skill, and superior to any which have ever been brought to this country from Asia.

SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE ATTENDING A SUDDEN DEATH.—In Louisville, Ky., on the night of this day, the nurse at the City Hospital discovered a negro man, belonging to Mr. George Hess, standing in an upright and easy position at the grate of one of the windows. His hand was resting lightly upon the bars of the grate; his position was easy and natural; but upon approaching him he was found to be dead and already cold. This is a remarkable circumstance. He must have been dead several hours before the fact was discovered.

ELOPEMENT OF MISS PHIPPS FROM THE SPINGLER INSTITUTE, NEW YORK, AND MARRIAGE WITH GEN. BYNUM, OF TENNESSEE.—This day, Miss Phipps, of Mrs. Abbott's Spingler Institute, in New York, eloped with Gen. Bynum, of Tennessee. They were the same evening married at the St. Nicholas Hotel. The New York papers gave the following account of the matter. They say that Gen. Bynum, of Tenn., upon the solicitation of Miss Phipps, of Tenn., was permitted to visit her as a relative, and that once in public, with others, and once in private, as an assumed relative, he had seen her.

On Saturday last, some things had indicated that Gen. Bynum's visit was not in the character of a relative; whereupon inquiries were made respecting him at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and good reasons were found for not permitting any other visits. He then promised not to visit the institution any more, and that he would forthwith leave the city. This promise he did not keep, but on Saturday evening he renewed his visit to the institution, and sent his card to Mrs. Abbott. The card was received, and Mrs. Abbott appeared, and about the same time Miss Phipps also voluntarily appeared.

The plan of Gen. Bynum, apparently, was to get into the house, through Mrs. Abbott, and then, when in, by preconcert, to carry the young lady off. They had both been previously well acquainted with each other in Tennessee.

Now ensued a scene. Mrs. Abbott wished Miss Phipps to withdraw, as she desired to see Gen. Bynum alone. Miss Phipps went into the hall, but Gen. Bynum followed,

saying he "had no secret from Miss Phipps." Mrs. Abbott replied, "All conversation must be in my presence." He then whispered a few unknown words to Miss Phipps, who afterward stepped up to Mrs. Abbott, and, in a very affectionate manner, said, "I must bid you good-bye."

Mrs. Abbott then threw her arms around Miss Phipps, to retain and hold her, whereupon Gen. Bynum violently tore Mrs. Abbott away. Mrs. Abbott then seized upon him, and called for assistance. Gen. Bynum threw her from him, with such violence as almost to prostrate her upon the floor.

The young lady then moved toward the carriage, Mrs. Abbott following, entreating her to return. The teachers and young ladies of the family then rushed out, joining in the remonstrance, and crying out, "Shame! shame! shame!" As she stood at the carriage-step, the spectators say, she paused a moment, clasped her hands, looked upward, and, in a deadly pallor, seemed to hesitate about the fatal step.

Gen. Bynum then put his arms around her, urged her into the carriage, and they rolled away. Mrs. Abbott followed into the street, and, with loud calls, begged of spectators to interfere and arrest the deed of violence. The whole transaction occupied but a few moments.

The above statement, it is asserted, as will be seen by the following card of Gen. Bynum, was founded on statements made by the Abbotts. The "general," in a published card, says:—

The article under the head of "City Items" purporting to give the particulars of the departure of Miss Phipps, now my wife, with myself, from Mrs. Abbott's school, is a greatly-exaggerated account of the affair; and the statements therein contained in reference to any hesitancy on the part of my wife to leave the premises, and in reference to the promises made by me to Mrs. Abbott, and of any violence by me towards Mrs. Abbott when I extricated myself from her embraces, are false in every particular. I notice the article only because I am informed it was compiled from statements furnished by the Abbotts.

JOHN G. BYNUM.

The New York "Herald" says:—

Miss Nellie Phipps, the heroine, and Gen. Bynum, the hero, of this affair, are both natives of Tennessee, the lady residing at Kingsport, and the gentleman at Chattanooga, in the eastern section of the State. Mrs. Bynum, *née* Miss Phipps, is a tall, handsome brunette of nineteen summers, with dark hair and eyes, and cheeks as rosy as Aurora's own. Mr. Bynum is a tall, Southwestern-built, fine-looking gentleman of twenty-eight or nine, with light-flaxen hair and beard,

and dark-blue eyes. Both parties possess, we understand, considerable property, and became acquainted some five years ago. Mischievous Love aimed his arrows so truly that both hearts felt his sweet pains and painful pleasures; but Mr. Phipps strongly opposed the match, for no reason that we have been able to ascertain beyond the ordinary and well-known disinclination of doting fathers to have their lovely daughters married and thus removed from home and home-affections. The course of this love, then, ran no more smoothly than the course of love in general; and that has as many rifts and rapids as the Niagara or the St. Lawrence. Finding it impossible to separate the lovers in Tennessee, Mr. Phipps determined to send his daughter to some school at the North, of which fact Mr. Bynum was duly apprized by his "ladie fayre." The Spingler Institute, in this city, was selected by Mr. Phipps, and to this establishment he brought Miss P. about three months ago, the gallant general following immediately, and sojourning in New York ever since.

Upon Mr. Bynum's arrival in New York he visited Miss Phipps at the institute and was introduced to the Abbotts as her relative, —probably as a cousin, a relationship so convenient and so usually claimed upon such occasions. In this character he continued his visits; and during these interviews, numbering about thirty, he prevailed upon Miss Phipps to consent to a marriage, with or without her father's consent, when the vacation and the "wedding-month of June" should arrive together. For this vacation the lovers waited as patiently as might be, in order to prevent all trouble and all scandal in regard to the institute. The demonstrations of lovers cannot always be controlled, and on Saturday, a couple of weeks ago, some actions were observed, as Mr. Abbott says in his statement, which indicated a dearer relationship between the parties than that professed by them. This, he states, aroused suspicion of the general's real character, and led to more restrictive measures. But, on the other hand, it is asserted that these restrictions were caused not by any unusual conduct, but by private advices or instructions from Mr. Phipps *père*. Inquiries, says Mr. Abbott, were thereupon made at the St. Nicholas, and good reasons were ascertained for not permitting any further visits. What information was thus obtained at a New York hotel, of a private gentleman, by outside parties, is not stated, and could have been but vague, unsatisfactory, and, very likely, untrue. Hotel-proprietors, as a general thing, know very little, and tell less, of the personal habits and characters of their patrons; and it is pretty certain that the proprietors of the St. Nicholas are no exceptions to this rule. At any rate, for some reason or other, Mr.

Bynum's visits were ordered to be discontinued, and Miss Phipps was denied the privilege of leaving the institute for a walk or for any other purpose. Mr. Bynum received information of these measures; and, as an antidote to this "ounce of prevention," an immediate elopement was decided upon, and a friend was sent to visit Miss Phipps and arrange with her that she should meet the general at a certain point, on Saturday afternoon, and be immediately married. This friend, who was, doubtless, a lady, in the agitation natural upon such occasions, gave Miss P. the wrong directions; and the affair at the institute was the consequence.

On Saturday morning Mrs. Abbott, in company with two ladies, called upon Mr. Bynum at his hotel, and with tears and entreaties attempted to persuade him to promise that he would not see or communicate with Miss P. again. The general said that he could not promise this, for he might meet the lady upon Broadway; but, after some further badinage, knowing that the elopement was already arranged, and expecting to meet his lady-love that afternoon at the rendezvous appointed, he gave a promise, carefully worded, that he would not call upon or communicate with Miss Phipps while she was a pupil of the institute,—that latter clause meaning a great deal more than Mrs. Abbott expected. With this promise Mrs. A. seemed perfectly satisfied, and upon the general—who, when so near triumph, could afford to be generous—offering to put it in writing, she declined to give him the trouble, saying that his word of honor was sufficient.

The appointed time found the general, with his friend, at the rendezvous, with every arrangement perfected, anxiously awaiting Miss Phipps's arrival. Two weary hours dragged slowly by, Father Time, like most aged personages, having no sympathy with fond lovers, and no lady appeared,—Miss Phipps having, on account of the misunderstanding to which we have before alluded, proceeded to another place of meeting. At first the general was determined to wait until the "crack of doom;" but suddenly the thought struck him that Miss Phipps might be imprisoned, as heroines often are in plays and novels; and, jumping into the carriage, he ordered the driver to get as near the institute as he could,—inside, if possible,—and so drove to Thirty-Fourth Street, in the peculiarly perturbed state of mind which accompanies such a crisis in affairs of the heart, determined to have his betrothed if he had to break down every door of the house. The carriage drove upon the sidewalk in Thirty-Fourth Street,—Fifth Avenue thereabouts being afflicted with an eruption of Belgian blocks, indicative of its disenthralment from the rule of cobble-stones,—and as General Bynum as-

ended the steps of the institute Miss Phipps came in sight, a block or two distant, having slipped out of the seminary, repaired to the supposed place of meeting, and there awaited her lover's arrival, and returned thus far on her way to her domicile, with that odious fellow, Disappointment, gallanting her home, as delightful hope had accompanied her to the rendezvous. She quickened her steps, but, before she could reach her lover or attract his attention, the servant opened the institute-door, the general had inquired for Mrs. Abbott, sent up his card, and entered. Mrs. Abbott came down; and just as she was closing the parlor-door Miss Phipps entered the hall and the general caught sight of her through the doorway. He had, then, no further business with Mrs. A., and therefore stepped into the hall, observing, in regard to Mrs. A.'s efforts to close the door, that he "had no secrets from Miss P.;" to which Mrs. Abbott replied that "all conversation must be carried on in her presence." Mr. Bynum asked his lady, "Is all ready?" and, receiving an affirmative answer, turned toward the door. Miss P. went to Mrs. Abbott, held out both hands very affectionately, and said, "I must bid you good-bye." Mrs. Abbott then threw her arms around her pupil to restrain her; but Miss P. easily disengaged herself and reached the door, the general assisting her, but so gently that even the lady was not aware that she received any help, but thought that she had managed that part at least of the elopement by herself. Mrs. Abbott then turned to the general, threw her arms around him and called for assistance. However unwilling the general may have been to escape from the embraces of a lady, the danger of interruption to his plans was too imminent for delay, and so he escaped from Mrs. Abbott's hold and joined his lady outside. Mrs. Abbott says the general threw her from him in a rude and insulting manner; and although it is alleged that Mr. Bynum is too gallant to treat any lady rudely, yet it is more than likely that, in the excitement and hurry of the moment, he did not disengage himself as gently as might have been expected under other circumstances. In a moment the pair were in the carriage, the driver whipped up his horses, and away they dashed, with Mrs. Abbott on the sidewalk screaming, "Stop that ruffian!" and a couple of boys, three men, a grocery wagon, and a butcher's cart in pursuit, and the lady teachers and pupils of the institute equally distributed along the front and at the windows of the edifice, indulging in hysterics and other demonstrations usual upon high-pressure occasions. The Abbotts' account says that, on entering the carriage, Miss Phipps "paused a moment, and in a deadly pallor seemed to hesitate about the fatal

step." There is only a slight difference in pronunciation, hardly recognised in England, between the altar and the halter; and this account of an incident of this elopement would suit equally well for an execution; but, unfortunately for the comparison, those of the spectators who ought to know most about the matter say—and we see in it nothing unnatural or derogatory to the lady's character—that Miss Phipps never displayed more alacrity and agility than in entering the carriage, and that her pallor was caused by over-excitement, and was only a prelude to most charming bridal blushes. The couple were married that evening by the Rev. Dr. McFarland, and proceeded to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where they occupy an elegant suite of rooms, and are enjoying to the full that sweet moon which, we hope, may never wane either with them or any other couple.

DISTRESSING CASE OF SUICIDE.—This day, a distressing case of suicide took place on the Northern Central Railway, about three miles from Baltimore. Mrs. Sarah Rebecca Davis, a young married lady, jumped from an embankment along the bank of Jones's Falls. She struck a sharp rock, causing the brain to protrude, and fell into the water. Her lifeless body was soon after taken out. About one year ago, the deceased married a person named Samuel H. Davis, who is now doing business at Hancock, Maryland; and it is quite apparent that domestic troubles induced her to commit the rash act. Previous to the act she wrote a long letter to her husband. The letter breathes the most tender spirit of affection, and concludes with good advice to her husband, reminding him of the personal responsibilities of every one and exhorting him to lead a good life and to meet her in heaven. The deceased was a woman of the most amiable character, and her untimely end is deeply regretted by a large circle of friends.

DISPUTE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND SETTLED.—EACH TO HAVE A BELT.—This day, Heenan and Sayers met at the office of "Bell's Life," in London, where the dispute for the belt was settled by an agreement that two new belts were to be made, one to be presented to Sayers, the other to Heenan.

FORGER SENTENCED.—In Pittsburg, this day, Sylvester G. Langdon, convicted of uttering forged paper for the purpose of buying stock in the Monongahela Bank of McKeesport, was sentenced to pay a fine of \$500 and serve an imprisonment of three years in the penitentiary.

FIRE IN MALDEN, (MASS.)—On the night of this day, the paper-hanging-factory and four dwelling-houses adjoining, belonging to

Norton Newcomb, in Malden, were destroyed by fire. Loss, \$12,000: half insured. At the same time, four wooden dwellings in Somerville, owned by J. M. Currier & Co., of Norwich, Conn., were burned. Loss, \$3000.

INCENDIARY FIRE IN WESTON, Mo.—This day, the International Hotel, at Weston, Mo., was burned. Loss, \$21,000: insured for \$6000. The building was unoccupied, and was set on fire.

SENTENCE OF ALMIRA LEWIS FOR POISONING.—In Rochester, N.Y., this day, Mrs. Almira Lewis, who was yesterday convicted of poisoning the family of Mr. Pettengill, was brought up for sentence. She appeared to be quite overcome when she reached the court-room. She was sworn as to her age, &c. She was born in Pennsylvania; is forty-three years of age; cannot write, but can read some; has had no religious education.

She said she was not guilty; is accused wrongfully. She was there that night; had told all she knew of the affair.

Judge Chumascero then proceeded to address the prisoner on the case, and talked to her for fifteen minutes. He expressed his belief in the justice of the verdict, and pronounced the crime one of the most revolting that had ever come before that court. He urged the prisoner to repent,—to thank God that her purpose was not consummated, and, if guilty, to confess all, that others who had been stigmatized might be relieved of all suspicion.

In conclusion, he said the court would pronounce the severest sentence in its power, and that it was not at all adequate to the crime. She was sentenced to Sing Sing State prison for ten years.

INDIANS KILLED.—This day, as Major Carlton and Lieutenants Davis and Carr, of the First Dragoons, with eighty men, were proceeding to the Mohave, twelve miles below where the Salt Lake road leaves that river, and in the heart of the country of those Indians who for the last year or two have been waylaying and murdering our citizens wherever they found them unarmed and at their mercy, one of the major's flanking-parties, under command of Lieutenant Davis, came on two Indians, whom they attempted to make prisoners, in which attempt the lieutenant had three of his men wounded, one—private Brown, of Company K—seriously, by an arrow in the belly, and was in the end compelled to kill them, to prevent their sacrificing the lives of his men.

CONVICTION OF HICKS FOR THE MURDERS ON BOARD THE OYSTER-SLOOP E. A. JOHNSON.—In New York, this day, the trial of Hicks for the murder of Captain Burr and the crew of the oyster-sloop E. A. Johnson was con-

cluded. The widow of Captain Burr was present.

Judge Smalley charged the jury distinctly that the United States had jurisdiction in the case if the vessel had started and proceeded two or three miles on her way to Virginia.

The jury went out at thirty-six minutes past ten, and returned at forty-three minutes past ten, having been out seven minutes.

The prisoner rose without apparent emotion, and was confronted with the jury. The foreman, in a low voice, pronounced the fatal word GUILTY!

Stupidly the prisoner sat down, when told to do so by his counsel. The court ordered him to be remanded, and he held out his wrists mechanically for the handcuffs. They were adjusted with some difficulty, and he was taken out of court.

Mr. Sayles asked that a time be set for a motion in arrest of judgment, and the judge fixed upon Wednesday morning at ten o'clock.

BLOODY TRAGEDY IN GEORGIA.—In Georgia, this day, a bloody tragedy was enacted on Upatoi Creek, in Chattahoochee county, in which a man named Doolittle first inflicted several fatal wounds with a knife upon a young man named Helms, and went off, and afterward, returning, attacked the young man's brother, who was stooping over him, and cut his throat. The only cause alleged for the homicide was a refusal on the part of the Helms and their father to drink with Doolittle.

NEW ORLEANS POLICE-OFFICERS CONVICTED OF MURDER.—A correspondent of the New York "Police Gazette," in a letter of this date, says:—

Some months ago I informed your readers of the fact of Officer John Brant, of the Third District, shooting and killing Karl Ludwig. Brant has been convicted of murder in the first degree, and without capital punishment, which consigns him to the penitentiary for life.

He also says that in the parish prison of New Orleans each of the four districts is represented by murderers from the police-force. Police-Officer Matthew Hughes, from the First District, shot and killed a young man without the slightest cause or provocation, and is now in that prison awaiting the action of the Governor to set the fatal day to hang him. Jean Gros, a police-officer of the Second District, is there for shooting and killing his quadroon mistress while she lay asleep in her bed and unconscious of his presence. John Brant is there, awaiting transportation for life to the penitentiary,—instead of the gallows, where he belongs,—for the cruel and cowardly shooting and killing of Karl Ludwig. Eugene Adams, alias Peep, from the Fourth District police-

force, is there, for the inhuman butchery of a Dutchman.

The same correspondent, in the same letter, says:—

Two murderesses and one murderer were dismissed in one day, viz. :—Miss Ameneus Williams and Miss Jane Jackson some months ago killed a bar-keeper. About the same time Wesley Harris, of N.C., killed a man. All three were committed to the Criminal Court, and now all three have been dismissed on a *not. pros.*

DROWNED.—In Wilmington, (Del.,) the evening of this day, a young man named John Key, a coach-painter, in the employ of Mr. Flaglor, was drowned in the Christiana, about seven o'clock. He was in company with several young men connected with the same establishment, in a boat, fishing, when the boat capsized, and, before the young man could be rescued, he was drowned. He had served his apprenticeship with Mr. Flaglor, and only attained his majority some three or four weeks since. He was esteemed and respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance.

RECOVERY OF \$3000 LENT TO A PRIEST.—In the case of *Harmity vs. O'Reilly*, Bishop of Hartford, on trial for the last two weeks before the Circuit Court in Providence, R.I., the jury, this day, under the charge of Chief-Justice Ames, returned a verdict for the full amount claimed, with interest. Mrs. Harmity sued the estate of the deceased bishop for the sum of \$3000, which she claimed she had deposited with him for the education of her son. There was no memorandum of the transaction either in her possession or among the effects of the late bishop, and for want of any documentary evidence the claim was resisted.

STEAMBOAT-EXPLOSION ON SENECA LAKE.—**THREE LIVES LOST.**—This day, the village of Watkins, N.Y., situated at the lower end of Lake Seneca, twenty miles above Elmira, and near the Canandaigua & Elmira Railroad, was the scene of a terrible accident, by which two lives were lost, three persons were seriously scalded, and the steamboat Ben Loder blown nearly to pieces.

About half-past six o'clock A.M. the Ben Loder cast off her moorings and swung around into the lake. On the first application of steam to the machinery, one of her boilers exploded with a tremendous concussion. The boat, which is the largest upon the lake, was shattered in all her upper decks and works.

At the time of the occurrence, William Hillicus, the assistant engineer, was in the engine-room. He was maimed and scalded terribly, and died in a short time.

The chief-engineer, Aaron Stout, was with

the captain, at the wheel. Both men escaped with slight wounds.

The firemen, Patrick Moore and Charles O'Brien, together with a boy, named Alonzo Proof, were dangerously injured. Moore, it is understood, has since died, and there is but slight hope of the recovery of the others.

There were no passengers on board. The freight consisted of fifteen horses and mules, belonging to canal-boats which the Loder was about to take in tow. The animals were all either killed or mutilated.

The sight after the explosion was a terrible one, the writhing bodies of the injured men and quadrupeds being mingled in one chaotic mass, while the scalding steam was spending itself without hindrance.

The Loder was not an old boat, and the boilers are supposed to have been sound. The allegation is that the safety-valve was out of order, and indicated "low steam" when there was actually an immense head on.

Hillicus and Moore both leave families, the former (fifty years of age) leaving a wife and six children, for whom much sympathy is expressed.

The spot at which the accident occurred is one of the most beautiful on the lake.

MR. LINCOLN'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION.—This day, the committee appointed by the Republican National Convention, comprising President Ashmun and the chairmen of the State delegations, to officially announce to Mr. Lincoln his nomination, arrived at Springfield, in the evening, and proceeded to Mr. Lincoln's residence, where Mr. Ashmun, in a brief speech, presented Mr. Lincoln the letter announcing his nomination.

Mr. Lincoln replied as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee:—I tender you, and through you to the Republican National Convention and all the people represented in it, my profoundest thanks for the high honor done me, which you formally announce. Deeply and even painfully sensible of the responsibility which is inseparable from that honor,—a responsibility which I could almost wish could have fallen upon some one of the few more eminent men and experienced statesmen whose distinguished names were before the convention,—I shall beg your leave to consider more fully the resolutions of the convention, denominated the platform, and without unreasonable delay respond to you, Mr. Chairman, in writing, not doubting that the platform will be found satisfactory and the nomination accepted. And now I will no longer defer the pleasure of taking you, and each of you, by the hand.

The various members of the committee were then presented to Mr. Lincoln, who greeted each of them with a hearty shake of the hand.

ELOPEMENT FROM LISBON, (N.H.)—In Portland, (Me.,) this day, Silas Howland, of Lisbon, N.H., was arrested for eloping with the wife of Isaac Howland, of the same town. The Portland "Argus" gives the following account of it:—

We copied an account of the elopement of Silas Howland, Esq., of Lisbon, N.H., with the wife of Mr. Isaac Howland, of the same town. A despatch was sent from the Chief of Police of Boston to our City Marshal, requesting the arrest of the parties if they came this way. Deputy-Marshal Quimby arrested the man and woman as they were leaving the boat from Boston, and conveyed them to the police-office, and two despatches were sent to the Chief of Police of Boston, informing him of the fact. They were lodged at the Elm House, and on Monday, nothing having been heard from the Boston police, they were discharged. The woman said she should return home and try to hush up the matter. She took the morning train for Manchester, N.H., on Monday, and the man took the noon train for Northumberland, N.H., the same day. The parties seemed to take their arrest very coolly, and acknowledged themselves to be the persons mentioned in the papers. Mr. Howland said he was a Republican, and had represented his town two years in the Legislature of New Hampshire, and only two weeks before eloping was foreman of a jury. He had a large amount of money with him.

SUNDAY, MAY 20.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING OF A YOUNG LADY.

—In the morning of this day, as a young girl, daughter of Hugh King, of Piedmont, Va., was crossing a temporary footway across the mouth of Georges Creek, where it connects with the North Branch, she fell off the log and was drowned. The Piedmont "Independent" says:—

She was in company with several other ladies and gentlemen, but the water was high, and the currents of the two streams so swift that rescue seemed impossible. The whole day was spent in laborious and fruitless search after the body; but it could not be found. She was an amiable and beautiful girl, about fifteen years of age. Her mother had gone to the city of Baltimore on a visit, and had left her daughter in charge of the household affairs. She was on her way to church when the melancholy and distressing accident occurred.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of an unknown man was found drowned at Hamilton Ferry. The deceased had on gray-mixed pantaloons, white woollen drawers, check cotton shirt, black double-breasted vest, coarse boots,

black silk neck-tie, strap about the waist. He had dark hair, mixed with gray. His height was about five feet six inches, and age about forty.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.—In Boston, this day, a German, named John F. Kersh, fell dead in Purchase Street, Boston, in which street he lived. He was fifty-two years old, and had children in New York.

BURNING OF A PAPER-MILL.—In Springfield, (Mass.,) this day, the Greenleaf and Taylor paper-mill was totally destroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$25,000. Insured in Springfield, Hartford, and Conway offices for \$18,000. The cause of the fire was unknown.

LOSS OF AN UNKNOWN SCHOONER.—This day, the steamship Marion, from New York for Charleston, reports that in lat. 37° 18', lon. 75° 15', fell in with a schooner on her beam-ends; she was of one hundred and fifty to two hundred tons, and apparently had been but a short time abandoned, as her spars were still in their places and her foremast and jib floating about her. Stopped the ship and went round her with a boat, to ascertain if any evidence of her identity was visible, but found nothing, and, as she lay on her port side, only the letters "St. George" on her stern were to be seen.

HEAVY BRIDGE BLOWN DOWN.—HOUSES AND CROPS DESTROYED.—This day, a terrible hurricane swept over Rock Island, (Ill.,) in the evening, about six o'clock, and in its course swept away the large covered railroad-bridge across Rock River, on the C. & R. I. R. R. The bridge was about seven hundred feet in length, strongly built of heavy timbers. The same hurricane did other damage. At Green River Station, a brick store was blown down and the dry-goods scattered over the prairies. At Geneseo, some twenty-five buildings were destroyed. On the bluffs back of Rock Island, large trees were prostrated, and damage done to fences and outbuildings. In Hampton, trees were destroyed, and the hail was very heavy. In Cordova, a brick building was blown down, and frames suffered much damage. Fruit and other trees were prostrated in many places, and fences suffered extensively. The course of the storm seemed to be from the northeast toward the southwest.

EXCURSION - TRAIN CHANGING ENGINES WHEN AT HEIGHT OF SPEED.—The lightning train which carried the New York delegates from Detroit to Chicago, this day, made but five stoppages between the points. These were at Ann Arbor, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Niles, and Calumet. At Marshall, the wonderful feat of changing engines while the

train was at full speed was admirably performed. Before reaching that station, the locomotive Challenge was uncoupled, and, shooting away from the swift-pursuing train, reached the station and switched on. The Racer, the awaiting engine, started, the headless train meantime thundering on over the righted switch in pursuit of the new locomotive, and without slackening of speed the two were united without jar or confusion. The same feat was successfully performed at Michigan City, where the Racer was exchanged for the Rambler. The train made the distance from Galesburg to Kalamazoo, nine miles, in ten minutes, and several times a mile per minute was accomplished. It reached Chicago ten minutes before time, viz.:—eight hours and thirty minutes from Detroit.

MAN KILLED IN NEW YORK.—In New York, this day, Patrick Corkery, a native of Ireland, was killed by Thomas Wood. The parties resided in the same house, at the corner of Ninety-Fourth Street and Fifth Avenue. The widow of deceased states that her husband and accused got into a dispute. After some high words and a few blows, Wood picked up a couple of stones and threw them at deceased. One of them took effect, and knocked Corkery down. An inquest was held, and the jury rendered a verdict that "Patrick Corkery came to his death by fracture of the skull, produced by being struck with a piece of brick by Thomas Wood." The prisoner stated that he was a laborer, a native of Ireland, about thirty years of age, and that the injury inflicted on deceased was done in self-defence. He was committed to the Tombs. Deceased was also a laborer, and leaves a wife and family.

DROWNED.—A little boy, named Charles Wyland, was this day drowned at Chestnut Street wharf, Philadelphia.

MONDAY, MAY 21.

FIRE AT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.—In Leavenworth, Kansas, the morning of this day, a fire broke out, destroying the Farmers' feed and sale stable. The building was owned by J. P. Russell. Loss, \$1000; insurance, \$600. The loss on the contents is probably \$500, which is not insured. O. L. Bracklin's drug-store was also destroyed. The loss upon the building and stock is \$35,000; no insurance. The fire originated in the feed and sale stable, and is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

MURDERERS ON THE BRIG ANNA ARRAIGNED.—In New York, Gordon Hires and Edmund J. Lane, the mates of the brig Anna, who are charged with murdering three of the

crew, were arraigned this day, and pleaded "Not guilty."

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER D. G. BOWERS.—This day, the steamer Cambridge, from Boston for Philadelphia, came in collision with the schooner D. G. Bowers, from Philadelphia for Boston. The schooner was sunk, but the crew were saved. The steamer proceeded on her voyage.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES.—In New York, this day, a suit for damages was entered in the Court of Common Pleas, at the instance of Alderman Russell, against ex-Alderman Wilson, for assault and battery. Plaintiff complains, among other things, that defendant attempted to gouge out his eye. Mr. Wilson was held to bail in the sum of \$2000 on the order of Judge Brady.

LARGE SALE OF OLD COINS.—This day, a large sale of old coins took place in Philadelphia. An experimental United States half-dollar brought \$31.50; an experimental United States half-cent, very rare, brought \$30.50; a New England shilling, dated 1652, brought \$25.

TERRIFIC TORNADO. — SEVERAL LIVES LOST. — OVER A MILLION OF DOLLARS OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—This day, a terrific tornado visited a portion of the States of Indiana, Kentucky, Ohio, and Virginia, destroying thousands of houses, and at least ten thousand trees. The Cincinnati "Gazette" says:—

It extended from Louisville to Marietta, following in its general direction the course of the Ohio River. Its breadth we have no accurate means of determining.

As it passed Cincinnati, it must have been at least forty miles in breadth, having reached Independence, Ky., on the south, and Preble county, Ohio, on the north. The velocity with which this tornado travelled may be estimated from the fact that it was only about two hours in going from Louisville to Portsmouth, a distance by an air-line of 160 miles. When it is borne in mind that this tornado pursued the sinuosities of the river, it will be seen that its speed must have been immensely beyond that of the fastest locomotive ever run. This tornado, in common with all which have been observed, possessed a rotary motion upon its own axis.

All along the line of the storm, houses have been unroofed, forest-trees prostrated, gardens demolished, churches deprived of their spires or a portion of their roofs, and individuals injured. Very few lives were lost, considering the force of the gale, although several people were injured. In New Albany, besides blowing down two houses and unroofing a number of public buildings and doing an immense amount of other damage,

it severely injured a daughter of Castner Ambaugh. In Portland it also unroofed a number of dwellings, caused other destruction, and wounded two ladies. A house on Fourteenth Street and Portland Avenue was blown down, a man was killed and several persons injured.

At Madison, Indiana, six or eight houses were unroofed, but no lives were lost. Three or four pairs of coal-boats were sunk, and six men are missing.

The steamer Eunice was partly wrecked near Ghent, Kentucky. Her cabin and chimneys were blown overboard, together with a quantity of freight.

The steamer Argyle lost her chimneys.

The steamer Virginia Home, when two miles above Cincinnati, was capsized, and the cabin, parting from the hull, floated down the river in fragments. There were but three passengers on board, all of whom were saved. Two of the crew were lost. The boat was valued at \$6000. The Cincinnati papers give terrible accounts of its ravages in that city. The "Commercial," after noting slight indications of the approaching storm, says:—

The air suddenly grew dark, and presently a craggy mass of black and ashen clouds was seen, laced and bristling with streams of lightning, rushing up the sky with amazing velocity. So vivid and incessant was the play of electricity that the storm-cloud seemed like a magazine of rockets exploding and launching volleys of fiery darts in every direction. While the lightnings were flaming above, the tempest was roaring below, and, as it advanced, the city was lost to view in the white and hissing spray of the rain.

The force of the wind was, for this latitude, almost unexampled. In a few minutes immense damage was done. Steeples were prostrated, dwellings overthrown, crushing the occupants in the ruins, roofs whirled on high, torn into shreds, and scattered far and wide, shade-trees uprooted, twisted, and broken by hundreds, signs torn from their fastenings and shivered into splinters, chimneys beaten down, windows burst in, carriages overturned, persons hurled from their feet and bruised against the walls.

The "Commercial" then gives a long account of hundreds of houses unroofed, churches damaged, shade-trees and shrubbery swept off, and other property destroyed, and relates the following terrifying incident of the tempest, in unroofing the Fourteenth District school-house.

The teachers saw the storm gathering, and closed the windows. The tornado swept madly up from the valley and struck the west gable of the devoted house, which quivered like a leaf. At the instant, no apprehensions were entertained; but the tempest, as if maddened by opposition, came back with a fearful rebound, and the bricks began to rattle, the shingles flew like

hail-stones, and in an instant the whole roof was lifted and swept from the walls, and dashed to the opposite side of the street. Miss Rachel Medkirk, who taught the infant class in the west room of the upper story, meantime comprehended the danger, and, with rare presence of mind and heroic courage, fled to the school-room door, closed it, and placed her back against it to keep the frightened children from plunging in headlong confusion down-stairs. But, while the brave girl sprang to her duty, she was struck upon the head and face by falling bricks; but she stood at her post, while the blood streamed from her wounds, until the roof had taken its flight and her room was a terrible scene of confusion and devastation.

It being impossible to calm the frenzied children, Miss Medkirk now fled down-stairs, presenting herself a piteous spectacle to Mr. Sands, the principal, who till now was ignorant of the destruction above, and, demanding his assistance, sped back to her charge. Mr. Sands was keeping the children in order down-stairs, but hastened up; and, upon presenting himself in the room, the little ones clasped him by the legs and body, and clung to him with the energy of despairing terror, begging him to save them. Such a scene could not be portrayed by human language. A cloud of thick dust was whirling in the room; the tornado howled dismally overhead; bricks and the debris of the devastated building were flying about like tennis-balls; and the poor children kept up an agonizing chorus of shrieks, so that it was impossible to determine the extent of their injury. By persuasion and earnest exertion of authority, Mr. Sands and Miss Medkirk restored their charge to some degree of composure, when he repaired to the adjoining rooms to render like assistance. Here were also scenes of wild disorder and dismay; but the teachers—Miss Josephine Medkirk, Miss Jackson, and Mr. Goss—discharged their trust faithfully, and were soon enabled to restore a degree of confidence to the terror-stricken pupils.

Before the storm had settled, the facts, magnified a thousandfold, reached the ears of hundreds of parents, who sped frantically to the school-house, expecting to find their offspring buried in a heap of ruins. The wild frenzy of mothers was described to us by Mr. Sands as something fearful. Some would snatch up anybody's children, scan their features as if they would devour the little ones, drop them if they did not recognise their own, and rush through the mass of yearning hearts, crying, "My child! my child!" or calling it fondly by name. Throngs of them thrust themselves up the school-house-stairs, and would not hear remonstrances or assurances. One poor woman, a Mrs. Brown, dashed through the

crowd, shouting crazily for her "Mikey." Mr. Sands assured her he was safe. A little urchin hard by interposed, "No, he a'n't; he's killed; I saw him dead." The poor woman gasped and seemed turned to stone. When she found her boy alive, but wounded, she almost fell in a swoon. Other and similar incidents were narrated by eye-witnesses; but the reader can easily imagine the terrible agony of a parent's heart in such a trial.

Mary Selfert, aged nine years, was found lying under the wreck of Miss Medkirk's table. Her body had been protected by the table, under which she had crawled for safety; but the cap-stone of the building fell upon her legs and broke them both off below her knees, and mangled her limbs sadly. She was carried home suffering much agony. Five others were more or less injured. The reader will agree with us that it is wonderful that scores of children were not killed. There were seven hundred children in the building, and fifteen teachers.

On Fifth Street, opposite Wood, a new building fell with a terrible crash, by which Frederick Brinckmeyer and Henry Hickler—the former a young unmarried man, aged about twenty years, the latter about thirty years old—were instantly killed.

Another victim was Thomas Cole, who was killed in his brick-yard by the falling of a shed.

The United States Marine-Hospital suffered a loss of \$1500, and the Covington & Lexington Railroad about \$15,000. Three Catholic churches (St. Joseph's, Trinity, and St. Augustine's) were injured, the former to the extent of \$15,000. Two Presbyterian churches (the Tabernacle and First) and St. John's (Episcopal) Church were also damaged to some extent. The total loss in the city and vicinity is estimated at about \$300,000.

The "Commercial" concludes its account thus:—

There was universal consternation throughout the city. People lost faith in the roofs over and the walls around them, and ran into the streets, notwithstanding the rain, for safety. The sun set in a sky of crimson and orange. The western sky was illuminated as if by a vast conflagration. A heavy rain set in early in the evening and continued until after midnight, drenching the habitations made roofless by the tornado, which is conceded to have been the most disastrous known to the present generation.

The "Louisville Democrat" says that the steamboat Strader encountered numerous wrecks between Vevay and Madison; and, from the most reliable information, not less than twenty-five coal-boats were sunk and sixteen lives lost. She met the Madison packet Priores in a crippled condition, hav-

ing her starboard-chimney leaning against her larboard-chimney.

The storm extended to Loudon county, Va. The bridge across Lycolin Run, on the line of the Alexandria, Loudon & Hampshire Railroad, about three miles below Leesburg, was blown down, and is a perfect wreck: and the woods in the neighborhood of the bridge bear marks of the violence of the wind, large numbers of trees being uprooted, twisted, and broken off. Altogether it was the most violent tornado that ever visited that portion of the country.

A DESPERATE CONVICT SHOT.—William Lynch, a convict in the Maryland Penitentiary, in Baltimore, whose refractory conduct had compelled the prison-officers to make him carry a ball and chain for some time past, refused to work, this day, and threatened to kill any person who would approach him. Upon the officers attempting to seize him, he lifted the iron ball, weighing thirty pounds, and assaulted them, when one of the officers fired at him, the ball entering his abdomen and lodging in the groin. The wound is mortal. The "Sun" gives a sketch of his preceding career, of which the following is a synopsis:—

At the age of fourteen, while an inmate of the Philadelphia House of Refuge, he set fire to that institution, for which he served out a sentence of fourteen years in the Eastern Penitentiary. He then went to New York, where he was soon arrested for theft, convicted, and served four years in the Sing Sing State Prison. Soon afterward, he was tried and convicted of piracy in New Orleans, La., and sentenced to death, but the sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. In four years afterward, he was pardoned, and went to Baltimore, where he married, and soon after was arrested, tried, and convicted for assaulting his wife with intent to kill. For this he was sentenced to the Maryland Penitentiary for seven years and six months, in February, 1857, and was serving out this sentence when his career was stopped, as stated above.

A PRISONER SHOT.—This day, three prisoners, confined in the jail at Rome, N.Y., made a rush upon the jailer, with a view to escape. The officer, however, drew a revolver and shot a fellow named Brockway, a horse-stealer, right through the body; whereupon the other two submitted to be put back in their cells.

MURDER OF A WIFE.—This day, George Osborne, residing in Barthelemy Street, New Orleans, La., beat his wife, Julia Osborne, to death with a club. The coroner's jury found a verdict of murder against him, and he was committed to answer.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A WAGON.—In New York, this day, Patrick Doyle, driver of an ice-wagon, residing at No. 455 West Sixteenth Street, was almost instantly killed, by falling from his seat. Deceased was driving along Eighteenth Street, near Ninth Avenue, when the fore wheel of the wagon struck against a rut, precipitating him to the pavement. When picked up, Doyle was found to be insensible from the effects of the injuries. Death took place in a short while afterward from compression of the brain.

FELL FROM A BANK.—The evening of this day, the body of Jacob Hellerman was found, by the side of the Reading Railroad, at Nicetown. The deceased resided back of Nicetown, and had started to work in the morning; and it is supposed that on his return he fell from the bank. He was a married man, and about forty years of age.

FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, Patrick Devlin, a native of Ireland, aged forty-five years, residing with his family at No. 18 Trinity Place, was found drowned at Pier No. 8, North River. Deceased had been missing since Monday noon, and when last seen alive he was intoxicated. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of deceased. Verdict, "Found drowned."

DEATH OF JOHN GREENE, THE ACTOR.—This day, this veteran actor breathed his last in Nashville, Tenn. For several years he has been the victim of paralysis, which involved his mental as well as his physical faculties. During all that time he has been attended with that assiduous and affectionate care which only a loving wife can bestow. John Greene was sixty-five years of age. Few persons connected for any length of time with the stage were unacquainted with him. As an actor, (says the "Nashville Banner,") though we believe he never figured as a "star," he had very few equals. He was a man of brains, and brains well cultivated. He was no automaton on the stage. He was capable of appreciating his author, and never failed to do justice to whatever character he attempted to impersonate. As a manager, John Greene was a model. He took the Adelphi Theatre in Nashville at its opening, and during his administration it was conducted as it has never been conducted since. Controlled by a long experience in the drama, a correct taste, and an intelligent appreciation of the tastes and wants of the community, the best evidence of his fitness for the place was that he never failed to make the theatre self-sustaining. John Greene was a strictly honest man, and made it a point never to compromise his principles of integrity upon pleas of necessity. He was always ready to pay his actors and all in his employ. He

never allowed his reputation to be sullied by the stain which so often attaches to persons in his business,—a failure to meet his liabilities. The death of John Greene will carry sadness to the hearts of hundreds of personal friends all over the country, and thousands of professional admirers. His kindness of heart, his generosity, his many excellent social qualities, his talents and professional experience, have made him a feature in the history of the drama for nearly half a century, and his decease cannot fail to awaken many reminiscences of the long-past in the minds of those who have been associated with him.

FALL OF A SCAFFOLD IN ST. LOUIS.—Two LIVES LOST.—This day, the scaffolding at the north end of Trinity Church, which is in process of erection on the corner of Washington Avenue and Eleventh Street, fell, precipitating nine workmen sixteen feet into a pile of rocks beneath, fatally injuring James Sherman and Thomas Hill, and seriously wounding several others. John Morton's back was broken, and he will probably die.

THE WEYMOUTH POISONING-CASE.—This day, the coroner's jury concluded their investigation in the case of the Misses Tirrell. It resulted in declaring that Betsey Frances Tirrell was poisoned with strychnine, which has also been discovered in the remains of her elder sister, Mary, who died about three months previous. Both girls were found to be *enceinte*. Hersey is in jail, heavily ironed.

BURNING OF THE STATION AT SIMPSON'S PARK, CARSON VALLEY.—MURDER OF THE KEEPER.—This day, the station at Simpson's Park, Carson Valley, was burned and the keeper murdered by the Indians. Information was also received in the settlement that the Indians fired on two men, named Redman and Robinson, who were conducting a freight-train, severely wounding Robinson. Redman escaped on a mule, leaving the wagon on Simpson's Cañon, and had arrived at Smith's Creek.

REMARKABLE CASE OF MISTAKEN IDENTITY.—This day, appeared, in her own proper person, Mrs. Ada Richardson, whom her husband and a number of others testified to be the person found gagged and drowned at the foot of York Street, New York. The New York "Herald" says:—

A more startling case of mistaken identity has rarely been recorded,—the noted Williams forgery-case being a near approximation to it. The first intimation of her own murder came to her knowledge, Mrs. Richardson says, at New Orleans. Fearing that innocent parties might suffer from suspicion of being implicated in her murder,

she hurried on to New York. Yesterday she met her husband for the first time in over nine months. Their interview was brief, but the astonishment of the latter at seeing her, to use his own language, "would not have been greater had he seen her raised from the dead." The interview took place in the presence of Officers Elder and Young, of the detective police, in whose charge Mrs. Richardson had placed herself.

Following the interview with her husband, Mrs. Richardson was confronted with the "wealthy young gentleman," as the papers designated the person who a few months ago paid her board-bills at the leading Broadway hotels. The gentleman, although wealthy, is not young, but considerably past the meridian of life, and has a wife and several children. A telegraphic despatch had prepared him for seeing her, but it was hard to realize that the woman whom he had supposed and sworn to be dead was really before him. Mrs. Richardson went into violent hysterics at seeing her former friend and supporter, and it was some time before she got over them. She protested that she came here to save his life.

Mr. Richardson is a young man of pleasing appearance and prepossessing address. He separated from his wife, he says, over two years ago,—the separation being a mutual affair. He now declares that when he viewed the remains of the murdered woman at Jersey City he was perfectly assured they were those of his wife. He could not have been more certain of any thing. His wife had a beautiful set of teeth, from which only one was wanting. Her left ear was slit in a peculiar way, and there were peculiar marks upon her person; all of which characteristics were evident in the remains exposed in the office of Dr. Quidor.

Mr. Samuel Kimball, a friend of Mr. Richardson, who had known his wife for years, as positively asserted the body to be hers. The mercantile friend of Mrs. Richardson gave as decisive testimony, it will be remembered, touching the identity of the remains, he being guided by the same physical characteristics. On these positive statements the matter of identity was placed, it was supposed, beyond all doubt, and the police set to work to find the murderers.

CRUEL ELOPEMENT OF A PREACHER WITH THE WIFE OF A YOUNG NEW YORK LAWYER.—This day, the Rev. George Nugent Monro was arrested in Cincinnati, charged with adultery, and, in default of five hundred dollars bail, committed to jail. He had eloped with the wife of a young New York lawyer, who was also known as a writer, and who was formerly connected with the District-Attorney's office of that city. The circumstances of the case were as follows:—

About two years since, the husband re-

sided on Twentieth Street, New York, opposite the General Theological Seminary, where this Monro was then a student of theology. He there made the acquaintance of the lady by seeing her at her window from his own, and, by writing flattering and anonymous letters to her from time to time, finally obtained an introduction to her, and was soon after formally introduced to the husband.

Monro being a man of some intellect, occupying a respectable position in society, and looked upon as a man of morality, the husband deemed the cultivation of his acquaintance quite desirable. An intimacy began, and continued between them until this unfortunate affair. Monro enjoyed the husband's perfect confidence and hospitality, being at all times welcome as a guest and friend, even to the extent of standing as sponsor to the infant when it was baptized.

About this time, one of those occasional incidents in young married life, incompatibility, sprung up between the young couple, and the wife, looking upon Monro as one capable of advising and consoling her in her domestic affliction, made him her confidant. How that confidence was used for his own purpose the sequel has shown.

Monro graduated in June, 1859, and went to Lake Providence, La., to teach school and act as an assistant in that parish; and it now appears that he invited a correspondence with the lady, which was maintained up to the time she left New York. Occasionally his letters were shown to the husband as models of piety and morality. Several friends of the husband had hinted, while Monro was in town, that his intimacy was not proper: but the husband, having the most implicit confidence in his wife, indignantly repelled any allusion to the subject.

About the 1st of April last, Monro came unexpectedly to New York and remained there two days, not visiting, as is usual for the graduates of the seminary, his old professors and friends, and then mysteriously disappeared, representing that he was disgusted with the South, and was going somewhere North. On the 10th of May, the lady told her husband that, as their child had been ill, she thought she would go to the country with it for a few weeks, to which the husband cheerfully acquiesced. She took the seven o'clock A.M. New Haven train for Norwalk, Conn., for which place her husband purchased her ticket and checked her trunk, as she said she could make up her mind on her way whether she would take a branch road at Norwalk for Danbury, where her brother lives, or continue on to Boston.

This proposition the husband considered perfectly rational, and they then parted in the most affectionate manner. The 14th came, and the husband, not hearing from

his wife, though he had written to her, immediately telegraphed to Boston and Danbury, and answers came back that his wife and baby had not been seen. This, in connection with some trifling circumstances, which soon amounted to stubborn facts, gave rise to horrible suspicions, among them, that she had proceeded no farther than Norwalk, and had returned by the half-past three p.m. train to New York and taken the five p.m. train on the same afternoon to Albany. A consultation was had and telegrams sent to all parts of the country, and to Halifax, to stop the steamer, in case the parties had sailed for Europe, but without avail, until yesterday, when it was heard that they were in Cincinnati. The reverend seducer was immediately arrested, and the lady, with her child, was conducted by the husband's friends to one of the principal hotels, where she was kept until her husband arrived. The scene that ensued between them can better be imagined than described,—the husband, on his part, almost frantic, the heart-broken and repentant wife almost overwhelmed with grief.

The friends of the husband, anticipating a tragical conclusion to the affair, took every precaution, and have succeeded in preventing it. The reverend prisoner, Monro, was kept in close confinement, and the husband was not permitted to see him until he was brought into court, where a charge was made against him by the detective and the husband's friends, and he was immediately remanded to prison in default of giving five hundred dollars bail.

The husband's friends, in consideration of the wife's lamentable condition, and for the little child's sake, demanded that he should rescue her from her terrible fate and take her back to New York; and, probably from the best and most humane impulses and motives, they were hurried from Cincinnati the same night for New York.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS, this day, visited the Patent-Office. They examined the models with much curiosity.

ARKANSAS NOMINATION.—In Arkansas, this day, the Democratic Convention for the First Congressional District of that State nominated the Hon. T. C. Hindman for reelection to Congress. The convention then endorsed the action of the Southern States at the Charleston Convention and appointed delegates to Richmond.

MISSOURI NOMINATIONS.—This day, the Democratic Convention for the Fourth Congressional District of that State nominated Elijah H. Norton for Congress, vice James Craig. Mr. Phelps was also nominated for Congress for his district, at a convention held at Springfield, in that State.

MR. BELL'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—The following is Mr. Bell's reply to Washington Hunt, informing him of his nomination by the Union party for President.

JOHN BELL TO WASHINGTON HUNT.

NASHVILLE, May 21, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—Official information of my nomination to the Presidency by the National Union Convention, of which you were the presiding officer, was communicated to me by your letter of the 11th instant, at Philadelphia, on the eve of my departure with my family for my place of residence in Tennessee; and, diffident as I was of my worthiness, I did not hesitate to signify my intention to accept the position assigned to me by that distinguished and patriotic body. But for convenience, and under a sense of the propriety of acting in so grave a matter with greater deliberation, I concluded, as I informed you at the time by a private note, to defer a formal acceptance until after my arrival at home.

Now that I have had all the leisure I could desire for reflection upon the circumstances under which the nomination was made, the purity of the motives and the lofty spirit of patriotism by which the convention was animated, as evinced in all its proceedings, I can appreciate more justly the honor done me by the nomination; and, though it might have been more fortunate for the country had it fallen upon some one of the many distinguished statesmen whose names were brought to the notice of the convention, rather than myself, I accept it, with all its possible responsibilities. Whatever may be the issue of the ensuing canvass, as for myself, I shall ever regard it as a proud distinction—one worth a life-long effort to attain—to be pronounced worthy to receive the highest office in the Government at such a time as the present, and by such a convention as that which recently met in Baltimore,—a convention far less imposing by the number of its members, large as it was, than by their high character. In it were men venerable alike for their age and their public services, who could not have been called from their voluntary retirement from public life but by the strongest sense of patriotic duty; others, though still in the prime of life, ranking with the first men of the country by honors and distinctions already acquired in high official positions, State and national; many of them statesmen worthy to fill the highest office in the Government; a still greater number occupying the highest rank in their respective professional pursuits; others distinguished by their intelligence and well-earned influence in various walks of private life, and all animated and united by one spirit and one purpose,—the result of a strong conviction that our political sys-

tem, under the operation of a complication of disorders, is rapidly approaching a crisis when a speedy change must take place, indicating, as in diseases of the physical body, recovery or death.

The convention, in discarding the use of platforms, exacts no pledges from those whom they deem worthy of the highest trust under the Government,—wisely considering that the surest guaranty of a man's future usefulness and fidelity to the great interests of the country, in any official station to which he may be chosen, is to be found in his past history connected with the public service. The pledge implied in my acceptance of the nomination of the National Union Convention is, that should I be elected I will not depart from the spirit and tenor of my past course; and the obligation to keep this pledge derives a double force from the consideration that none is required from me.

You, sir, in your letter containing the official announcement of my nomination, have been pleased to ascribe to me the merit of moderation and justice in my past public career. You have likewise given me credit for a uniform support of all wise and beneficent measures of legislation, for a firm resistance to all measures calculated to engender sectional discord, and for a lifelong devotion to the union, harmony, and prosperity of these States. Whether your personal partiality has led you to overstate my merits as a public man or not, in your enumeration of them you have presented a summary,—a basis of all sound American statesmanship. It may be objected that nothing is said in this summary, in express terms, of the obligations imposed by the Constitution; but the duty to respect and observe them is clearly implied, for without due observance, in the conduct of the Government, of the Constitution, its restrictions and requirements, fairly interpreted in accordance with its spirit and objects, there can be no end to sectional discord,—no security for the harmony of the Union.

I have not the vanity to assume that in my past connection with the public service I have exemplified the course of a sound American statesman; but, if I have deserved the favorable view taken of it in your letter, I may hope, by a faithful adherence to the maxims by which I have heretofore been guided, not altogether to disappoint the confidence and expectations of those who have placed me in my present relation to the public; and if, under Providence, I should be called to preside over the affairs of this great country as the executive chief of the Government, the only further pledge I feel called upon to make is, that to the utmost of my ability, and with whatever strength of will I can command, all the powers and influence belonging to my official station shall be employed and directed for the promotion

of all the great objects for which the government was instituted, but more especially for the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union against all opposing influences and tendencies.

I cannot conclude this letter without expressing my high gratification at the nomination to the second office under the Government of that eminently gifted and distinguished statesman of Massachusetts, Edward Everett, a gentleman held by general consent to be altogether worthy of the first.

Tendering my grateful acknowledgments for the kind and complimentary remarks with which you were pleased to accompany the communication of my nomination, I am, dear sir, with the highest respect, your obedient servant,
JOHN BELL.

To the Hon. WASHINGTON HUNT.

SAILOR-BOY LOST OVERBOARD.—This day, as the ship Jacob Bell was on her voyage to San Francisco, D. Gedner, a boy, fell from the mizzen-rigging overboard, and was lost.

SECOND COMET OF 1860.—Professor O. M. Mitchell, in a communication to the Dudley Observatory of this date, says:—

This comet was discovered by Runkler, of Hamburg, on the 17th April, 1860, as a faint, ill-defined, nebulous spot of light. Having passed its perihelium at the close of the preceding February, it was, when discovered, receding from the sun; and its distance from the earth is now so rapidly increasing that it must soon cease to be visible, even by the aid of the most powerful telescopes.

For the past ten days clouds and haze have prevented any search for it, until last evening, when it was detected by Mr. Sonntag with the great refractor of the Dudley Observatory.

Its elements have been approximately determined, and are found to resemble those of the second comet of 1793. In case future investigations prove them to be the same, the period of revolution would be about sixty-six and a half years, or some fraction of this quantity. It is now in the constellation Auriga and its approximate place:—

	H.	M.	S.
May 20, Albany. M. T.....	11	14	39
“ “ “ A. R.....	5	53	1
Dec. †	56° 23′.		

SUPPOSED MURDER OF THE CAPTAIN OF A CANAL-BOAT.—In Philadelphia, the night of this day, Michael Cusick, captain of a canal-boat, disappeared under circumstances which led to the arrest of James Burns, the steersman of the boat. According to the statement of Burns, they were ashore together till a late hour, and both had been drinking freely. The boat was lying on the western side of the Schuylkill, below Fairmount, and they walked to it, and while on

the shore Cusick proposed that they should have a wrestling-match,—to which Burns assented. Finding that Cusick was too strong for him, he broke away and ran off, leaving his hat behind him, and slept in a neighboring stable. Early in the morning he went to the boat, and found Cusick's hat and pocket-book on the wharf, which he took charge of. He saw nothing of Cusick, and, after waiting some time for him, he had the boat taken to Reed Street wharf, on the Delaware, and soon after informed Cusick's wife of what had taken place. Not being satisfied with the statement, and supposing there had been foul play, she caused his arrest. The body of Cusick was found near the Wire Bridge.

CHARGED WITH ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—This day, two men, named Charles and John Burke, were arrested in Philadelphia, Pa., charged with entering the house of Mrs. Seymore, at Tenth and Shippen Streets.

TUESDAY, MAY 22.

DEATH OF THE HON. WM. C. PRESTON.—The Hon. Wm. C. Preston, who died at Columbia, S.C., on this day, was born on the 27th of December, 1794, in Philadelphia, where his parents were temporarily sojourning, his father being in attendance upon Congress as a member from Virginia. Young Preston graduated at the University of South Carolina in 1812, studied law with the distinguished William Wirt, and in 1816 travelled extensively in Europe, availing himself during his tour of every opportunity for hearing lectures from distinguished professors of jurisprudence. In 1821, he was admitted to the bar, and practised his profession for one year in Virginia. Then he removed to Columbia, S.C., where he resided until his death. In 1824, he was elected to the National House of Representatives, and in 1832 to the Senate. He held a seat in the latter body for ten years, and then resigned it to resume the practice of his profession. Three years afterward—in 1845—he was appointed President of the University of South Carolina. In 1851 his health obliged him to resign. He had always been distinguished for his eloquent advocacy of State rights.

ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF CONVICTS FROM THE INDIANA PENITENTIARY.—ONE OF THEM KILLED.—In the Indiana Penitentiary, at Indianapolis, this day, a company of prisoners were engaged in planting corn on the prison-lands, in charge of John Lane, a young man, twenty-four years of age, from Clifton county. He had the superintendence of the farm-hands. About eight o'clock in the morning, the whole squad of prisoners in his charge suddenly made a break. Lane quickly jumped into their midst and several

times ordered them to stop; but they kept on running. He drew his navy revolver and fired on the leader, a man named McGraw. The ball passed through his body, killing him instantly. McGraw was a desperate man, committed for burglary, and an old offender. The others were all recaptured one by one. The slain man was buried near the prison.

DEATH FROM ALLEGED VIOLENCE.—In Manayunk, this day, died Edward Gallagher, whose death was attributed to injuries received on the 12th of May from John Clark. The testimony of John Jasper, one of the witnesses examined, details the circumstances. He says:—

“I knew Clark and Gallagher; was with them last Saturday week in Mr. Wetherill's coal-yard; when I came in they were talking about mowing; Clark said to Gallagher, ‘You're always blowing about your working and mowing,’ and said he could get a man in Manayunk that could beat him mowing; Gallagher called Clark a liar two or three times; Clark jumped up, and they clinched, and both fell, Clark on top; I stooped down to break their hold, and Clark hit Gallagher while he was down; Gallagher kept on jawing, and Clark went to put him out, and again they struggled, and again both fell; that same afternoon I saw Gallagher, and he asked me what he had said to Clark; I told him he had called him a liar; Gallagher said he was walking around and must quit drinking altogether; this was about six o'clock, and the fight occurred about one o'clock; after quitting-time Gallagher came into the stable, and asked Clark to go with him and get a drink; I did not see Clark kick him.

On the 19th the deceased had his deposition taken by Alderman Gibson. He charged Clark with wanting to fight him, and with clinching with him, and then kicking him on the knee two or three times.

Dr. Connery testified that he attended Gallagher, and found him suffering from inflammation in the knee.

Dr. S. P. Brown, who made a post-mortem examination, testified that there were no marks of violence, except an abrasion of the skin of the left knee; the deceased died of erysipelatous inflammation of the knee and thigh.

The jury returned a verdict that the death of Edward Gallagher was caused by erysipelatous inflammation, the result of injuries on the knee received in a scuffle with John Clark, on the 12th day of May.

FATAL AFFRAY.—In Bristol, Tenn., this day, an affray occurred between G. W. Raine and his son-in-law, J. B. Duncan, in which the former was mortally wounded. Mr. Raine was the proprietor of the Wise House. The affray is believed to have had its origin in a family difficulty.

FOUND DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day, the body of an unknown white man was found in the Delaware, opposite Vine Street. Deceased had on a black cloth frock-coat, dark-gray vest and pants, and calfskin boots. He had red hair, moustache, and whiskers. From papers found on his person, his name was supposed to be Adrian Speigel.

ATTEMPTED MURDER AND SUICIDE.—In California, this day, occurred the following case of attempted murder and suicide, the circumstances of which are as follows:—

A Chileno, named Jose Bustos, who has for a long time been employed as porter in the house of Dickson, De Wol & Co., San Francisco, hired a lodging-room of a Mexican woman named Peresa, in which she lived with her daughter, Edescadin. Jose had become indebted to them for two months' rent, which the daughter demanded, when words ensued, and Jose drew a small stiletto, about four inches long in the blade, remarking, "There's your pay: *take it*," and thrust the knife into the left side of the woman's neck, inflicting a frightful wound. The enraged man, supposing that he had succeeded in killing the woman, fled to his room, and with the same dagger, yet reeking with the blood of his victim, drove it into his throat, severing the jugular vein. He then took the vessel from under the bed and stooped over to allow the blood to flow into it, when, becoming exhausted, he threw himself upon the bed, where he was found dead when the door was forced open. Another account is that the woman was the mistress of the deceased, as she was found in her night-dress, and that the murder was caused through jealousy.

SUICIDE OF A BOY.—This day, Peter Hannon, aged twelve years, hung himself in the stable of Mr. Cassons, in Kent county, Del., because Mr. Cassons had refused to permit him to accompany him to Dover that day.

OUTRAGE ON A NEWSPAPER-OFFICE.—Early this day morning, some persons entered the office of the "Daily Post," in Hartford, Conn., and mashed the type in the forms, emptied the cases on the floor, upset galleys of new matter, and did a large amount of mischief, finishing their malicious work by attempting to fire the building. The proprietors offer one hundred dollars reward for the conviction of the miscreants.

HEENAN CHALLENGES MORRISSEY.—This day, in a letter to the "New York Spirit of the Times," Heenan, the American pugilist, challenges Morrissey to fight for from \$6000 to \$20,000.

MURDERS BY THE INDIANS.—This day, the Pi Utes Indians, at Carson Valley, murdered

John Appleton and Raphael Lozier, and chased Silas McCandless and Lafayette Ball to Roberts' Creek, firing at them as they ran with their rifles. They reported that sixty men were killed at Carson Sink. They broke up every mail-station between Diamond Springs and Carson Valley.

RUN OVER BY A RAILROAD-CAR.—This day, in Philadelphia, Michael McDonnell was run over by a car on the Girard Avenue Passenger Railroad. He was conveyed to St. Joseph's Hospital.

BODY FOUND DROWNED WITH MARKS OF VIOLENCE.—This day, the body of a man was found floating in the water at Green Point, near New York. Upon it were found a number of wounds, which the doctors pronounced ante-mortem, and which they state were sufficient to produce death; and they are of opinion that the man in question came to his death by foul means. The body was about five feet seven inches in height, stoutly built; dark-brown hair and gray whiskers; joints of great toes large; spots on one cheek that looked like pock-marks. It was barefooted, and had on check-cloth pantaloons, dark silk vest,—on one of the pockets of which was distinctly marked the name of Burr,—and a pilot-cloth jacket. It was at first supposed to be the body of Captain Burr, of the E. A. Johnson; but the relatives, upon examining it, did not recognise it, and the finding of a newspaper on the body, of April 19, at once proved that such was not the case.

FRAUDULENT CALIFORNIA LAND-CLAIM SUITS.—This day, in compliance with the resolution of the House of Representatives, the President communicated to that body a report of the Attorney-General, showing the amount expended in the defence of private land-claims in California, the details of the expenditures, and the results. It appears from this document that an incredible number of fraudulent claims to land in California had been fabricated and sustained by the most unblushing perjury. Many of them had been approved by the Board of Land Commissioners and by the district courts of California. No less than twenty-five appeals in these cases were heard and decided by the Supreme Court in favor of the Government at the last term. The amount involved was not less in all than one hundred million dollars. One claim was for thirty-six hundred square miles of land, another for four hundred and fifty square miles, and the famous Santillan claim had for a part the city of San Francisco, worth about ten millions of dollars. The Attorney-General pays a high compliment to the abilities of E. M. Stanton, Esq., who assisted in this business. The report is an able and interesting docu-

ment, disclosing legal ability of no ordinary magnitude.

POSTMASTER OF NEW YORK.—This day, the Hon. John A. Dix, who was appointed Postmaster of New York in place of Isaac V. Fowler, appeared before the District-Attorney and presented his bonds for approval. The bond is for \$150,000, and is signed by Mr. Dix, as principal, and Erastus Corning, of Albany, and James S. Wadsworth, of Genesee, N.Y. The bond was approved.

RATIFICATION OF THE JAPANESE TREATY.—At noon, this day, the three Japanese princes, attended by the committee of American officers, and followed by a number of their highest subordinates, visited the State Department, preceded in their procession by the closely-guarded treaty-box, under the charge of Narousa Gensiro, the fifth officer of the Embassy. They were received without particular ceremony by General Cass, and the business of the occasion was impeded by no forms whatever. After a word of explanation from General Cass, the large treaty-box was opened by Narousa Gensiro, and a smaller casket, of elegant lacquer-ware, decorated with gold, and held together by heavy red silk cords, was taken therefrom. This contained the Japanese copy of the treaty, which was forthwith laid upon the table, and signed by the three princes, in the order of their rank. Their signatures were very slowly and carefully written, as if serious consequences depended upon the delicacy with which each character was delineated. The American copy was signed by General Cass, deposited within a rosewood case adorned with ornamental silver, and confided to the custody of Narousa, who placed it in the larger box, in which the Japanese document had been brought. The affixing of the signatures occupied but little time, and the entire transaction was over in less than fifteen minutes.

General Cass then spoke of the preparations for the return of the Embassy, about which they have manifested a desire to be exactly informed, and appointed, at the request of the princes, next Thursday morning as a time when all affairs that may yet remain unsettled shall receive consideration. The Ambassadors then, after an introduction to Mr. Kennedy, Secretary of the Navy at the time of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan, retired, and, paying a brief visit to Mayor Berrett on their way, returned to the hotel.

ELOPEMENT OF A YOUNG LADY FROM A BOARDING-SCHOOL WITH A STUDENT FROM A MILITARY ACADEMY.—In Wilmington, Del., the morning of this day, quite an excitement was created by the elopement of Mr.

Cox, a student from Georgia at the Delaware Military Academy, and a Miss Watkins, from Tennessee, who was attending the seminary of the Misses Grimshaw. They were married by a minister of that city, having previously obtained a regular license, and took the cars for the South. Their flight soon became known, and by telegraphic despatch they were arrested at Havre de Grace, and Officer Moody despatched in the next train to bring back the loving pair. The officer succeeded, and they were kept at the hotel of Mr. Charles Allmond until the arrival of their parents, who were telegraphed for. They were both under age, the gentleman not being more than eighteen.

FALLING OF A CHURCH.—At Norwich, Connecticut, this day, a large portion of the new Methodist church, in the course of erection, fell, severely injuring two of the workmen. This is the same edifice which was totally destroyed, when nearly completed, during the severe blow of February 10.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23.

FIRE AT NORTH HAVEN, CONN.—This day, the large factory of Clinton, Stiles & Co., at North Haven, used for the manufacture of agricultural implements, was destroyed by fire. It was insured for above \$6000 in the Phoenix, Ætna, and North American offices at Hartford.

DEATH OF THE REV. STEPHEN MARTINDALE.—This day, the Rev. Stephen Martindale died, at his residence at Tarrytown, in the seventy-third year of his age. He was the oldest member of the New York Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, except the Rev. Dr. P. Rice, who still survives, in feeble health. Mr. Martindale was very favorably known in New York, Baltimore, and Boston, having been stationed for some years in each city. For several years he had filled the office of presiding elder. He was a gentleman of the old school, and a perfect model of amiability.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—This day, Flora Armstrong, a colored woman, died at the Dutchess County (N.Y.) Poor-House, aged one hundred and ten years. Last summer she enjoyed good health, and supported herself by gathering herbs and selling them through the streets of Poughkeepsie.

MURDER IN OREGON.—This day, William Kochue was killed at Jacksonville, Oregon, by Ludwig Hartwig. He inflicted two stabs with a dirk-knife on the person of Kochue, who expired in five minutes afterward.

FEARFUL AFFRAY.—MUTINY AND MURDER

ON BOARD THE PACKET-SHIP WILLIAM F. STORER.—Between five and six o'clock in the afternoon of this day, in the harbor of New York, a terrible mutiny occurred on board the packet-ship William F. Storer, whilst opposite Governor's Island, which resulted in the death of the steward, Andrew H. Mitchell, who was killed by the mutineers. The circumstances were as follows—

The William F. Storer was outward bound, under command of Benjamin Trask, with a crew consisting of two mates and nineteen sailors, destined for Liverpool. Shortly after weighing anchor, one of the sailors, who, it seems, was somewhat under the influence of liquor, began to manifest a disposition to create a disturbance with one of the mates. The captain ordered him to be quiet, which he refused to do, and finally he was ordered by the captain to be placed in the fore-castle. On doing this, several of the crew objected, when the captain, believing that some of them had liquor concealed there, ordered the fore-castle to be closed up until he could investigate the same. One of the mates, in complying with the order of the captain, proceeded to close the fore-castle, when a part of the men, headed by William Smith, Robert Craig, and James Dillon, seized the mate and dared him to execute the captain's orders, under penalty of instant death. The second mate, B. W. Carr, was then ordered by the captain to assist his brother officer in closing the fore-castle; and, as they both started toward the same, the crew, armed with handspikes, belaying-pins, knives, and pistols, came out and made for the two mates: they retreated, and in doing so they received several missiles at their heads. The captain at this time made his appearance, when a general attack was made on him. He, with the aid of the mates and the steward, Andrew Mitchell, tried to drive the sailors back in the fore-castle, in order to keep them there until assistance could be had from shore. In this they however failed, and a general fight ensued, during which pistols were fired. The pilot having run the colors union down, the tug Achilles came alongside, and word was sent for the harbor-police. The crew continued to press upon the officers, when the captain drew his pistol and fired several shots at them. The steward, Mitchell, at this time was struck upon the head a powerful blow, which felled him to the deck. The harbor-police, it seems, soon arrived, having seen the signal of distress, and boat's crew No. 2 were soon alongside the ship. They charged upon the mutineers with drawn revolvers, when the crew retreated to the fore-castle, and soon the ringleaders were all arrested. They were all placed in irons and taken ashore. Smith, one of the ringleaders, received a severe cut upon the head, supposed to have been caused by the captain's

pistol. The steward had to be conveyed to the New York Hospital, where it was found that his skull had been badly fractured, from the effects of which he died the same night.

KILLED BY BEING THROWN FROM A WAGON.—In New York, this day, about twelve o'clock, a man, driving a heavy freight-wagon, marked "D. Morrison, Newtown, L.I.," was passing up Broadway, when one of the traces apparently broke. His horses became unmanageable, and, while he was endeavoring to subdue them, they came in contact with a stage, the pole of which struck the man in the side, throwing him to the pavement and killing him almost instantly. The body was immediately conveyed to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest was held. The deceased was dressed like a laboring-man, and was apparently about thirty-five years of age.

MR. LINCOLN'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE OF THE PRESIDENCY.—This day, Abraham Lincoln sent the following letter, acknowledging his acceptance of the Chicago nomination:—

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., May 23, 1860.

Hon. GEORGE ASHmun, President of the Republican National Convention:—

SIR:—I accept the nomination tendered me by the convention over which you presided, and of which I am formally apprized in the letter of yourself and others acting as a committee of the convention for that purpose.

The declaration of principles and sentiments which accompanies your letter meets my approval; and it shall be my care not to violate or disregard it in any part.

Imploring the assistance of Divine Providence, and with due regard to the views and feelings of all who were represented in the convention, to the rights of all the States and Territories and people of the nation, to the inviolability of the Constitution, and the perpetual union, harmony, and prosperity of all, I am most happy to co-operate for the practical success of the principles of the convention.

Your obliged friend and fellow-citizen,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE ALABAMA STATE UNION CONVENTION was this day held at Selma, Alabama. The action of the Baltimore Convention was endorsed and approved. The nomination of Bell and Everett was applauded, and electors were chosen and the 25th of June named for holding a mass convention at Selma to ratify the nomination.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS, this day, visited the Senate, accompanied by the Naval Commission. The princes and six of their officers were received on the floor

and furnished with seats in the southwest corner of the Chamber. They were soon surrounded by a number of the Senators. Mr. Mason was presented, and his position as Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations explained to the Japanese, who were furnished with printed plans of the Senate-chamber and the Capitol. They viewed with admiration the splendid ceiling and other parts of the Chamber, and exhibited great interest as to the mode of conducting the legislative proceedings. Subsequently they were conducted by the Congressional Committee to the seats in the House gallery set apart for the diplomatic corps. Mr. Portman, for the committee, explained to them, through the Japanese interpreter, the nature of the proceedings. The yeas and nays were being called at the time they entered the hall. The galleries were densely crowded with spectators, of whom at least one-half were ladies. The ambassadors were afterward received by the Speaker in his room, and then furnished with seats on the floor of the House, in company with the Naval Commission and Congressional Committee. The inferiors retained their places in the diplomatic gallery. They remained but a few minutes.

The ambassadors passed out of the main aisle, Messrs. Shannon, John Cochrane, and Branch each having an ambassador in his immediate charge, and the others of the committee, Mr. Morris, (Pa.,) and Davis, (Md.,) together with the Naval Commission, followed in the rear.

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—This day, the Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District met at Greensburg, and nominated James L. Teater for Congress.

CAPTURE OF THE FRENCH BARK BOGOTA WITH FIVE HUNDRED NEGROES ON BOARD.—This day, the United States steamer Crusader, Lieut. Maffit, off Cape Verde, in the month of the Old Bahama Channel, captured a bark, having on board over five hundred negroes from the coast of Africa. The prize was placed in charge of Lieut. J. M. Duncan, (First Lieutenant of the Crusader,) and, under convoy of the steamer, proceeded to Key West, where the slaves were landed to join those previously captured by the Wyandotte and Mohawk.

The following account of the capture is given by one of the officers in a letter to the Philadelphia "Ledger." He says:—

We sailed hence on a cruise off the island of Cuba, on Sunday the 13th inst., and at last, on the 23d, after a most exciting chase, overhauled and captured a French bark, with a cargo of upwards of four hundred negroes on board.

When Lieut. Duncan, the first officer of this

vessel, first boarded her, all the poor wretches were snugly stowed under hatches, and the captain and crew appeared unconcerned, and pretended to treat the visit as an everyday occurrence. Lieut. Duncan, however, was not to be thus deceived, but ordered the hatches to be opened, which at once revealed a spectacle that needs to be seen but once to be remembered ever afterward. The blacks at once wildly rushed upon deck, yelling and shouting like savages, and the scene was, as if it were by magic, transformed from the quiet of a Friends' meeting to a Babel of confusion and uproar. The triumphant cheers of the boarding-party were returned from the steamer with goodwill and in old-fashioned style. Captain Maffit immediately organized a prize-crew of twelve men, in charge of Lieuts. Duncan and Benham, who took formal possession of the vessel, in the name of Uncle Sam. The officers and crew of the bark were transferred to our ship, and, to the honor of Capt. Maffit and the service he it spoken, were treated with the greatest kindness and consideration.

Upon coming on board, the skipper, a very gentlemanly little Frenchman, upon being interrogated as to his nationality, answered in a very equivocating manner. "I have no flag," said he, "no papers; but I have the negroes. They are now yours. I ran the risk,—I have failed." This is the substance of his remarks.

A DEGRADED PRIEST.—This day, according to the San Francisco "Police Gazette," information was brought to the station-house of that city that a reverend father was drunk upon the streets, and at that time was in company with the low courtesans who reside upon Jackson Street. Some of the officers proceeded to the place designated, when they found it to be the Rev. Father Kerrigan, surrounded by a crowd of men, prostitutes, and boys, and himself in the company of one of the women. The sight to those who saw it is said to have been disgusting in the extreme, his talk being lewd and loud, and causing much merriment to the crowd of dissolute people who surrounded him. The officers promptly secured a hack and conveyed him to his home.

SAD END OF A ROMANTIC MARRIAGE.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" of this date says:—

Another so-called "romantic marriage" has terminated sadly. Recently, Miss Rose A. Queen, of Alabama, who was attending boarding-school in this city, eloped with a medical student, named John H. Bogart, also of Alabama. The difficulties, however, in the way of their marriage were soon removed, and in a few days the bridegroom

and bride departed for the South. The lady was but eighteen years of age, had been luxuriously reared, tenderly cared for, and for her the future, like the past, appeared to have no cloud. Her bright hopes have, however, been dashed away. A letter just received here from Mr. Bogart announces the sudden death of his young wife, from congestion of the brain. She was married but one month.

VILLANOUS ATTEMPT TO OUTRAGE A YOUNG GIRL.—In Pittsburg, this day, Catharine Shrimps, and Andrew Culp and wife, were arrested upon the affidavit of a young girl named Mary Miller, who, upon her arrival in that city, a perfect stranger, was enticed into a saloon called the "Albatross," upon the pretence of getting employment. While at this place—a noted den of prostitution—an effort was made by the proprietor, a male visitor, Mrs. Culp, and Catharine, to subject Miss Miller to the infamy practised by the female tenants of the house: she was thrown upon a bed, and an attempt to ravish her was made, but unsuccessfully. The parties were all arrested, and, after a hearing before the Mayor, the perpetrators of the outrage were held to bail for their appearance at court.

BIGAMY.—In New York, this day, Thomas Lee pleaded guilty of the crime of having two wives, the last-espoused having accidentally ascertained that he had married another in Boston six years before. The first wife, Mary Ann Holmes, a New Hampshire girl, born in the village next to the prisoner's birthplace, was married to him in September, 1851, by the Rev. Mr. Crowell; the other, Catharine Brennan, was united to him as Thomas Edward Smith, a man of the world, in the month of May, 1857, by the Rev. Father Everett, of the Roman Catholic church in Third Street. The prisoner was committed to the State prison for two years.

A LIFE-INSURANCE CONVENTION met in New York, this day. Nearly all of the prominent life-insurance companies were represented. The officers were, Frederick S. Winston, President; Morris Franklin, Vice-President; John Eadie, Secretary; and Shepard Homans, Treasurer.

Four per cent. interest was adopted as the safest for the next hundred years. Among the numerous facts presented were these. The funds now held in trust by the life-insurance companies in this country amount to \$22,000,000; the sums insured are about \$180,000,000; and the number of lives near 160,000. Over \$2,000,000 are paid out every year by the falling due of claims, mostly to widows and orphans. And yet, as was remarked by Mr. Barnes and others,

"life-insurance in this country is only in its infancy."

Elizur Wright, Insurance Commissioner for Massachusetts, presented a paper, exhibiting the mortuary experience of fourteen companies, which had reported to his State for the past year. This experience was equal to about 50,000 years of life; and it proved that life in this country, at ages between thirty-one and fifty-five, was not subject to as high a rate of mortality as similar returns proved it to be in Great Britain and Germany.

RAILROAD-CONVENTION AT HARRISBURG.—This day, a railroad-convention assembled at Harrisburg, Pa. Chief-Justice Lowrie, of the Supreme Court, presided, assisted by a number of vice-presidents.

The Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney-General of the United States, together with Colonel Shriver, of New York City, and nine other prominent gentlemen, were appointed a committee on resolutions, who reported the following preamble and resolution, which was unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, it has been made manifest to this convention, upon the most conclusive evidence, that a railroad from the city of New York to the Ohio River and the heart of the great West may be made for less than eight millions of dollars, and twenty equated miles shorter than by any other route now in existence through Pennsylvania, and one hundred and fifty miles shorter than by any route through the State of New York: therefore—

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed for the purpose of laying these facts before capitalists and other persons who are interested in this great thoroughfare of trade, and inviting their aid to secure the speedy completion of this important enterprise.

The committee was appointed, and consists of Thomas Shriver, Isaac Hughes, John Cessna, A. P. Wilson, and Nelson Reilly.

CHURCH SOLD AT AUCTION.—In New York, this day, the Presbyterian church on the corner of Stanton and Forsyth Streets was sold at auction, the cause of the sale being the removal up-town of the congregation. It brought \$9800,—less than half of the original cost.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT AT NEW HAVEN.—This day, at noon, a laboring-man was killed on the Hartford & Springfield Railroad-track. He fell from a freight-train.

MURDER BY A SLAVE.—This day, the Rev. John E. Chambers was murdered near Pekin, N.C. A coroner's jury has decided that a runaway slave committed the crime, while

three other negroes were accessory to it. The runaway is described as five feet six or eight inches high, about thirty years of age, broad shoulders, upper teeth protruding, with a scar or lump on his forehead which he said was caused by a fall in leaping from the cars. R. A. Chambers offers two hundred dollars for his arrest and commitment to jail at Troy, N.C.

REMAINS OF A WRECKED VESSEL.—This day, the ship *Red Gauntlet*, Capt. Lucas, in lat. 35° 24' S., lon. 24° 02' E., passed large quantities of wrecked stuff, consisting of pieces of wheelhouses, bulwarks, deck-houses, &c., apparently but a short time in the water.

THE M. E. EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—In this conference, still in session at Buffalo, this day, a vote was taken on the new rule making "buying and selling, or holding of men, women, and children, with an intention to enslave them," an offence. A two-thirds vote being required, the rule failed of adoption, there being two votes less than a two-thirds majority in its favor.

THURSDAY, MAY 24.

ACQUITTAL OF WOODWARD FOR THE MURDER OF FRANK *alias* PETTY NAFF.—In Baltimore, this day, the trial of Woodward for the murder of Franklin Naff was brought to a close. The jury, after being locked up all night, came into court and rendered a verdict of "Not guilty."

THE MUTINY ON BOARD THE SHIP W. F. STORER.—This day, George Beecher, Alfred Ryder, James Brown, George Cross, Joseph McDonald, Robert Craig, James Dillon, and William Smith were brought before the United States Commissioners, charged with creating a revolt on board the American ship *Wm. F. Storer*, Capt. Trask commander, in the Bay of New York, on Wednesday evening, 23d of May.

Benjamin B. Overlock, first mate, being sworn and examined by Mr. Dwight, deposed that just as they had weighed anchor the defendants refused to do duty. Witness tried to get them to work, but they would not do it. I tried to put one of them in irons; the others surrounded me and attacked me with belaying-pins, capstan-bars, and pistols. They then walked aft and took possession of the deck.

Benjamin L. H. Trask, captain of the vessel, deposed that he was down below when the affair first occurred. When he came up he found the defendants in a general row with the officers. He called one of the mates to put some of them in irons. The crew commenced striking him with belaying-

pins. He knocked one or two of them down, and then went below and got his pistols and snapped one of them at the revolvers. They rushed on him (witness) and the mate, and the defendants ultimately drove him and the mates and a few others aft, and kept throwing missiles at them, thus taking forcible possession of the vessel, until the harbor-police arrived, when the revolvers were taken prisoners and brought up to the city.

An inquest was afterward held on the body of Andrew Mitchell, steward of the ship *William F. Storer*, who was killed in the mutiny, when Benjamin F. Dearborn, a commission-merchant, testified that he saw the steward endeavoring to assist the captain; saw him down on the deck and three men beating him with weapons. Ryder, Craig, and Dillon were the three men who were beating deceased. They were armed with marlin-spikes and belaying-pins. I could not tell which of them knocked deceased down. Saw Ryder and Craig both fire pistols. The captain made the first demonstration with a pistol, but not until he was attacked.

This testimony was corroborated by the testimony of the mates and others.

The case was then given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict of "Death from concussion and compression of the brain, from blows at the hands of Robert Craig, James Dillon, and Alfred Ryder, May 23, 1860. Further, we consider Joseph McDonald, George Beecher, James Brown, William Smith, and George Cross as accessories to his death."

Upon the rendition of the verdict, Coroner Schirmer committed the accused to the Tombs to await the action of the grand jury. They all denied their guilt and said they knew nothing about the affair.

Mitchell, the deceased, was a native of Ireland, and was forty-seven years of age. He leaves a wife and family to lament his loss.

CAPTURED AFRICANS TO BE SENT TO LIBERIA.—This day, the Government entered into a contract with the Colonization Society to take the thousand captured Africans now at Key West to Liberia for the sum of \$50,000. The bill which passed the Senate to-day authorizes the President to make all future arrangements with this Society to return to Liberia all the Africans taken.

RETURN OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE TO TROY, NEW YORK.—This day, Charles Nalle, the fugitive slave who was rescued in Troy and made his escape on April 27, returned to that city, his freedom having been purchased and the proper emancipation-papers having been received a day or two since by Uri Gilbert, Esq., who in the main conducted the

negotiation for his purchase with his late owner, B. W. Hansborough, of Stephensburg, Va. When Nalle escaped from Troy, he was driven some six miles on his way to Schenectady, when his handcuffs were cut in two. He walked to Schenectady, arriving there at eleven o'clock at night. There he found friends, who took off his handcuffs and started him on his way to Amsterdam, on foot. He arrived in sight of that village at daylight, but lay in the bushes all day, emerging at night. Next night he went ten miles back in the country, where he found employment, and where he remained until his return to Troy.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—This day, the Japanese Ambassadors visited the Navy-Yard, and were received by Commandant Buchanan with due courtesy. They were conducted through the various workshops, and subsequently witnessed target-practice with heavy ordnance and Dahlgren's rifled-cannon. A few experiments were also made with the boat-howitzers, with all of which they were astonished and delighted.

Prince de Joinville, at the same time, had an opportunity of seeing the results of the rifled-cannon, and was lavish with his praise on this great improvement in naval warfare.

THE FISHERIES.—This day, the first fisherman of the season, from Marblehead, Massachusetts, arrived home, after an absence of ten weeks, with only two thousand fish. Fish were very scarce.

THE STEAMER RED WING SNAGGED.—This day, the steamer Red Wing, from Memphis to Little Rock, was snagged and sunk at Smith's Cut-Off. No lives were lost.

A MAGISTRATE ELOPES WITH HIS HIRED GIRL, DESERTING A WIFE AND FOUR CHILDREN.—This day, J. R. Burd, a magistrate of Navarre, Stark county, Ohio, eloped (according to the Cleveland "Plaindealer") with Miss Eliza Brewster, a girl who has been employed in his family as a domestic for the past year. The Squire is about forty years old, has been twice elected magistrate in Navarre, and has heretofore borne an unblemished character. He was a man of considerable influence in Navarre. He took with him some \$800 in money, belonging to parties who had employed his official services, for which his bondsmen will have to suffer. He deserts a wife and four children. The girl is about twenty-two years old, and quite pretty. It is supposed that her winning ways infatuated the magistrate.

APPOINTMENTS.—This day, the President sent to the Senate the name of Mr. Mallett, of New York, as Consul at Florence, and

that of Mr. Doolittle, of Connecticut, as United States District-Attorney for Connecticut.

FIRE AT DAYTON, OHIO.—In Dayton, this day, the extensive tannery of Hass, Mitchell & Stewart was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$15,000; insurance, \$4000.

SUIT FOR DAMAGES BY JOHN SHAW AGAINST JEREMIAH HIGGINS, A NEW YORK POLICEMAN.—Mr. Shaw had obtained a lease of the Government Hotel at Nassau, New Providence, on condition that he entered into possession as soon as his sureties had been approved. This having been done, the plaintiff made extensive purchases of furniture and other articles necessary for the hotel, and took passage for himself and family in the steamer Karnak, in February last. Mr. Higgins, however, in the presence of the officers of the Karnak, stated that "Mr. Shaw was a thief, that he (Higgins) had sent him to the State Prison, and that he (Shaw) had been a thief since he wore a yard of broadcloth." The effect of this slander was to induce the officers of the Karnak to put Mr. Shaw and his goods ashore, and to refuse him and his family their passage, whereby he lost his contract. No answer was put in, and the action went before the sheriff's jury to assess the damages. Defendant's counsel urged a mitigation of damages, as no real injury had been incurred. The jury thought differently, and rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$2500.

DUEL BETWEEN COMMODORE MOORE AND CAPTAIN LAMAR.—At Screven's Ferry, South Carolina, near the city of Savannah, Ga., this day, a bloodless duel was fought between Commodore E. W. Moore, formerly of the Texan navy, and Captain Charles A. L. Lamar, of the slaver Wanderer. The Savannah "Express" gives the following account:—

It was known to several that a challenge had passed from Commodore E. W. Moore to Captain Charles A. L. Lamar, based upon circumstances arising out of the trial of Captain J. Egbert Farnum, now progressing before the United States Circuit Court. This morning early, these gentlemen, with their respective friends, repaired to the South Carolina side, by Screven's Ferry, where, after all the preliminaries were adjusted, they exchanged one shot, and, we are happy to say, without injury to either. Whereupon Mr. Owens, addressing Mr. Couper, said, "I have a duty now to perform. I am authorized by Mr. Lamar to say to Commodore Moore that the language complained of was used by him under excitement and misapprehension, and that he now withdraws and regrets it." Upon which Mr. Couper imme-

diately replied that he was glad to hear it, and the parties shook hands as friends.

Upon the return of these gentlemen to the city, warm congratulations greeted each for his gallantry, as well as for the favorable termination of the affair.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Frederick W. Lord, a Republican delegate from Suffolk county to the Chicago Convention, died from an attack of apoplexy, in New York, the morning of this day. He was attacked on the 12th inst., at the Delavan House, in Albany, while on his way to Chicago, and was obliged to remain there till Wednesday, when his friends placed him on board the Isaac Newton and brought him to New York. There he was transferred to the steamer Massachusetts, but died shortly after being placed on board. Deceased was fifty-nine years of age, and resided at Greenport, L.I. Dr. Lord was a member of Congress in 1847-49, and a delegate to the National Convention in 1840 at Baltimore.

BOYS KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—In Ottawa, Illinois, this day, during a storm, two boys, named Peter Kelly and Alfred Collins, were killed by lightning striking the tree under which they had taken shelter. Two others, at the same time, were slightly injured.

ONE BROTHER-IN-LAW MURDERS ANOTHER.—This day, Law Richard Weedon and Geo. W. Freeman, brothers-in-law, quarrelled, at Deep Creek, Arundel county, Md., about the ownership of a piece of land, during which Freeman struck Weedon with a grubbing-hoe on the head, causing his death in a few hours. Freeman was arrested.

DIED FROM BEING STABBED.—In New York, this day, John M. Copper, the ferry-master at the Weehawken Ferry, died at his residence, No. 415 West Forty-Second Street, from the effects of a stab received while endeavoring to quell a disturbance at the ferry-house on the New Jersey side of the river on Sunday evening. The rowdies were immediately arrested, and are now confined in the Bergen jail.

FATAL JUMP AFTER A FERRY-BOAT.—This day, Peter Breen attempted to jump after the Hamilton ferry-boat, in New York, after it had been detached from the bridge, and, striking his breast against the sharp edge of the stern, was thrown back into the water. He was drawn out, but was found to be seriously injured, and died from the effects, at the hospital, to which institution he was conveyed. The deceased was thirty years of age, and without family.

KILLING THE SUPPOSED SEDUCER OF A WIFE.—In New Orleans, on the night of this

day, Officer George S. Howe, clerk of the Fourth District Police, was killed by an engineer named Joseph Williams, residing on Chippewa Street, between Ninth and Harmony. The affair is said to have grown out of a case of crim. con., in which Howe is charged with having been too intimate with the wife of Williams. It is reported that they had been very good friends up to this night, when Howe, having been told that Williams had stated that he (Howe) had been too intimate with his wife, went up to the house at ten o'clock, and, rapping at the door, awakened Mrs. Williams. He asked the wife if Williams was in, and, she answering in the affirmative, he requested her to call him up, that he wanted to see him. Williams, it appears, got up and let Howe in, and the latter, who is said to have been a little intoxicated, told Williams he had heard that he (Williams) had said that he (Howe) had been too intimate with his wife, and that any one who said so was a d—d liar. He had had nothing to do with Mrs. Williams. The wife states that just here Howe made a motion with his hand toward Williams, when she turned her head, and an instant afterward a shot was fired and Howe fell mortally wounded in the side. Howe lingered until next morning, when he died. Williams was arrested by Recorder Adams and locked up to await the action of the coroner.

INDIAN FIGHT IN BUTLER, CALIFORNIA.—This day, the Indians attacked the house of James Kenzie, where six white men were whom they had chased for the purpose of murdering. They were repulsed with the loss of five killed, one of whom was the chief of the tribe.

THE IOWA REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION for the nomination of State officers, and the Congressional Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the Second District, met in Dubuque this day. The old State officers were nominated for re-election, and William Vandever was unanimously nominated for re-election to Congress.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A FORGER.—This day, Frank Cook, alias Robinson, a resident of Pittsburg, who was convicted of passing counterfeit money, attempted to commit suicide by cutting the veins of his neck with a piece of glass. Happily, no artery had been sundered, and a surgeon, soon at hand, terminated the bleeding and bandaged the incisions, upon which he was removed to the corridor, where he made a feeble but maniac-like assault upon his keepers, fainting at last from sheer loss of blood and intensity of excitement. At eleven o'clock he awoke from his swooning slumber, and, when sufficiently recalled to realize what had oc-

curred, he tore determinedly the bandages from his throat, and bled again, but more profusely than before,—to such an extent, indeed, that the extremities became pallid and chilly and the usual premonitions of dissolution discovered themselves. With great effort the second time the self-caused depletion was stopped and the hand of the suicide stayed; but he swore solemnly that he would yet take his own life rather than incur the disgrace of the State prison.

MURDER BY A NEW ORLEANS POLICE OFFICER.—The New Orleans correspondent of the "Police Gazette" of this date says:—

Private Officer John Lynn, a tavern-keeper on Perdido Street, employed Officer Stanmeyer to attend to a whiskey-booth at the Hopkins plantation, during the annual "Volkfest" of the Germans. During the night a disturbance arose between Officer Stanmeyer and a party of Germans, among whom was John L. Conrad, a very respectable young man, which resulted in Officer Stanmeyer's shooting and wounding Mr. Conrad in two places, which has since terminated in his death, at the Charity Hospital.

FRIDAY, MAY 25.

DEATH OF THE REV. S. F. BUCKLIN.—This day, the Rev. S. F. Bucklin died in Marlborough, Mass., at the age of seventy-six. He had preached to the same congregation for nearly fifty-two years.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—In Camden, N.J., this day, the trial of David Hewitt for the murder of Eli Hendrickson was concluded. The jury remained out until half-past eleven o'clock A.M. on Saturday, when they rendered a verdict of "Murder in the second degree."

MURDERERS ARRESTED.—In New York, this day, Detective Roach arrested Nathaniel Cox and Lawrence Cogan, who are alleged to be the persons who stabbed Mr. John Copper, the Weehawken ferryman, on the 20th inst.

SUICIDE IN CORNING, N.Y.—This day, B. F. Farnell, a clothing-merchant of Corning, N.Y., was found by his wife hanging by the neck, dead, in his own barn. Some four years since he attempted suicide, and was saved by the rope breaking. He had lately been depressed in spirits, which was undoubtedly the cause of the act.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—In New York, this day, Valentine Dick, residing at No. 704 Fourth Street, committed suicide by blowing his brains out with a pistol. The deceased is supposed to have been temporarily insane.

Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest on the body.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.—In Philadelphia, this day, Edward Murray, a butcher, who resided at No. 915 Auburn Street, Second Ward, committed suicide by swallowing a quantity of laudanum. The deceased, who leaves a family, had been unfortunate in business, and for some time was greatly depressed in spirits. On Thursday he took his children to Gloucester, and upon his return his wife asked him if he would go with them the next day, to which he replied that he had taken them out for the last time. It was feared from this that he intended to destroy his life, and he was watched. He left home, and while out obtained laudanum, which he took unperceived, and lay down on his return. When a member of his family went to call him, he was found dead. The coroner held an inquest on the body. Verdict, "Suicide by taking laudanum."

DREADFUL TRAGEDY IN WARREN COUNTY, MISS.—A HUSBAND ATTEMPTS TO KILL HIS WIFE, BUT WHILST SO DOING IS KILLED HIMSELF.—This day, a dreadful tragedy was enacted in Warren co., Miss. A Mr. Lafayette Lee attempted to murder his wife and a Mr. Flowers, and whilst so doing was himself shot dead by that gentleman. The Vicksburg "Sun" gives the following account of this terrible tragedy:—

A few years ago Mr. Lafayette Lee was married to a young lady of this county. Miss Hicks, and remained for some time at the residence of his wife's father. In a short time Lee gave unmistakable evidence of being dissatisfied, and treated his young wife unkindly. A temporary separation took place, during which time Mrs. Lee remained at her father's house until a reconciliation was effected. Lee a few months ago went to Hazelhurst for the purpose of teaching school. He was unsuccessful, and finally returned to this county and solicited the assistance of Mr. Flowers, who was a relative. Mr. Flowers generously tendered the hospitalities of his house to Lee and his wife, who accepted them. Mr. Flowers frequently saw enough to convince him that Lee treated his wife unkindly, and remonstrated with him, and urged him to make some exertions to support his family, offering to extend assistance to him in any laudable effort.

On Thursday last Mrs. Lee expressed an anxiety to see her mother, and a wish to visit her mother if she could obtain conveyance. Mr. Flowers informed her that his carriage was at her service for that purpose whenever she wished it. Lee remarked that she should not go, and threatened to kill her if she did so. Having been re-

peatedly threatened by him in a like manner, she did not appear alarmed. On Friday the subject was again alluded to, and Lee persisted in his threats. Shortly after, while Mr. and Mrs. Flowers and Mr. and Mrs. Lee were together in the drawing-room, the report of a pistol was heard, and Mrs. Lee started convulsively, exclaiming that she was shot. Mr. Flowers immediately caught her on his left arm and supported her sinking form. Lee now advanced and fired again at his wife and once at Mr. Flowers. Mrs. Lee by this time had sunk nearly to the floor, supported by the left arm of Mr. Flowers, who drew a revolver from his pocket, and, partially turning, fired five times (over his shoulder) at Lee. Each ball took effect in the face of Lee,—one near the right temple, one near the middle of the forehead, one near the left temple, one in the jaw, and the other just above the mouth. Lee fell and died immediately.

The wound inflicted upon Mrs. Lee was of a most dangerous character. The ball entered just above the right breast, ranging down to the waist, and coming out near the spine. At last accounts she was in a most critical condition.

The conduct of Mr. Flowers in this melancholy affair meets with the fullest commendation from the community. The noble manner in which he went to the aid of Mrs. Lee to protect her from the murderous fire of one who had sworn to love and cherish, exhibited moral and physical courage which is seldom to be met with; while the prompt, terrible, and just punishment of the cowardly ruffian calls forth our highest admiration.

Mr. Flowers occupies the very highest rank in position and character, as an honorable, generous, and high-minded gentleman, beloved and respected by all who know him; and no one regrets more than he does the necessity which caused him to deprive a human being of life. We have conversed with many persons on this subject, and all unite in commending his conduct. Below will be found the verdict of the coroner's jury:—

"We, the jury, upon a full and fair investigation of the facts, and upon examination of witnesses, do find that Lafayette Lee came to his death from pistol-wounds inflicted by U. G. Flowers, on the 25th day of May, 1860, at the residence of said U. G. Flowers, in Warren county, in the necessary defence of himself and Mrs. Lee, the wife of the deceased. And furthermore state as our opinion that Mr. Flowers was not only justifiable, but entirely commendable, in acting as he did."

A COLORED BOY KILLED BY THE CARS.—In Kent co., (Del.) this day, a colored boy, indentured to Mr. George Leonard, between

fifteen and sixteen years of age, was run over by the train going north on the Delaware Railroad, when near Williams's Siding, about three miles north of Salisbury. He had been sent to the place to keep the cattle off the track, but, instead of attending to his duty, he lay down on the track and went to sleep. The road has a very short curve at the point where he was; and hence the engineer did not see him until it was too late. Both legs were cut off, and the lower part of his body was badly mashed.

AN OLD MAN KILLED BY A RAILROAD-TRAIN.—In Port Chester, N.Y., this day, an old man, apparently between sixty and seventy years of age, and who seemed to be a poor vagrant, either threw himself, or fell, from the platform upon the track of the New Haven Railroad, just after the seven o'clock train (Bacon's) had started. The train was immediately stopped, but not in time to save him from being struck and killed. No blame is imputed to the engineer.

MAN KILLED.—At Fordham, N.Y., this day, Edmund Desmond had both legs cut off by a Harlem Railroad-train, and died on the train while being brought to New York.

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—This day, Lawrence Rourke, of New York, was instantly killed, in New Haven, by the evening express-train from New York.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Thirty-Eighth Street, East River. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Supposed drowning." Deceased was about five feet eleven inches in height, was dressed in the garb of a laborer, and appeared to have been in the water about three or four months.

FOUND DROWNED.—In Brooklyn, N.Y., this day, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at the foot of Elizabeth Street. It appeared to be that of a person about fifty years of age. The hair was gray. The clothing consisted of a brown sack coat, ribbed mixed cassimere pantaloons, black satin striped vest, silk neck-tie, white cotton shirt, gray woollen socks, and shoes. Had been in the water about a month.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Miss Mary Bookout, daughter of Wright Bookout, near Calhoun, Ga., was killed by lightning during the thunder-storm this day. She was standing near a spring, when the lightning struck a tree near by. Two other members of the family were slightly injured.

FALL OF A BUILDING.—LABORERS BURIED IN THE RUINS.—In New York, this day, while the laborers at work in tearing down the building No. 625 Broadway, a short distance above Houston Street, and opposite Laura Keene's theatre, were employed on the front wall, a portion of the brick-work gave way and fell with a crash to the sidewalk, burying in the ruins four men, named Patrick Monahan, James Sullivan, T. Donahue, and A. Monks.

Officers George Young and James D. Center, of the Broadway squad, arriving in a short time, managed, with the assistance of others, to extricate the sufferers from the ruins and see that their cases were attended to. Monahan and Sullivan were taken out senseless and found to be dangerously injured.

The building was three stories high, and was owned by H. W. Derby, of the Dusseldorf Gallery. The contract for tearing it down belonged to Mr. B. H. Camp, who gave the charge of the job to Mr. J. J. Hull, a mason, who, in turn, let out the carpenter-work to the firm of Stammers & Co.

The New York "Herald" says:—

It is stated that some unpleasant feeling existed between the two "bosses." The mason did not think that the carpenter worked fast enough, and, feeling indignant at being hindered, he declared that he would not keep his men waiting for the carpenters, but would continue at the brick-work if all the wooden portion of the building fell down of its own volition merely for want of support.

They went to work heedlessly removing the stone-work, causing the wall to fall as above stated. It was also stated by the officers that, although one man was being dragged from the ruins when they arrived at the place, still the principal part of the laborers kept at work as before, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they could induce the overseers to allow their men to help in the necessary attentions to the wounded persons.

THE RESCUE OF CAPT. FARNUM.—In Savannah, (Ga.,) this day, Messrs. Lamar, Styles, Middleton, and Hone pleaded guilty in the Federal Court on the charge of rescuing Capt. Farnum. The case against Lamar for holding African slaves was postponed till Monday. The jury in the case of Farnum stood eleven for acquittal and one for conviction.

MISSOURI CONGRESSMAN NOMINATED.—In Missouri, this day, the Democratic Convention for the Second Congressional District nominated Hon. John B. Henderson for Congress, to succeed Hon. Thomas L. Anderson. At the same time and place the Opposition Convention nominated James A. Rollins for Congress.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS DINE WITH THE PRESIDENT.—This day, the eight principal Japanese dined with the President, in company with the Naval Commission, members of the Cabinet and their wives, and other invited guests, to the number of about thirty-eight.

ARMS FOR ALABAMA.—The Richmond "Whig" of this date says:—Gov. Moore, of Alabama, arrived in this city on Wednesday, and sojourned at the Exchange Hotel. He is proceeding to the North to contract for a limited quantity of arms for the use of the Alabama militia. The purchase of the entire complement required will be deferred until a manufactory of arms is established in one of the Southern States.

GEN. HOUSTON ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION TO THE PRESIDENCY.—The following is General Houston's second letter accepting the nomination made in May, on the battleground of San Jacinto:—

AUSTIN, TEXAS, May 24, 1860.

In reply to your letter of the 14th inst., I will say that I have responded to the people at San Jacinto, and consented to let my name go before the country as the people's candidate for President.

In yielding to the call of my fellow-citizens of Texas, in June last, to become a candidate for Governor, I said:—

"The Constitution and the Union embrace the only principle by which I will be governed if elected. They comprehend all the old Jackson national democracy I ever professed or officially practised."

These have ever guided my action. I have no new principles to announce.

SAM HOUSTON.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—The night of this day, the house of Wm. H. Hoeffcker, in Raymond's Neck, Kent co., Delaware, was struck by lightning, and a man named James Sawyer instantly killed while lying in his bed. Immediately after the shock a negro boy gave the alarm that the house had been struck and was on fire. After investigation, this was, fortunately, found to be untrue. Mr. Hoeffcker, on concluding his search in the part indicated by the boy, went to the room occupied by Sawyer, and called several times; but, receiving no answer, and knowing his aversion to being disturbed after going to bed, and thinking that he was in one of his "moods," he left without forcing an entrance. On Sawyer's being called on the following morning, and no answer given, the door was forced, and deceased found as above stated, dead, with his hands folded across his breast. He was between forty and fifty years of age, and without family.

The window was found broken in, the

chimney and ceiling considerably torn by the power of the electric shock, and a portion of the plastering had fallen on the body of the deceased, producing a slight abrasion of the skin upon the forehead.

ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS DECLARING THAT NO NECESSITY EXISTS FOR THE PROTECTION OF SLAVERY IN THE TERRITORIES.—This day; Mr. Clingman's resolution that no necessity now exists for the intervention of Congress to protect slave property in the Territories was adopted by yeas 25, nays 23, as follows:—

Yeas.—Messrs. Bigler, Bingham, Bragg, Chandler, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Doolittle, Foot, Grimes, Hale, Hamlin, Harlan, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Latham, Polk, Pugh, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Toombs, Trumbull, Wade, and Wilson.

Nays.—Messrs. Benjamin, Bright, Brown, Chestnut, Clay, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hammond, Hunter, Iverson, Lane, Mallory, Mason, Nicholson, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sebastian, Slidell, Wigfall, and Yulee.

DIRECT SOUTHERN TRADE WITH EUROPE.—The New Orleans "Picayune" of this date says:—

Among the visitors to our city, arrived this morning from Mobile, is M. Blondeel von Cuelebroeck, Minister from the King of Belgium to the United States, whose particular mission is to promote a direct trade between the cotton-ports of the South and the Belgian ports. We learn that his plans have been entered into very heartily by the people of Mobile, and that a line is about to be established between Mobile and Brussels. M. Blondeel is an experienced diplomatist, in the service of the sagacious Leopold. He has been a great traveller in his time, and proposes, we learn, to extend his tour in this country up the Mississippi and into the Far West.

NEW TELEGRAPH-LINE.—News of this date from California says that Charles Street and six other gentlemen have formed a company, with a capital stock of \$350,000, for the purpose of building a telegraph-line from San Francisco to Fort Yuba, via San José, Gilroy, and Los Angeles, and a branch to Monterey.

MAYOR OF UTICA.—This day, De Witt G. Grove, editor of "The Daily Observer," was elected Mayor of Utica by the Common Council.

SATURDAY, MAY 26.

DREADFUL CASE OF THE VIOLATION OF A YOUNG GIRL, AND HER SUBSEQUENT DEGRADATION.—In New York, this day, Captain Hartt, of the New York Police, succeeded in

finding a young girl named Margaret Quinn, in a house of prostitution, who had abandoned the home of her mother. The "Tribune" gives the following account of the affair:—

A note was received at the Mayor's office on Friday, stating that a young girl named Margaret Quinn, the daughter of a respectable woman living near Quarantine, Staten Island, had been enticed to New York, and that she was known to have been in a low house of prostitution at No. 8 Morris Street. Capt. Hartt took the matter in hand, and sent several officers to find the girl. They returned on Saturday with the report that she was at No. 64 James Street, a house of similar character. They also ascertained that the girl had been enticed from home and brought to this city by an abandoned procuress, a German woman by the name of Ems, the wife of an emigrant-runner, who had effected the girl's ruin by representing that she was a washerwoman, in which guise she visited and became intimate with Margaret, who was then engaged as servant at Petear's Hotel. Margaret was brought to the City Hall, where she related her experience. She had been induced to go to the house in Morris Street by the representation of Mrs. Ems that she was smart, and could earn a great deal more money and more pleasantly as servant there than at the hotel. When she got there she was kept closely imprisoned for two days, at the expiration of which time she was visited by a man, who succeeded, contrary to her will, and notwithstanding her efforts and screams, in violating her person. It was also ascertained that the woman Ems was a professional procuress, and made it a business to go out as washerwoman for the sole purpose of enticing girls to particular houses, from which profession she derived a considerable income. In the present case she got \$6 for the first house to which she bartered the girl, and as much for the second, after which Margaret fell out with her and went where she pleased. She (Margaret) stayed six or seven weeks in a notorious dance-house called "The Flag of Our Union," in James Street, as the mistress of one Johnny Peck, after which she fell in with a sailor, with whom she lived at the place where the officers found her. She had finally become so degraded that she did not wish to change the mode of life she had fallen into, even at the request of her mother.

DESPATCH FROM OUR MINISTER IN CHINA.—**THE COOLIE-TRADE AND AMERICAN VESSELS.**—It was this day announced that our Minister in China has thought the conduct of the captains of the ships Messenger, Kitty Simpson, Governor Morton, and Pioneer, as connected with the coolie-traffic,—thus seriously affecting our relations with that empire,—of sufficient importance to

make it the subject-matter of a special despatch to our Government.

The attention of the governor-general has been directed to the undisputed fact that the Chinese were taken on board their vessels, lying at Whampoa, by force or fraud, against a positive rule at Port Canton that they should be shipped only at that place.

Minister Ward says no American house will have any connection with the traffic; but, unfortunately, ready agents are found among the English and other merchants of Hong-Kong. American vessels are chartered by the subjects of other Governments, and so odious has the traffic become by recent transactions that other Governments have either forbidden their vessels to be engaged in it, or so restrained and regulated it as to throw it almost entirely into the hands of Americans.

Mr. Ward expresses the earnest hope that Congress will pass a law to punish such offences, which obstruct the faithful execution of our treaty-stipulations. He says the horrors of the coolie-traffic, as conducted at Whampoa, cannot be properly described within the limits of a despatch. The kidnapping grievance has become so intolerable that the governor-general has been aroused to action, and at Canton rewards have been again offered for the heads of foreigners.

The bill which Mr. Elliot has introduced into the House, for the remedy of the evil, so far as American shipmasters are concerned, is in accordance with the views of the State Department.

HEAVY GUST AT WASHINGTON, D.C.—The afternoon of this day, a storm of thunder, lightning, rain, and wind burst upon Washington, D.C. The rain fell in torrents, and the force of the wind was such as to prostrate trees and fences, tearing away roofs and chimneys and doing a large amount of damage. A schooner was driven against the Long Bridge, forcing the trestle-work out of its place and rendering the bridge unsafe for heavy loads. An unfinished building was also levelled, the workmen barely escaping the falling walls. Senator Douglas's house was unroofed, and nearly all his fine furniture spoiled.

HIGHWAY-ROBBERY OF A STAGE.—In California, this day, the Iowa Hill stage was robbed of \$11,000, in charge of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, by six highwaymen.

CATALEPTIC FIT.—This day, a man had a cataleptic fit in a street in Louisville. He was walking along, apparently unconcerned as to affairs of this world, and suddenly became transfixed. At first nothing was thought of it, but his singular attitude soon drew the attention of a number of persons, and finally a great crowd gathered. The

individual stood unmoved for two hours and a half, and at last was taken to the hospital. This is a novel occurrence, and one we have never heard of before in this country. Medical works record a few such cases in France.

SINGULAR AND SERIOUS ACCIDENT WITH AMMONIA.—In Detroit, (Mich.) this day, Dr. J. W. Kermott met with a dreadful accident while handling a bottle of ammonia, of which the Detroit "Free Press" gives the following account:—

Dr. J. W. Kermott, of this city, met with a somewhat singular accident on Saturday night, which nearly cost him his life, and may yet result in the permanent loss of his sight. He was engaged in his laboratory, preparing a prescription for a patient, who was fortunately in the room waiting for it. The prescription called for some aqua ammonia, and the doctor took a fresh bottle from a top shelf, which he proceeded to open. He had removed the kid with which the stopper was secured, and also the wax about the mouth of the bottle, when the stopper suddenly flew out, filling the room instantly with the gas. Some of the liquid also flew upward, lodging in the face and eyes of the doctor. He was almost suffocated with the strong fumes of the ammonia, and had nearly fallen, when he was caught by the patient, who dragged him from the room. For two hours he remained perfectly insensible, though every appliance was brought to bear to restore him. He is still lying in a critical state, though hopes are entertained of his recovery. He is not yet able to see, and it is feared that his sight will never be fully restored. He speaks with great difficulty, the organs of the throat being badly inflamed.

This accident has no precedent, so far as we are aware. Ammonia in a liquid state has never heretofore been considered explosive, and the only cause that has been assigned for this case is that the bottle had remained for some length of time on a shelf close to the ceiling of the room, where it was affected by the heat.

LARGE FIRE AT SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS.—This day, a fire occurred in the Government storage-buildings in San Antonio, Texas, and destroyed property worth \$75,000.

DEATH OF THE HON. ASA WHITEHEAD.—The Hon. Asa Whitehead died, this day, at Newark, N.J. He was born in Livingston, New Jersey, in 1795. He studied law with Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen. In 1819, he was appointed Clerk of the county of Essex by the Governor of New Jersey, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his father, Silas Whitehead, and at the subsequent meeting of the Legislature he was elected

for the term of five years, and subsequently re-elected, holding the office until 1829. In 1833-34, Mr. Whitehead was elected to the House of Assembly from the county of Essex. In 1840, he was chosen as a Senatorial delegate to the National Whig Convention which met at Harrisburg. In 1848, he was elected a State Senator from the county of Essex. In the memorable contest for the Chancellorship, Gov. Newell nominated him for that position. In politics Mr. Whitehead was a Whig. Upon the organization of the Republican party he was one of its firmest defenders, and presided over the great meeting at Newark which ratified the nomination of Fremont and Dayton. Mr. Whitehead was among the first projectors of the South Park Presbyterian Church, of which he has been a liberal supporter. From the day of its organization this Church has had in him a pillar and ornament, and he never shrank from any tax upon his purse or energies. He was, until within two years, a teacher in its Sabbath-school. His position at the bar of New Jersey has been a leading one for twenty years.

FATAL RESULT.—Wm. T. Person, who was shot at Stony Creek, Sussex county, Va., on Thursday last, by his former overseer, John Murrell, whom he had attempted to cane, died this day.

ARREST OF A SUSPECTED MURDERER.—Some time since, a pedlar, named Briscoe, left New Orleans, La., on a professional tour, in company with Israel Prince. Soon after, Briscoe's body was found in the woods near Grosse Tête, with the throat cut. Prince was arrested this day, with \$175 in his possession, and Briscoe's license, by the New Orleans police, and, after an examination, was committed for trial for murder.

FOUND DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day, the following bodies were found floating in the Delaware, viz. :—

The body of an unknown white man was found at Spruce Street wharf. It had been in the water some time. Deceased was dressed in black overcoat, brown striped pants, and two striped shirts. He was about five feet six inches high.

The body of a boy was found in the Delaware, at Queen Street wharf, which proved to be that of a son of Capt. May, residing in Front Street, below Christian. The child wandered from his home on Friday evening. The body of Charles Wyland, between seven and eight years old, who was drowned in the Delaware, near Chestnut Street wharf, on the Sunday previous, was found near Spruce Street wharf.

The body of an unknown man was found in the Delaware, at Reed Street wharf. The deceased had on dark cloth overcoat and

pants, and in his pocket was a receipt for coal of Spencer & Roberts.

SHOCKING DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY.—The afternoon of this day, at the satinet-factory of F. M. Bardwell & Co., South Belchertown, Mass., Henrietta Fuller, eighteen years of age, a weaver, was caught by her dress in the machinery, and carried around at the rate of one hundred revolutions per minute. With every revolution her head struck against the strong iron frame-work which supported the regulator, crushing her forehead and forcing her eyes from their sockets, while her body and limbs were shockingly mangled and broken. The cask and the ceiling were covered with the marks of the catastrophe, and the body was so firmly bound to the shaft that her steel skirts were cut with chisels before she could be liberated. Her death was almost instantaneous.

KILLED ON A RAILROAD.—In Philadelphia, this day, Michael McDonnell died from injuries received on the Girard Avenue Railroad. The jury rendered the following verdict :—“That the death of Michael McDonnell was caused by injuries received from being run over by car No. 6, of the Girard Avenue Railroad Company, on the 22d of May, in Girard Avenue, above Twelfth Street; the occurrence being attributable to the careless driving of Lewis Radcliffe, the driver of the car.”

SINGULAR CASE OF DROWNING OF A CHILD.—This day, in New York, Amelia Horsfall, a child about seven years old, was drowned at the foot of North Moore Street, under somewhat singular circumstances. Deceased, it appeared, was gathering some chips at the edge of the pier during the progress of the storm, when a sudden gust of wind struck her and precipitated her into the water, where, after struggling a few seconds, she sunk to rise no more. The body of the unfortunate child was recovered some hours after and taken to the residence of her parents.

SCALDED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, David Hurley, a native of Ireland, aged forty years, died from the effects of scalds received by falling into a vessel of boiling water while engaged at work in Thirty-Ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue.

SUPPOSED FATAL STABBING BY THREE RUFFIANS.—In Richmond, Va., the night of this day, William H. Roby, Charles Gaylord, and George Penly Wilson stabbed William Gibbin and left him in a dying condition. They were arrested.

THE WEYMOUTH POISONING-CASE.—This day, the coroner's investigation at Weymouth,

in the case of Mary Tirrell, another of the alleged victims of Hersey, elucidated the fact that she came to her death by corrosive sublimate. It is supposed that the poison was administered at different times and in small doses. Hersey frequently visited the apothecary-shops in the region where he lived.

DIABOLICAL SCHEME OF ROBBERY AND MURDER.—The Richmond (Va.) "Dispatch" of this date says:—

An affair has come to light in this city within a day or two, which makes one's blood run cold to think of. A young man, employed by two lumber-merchants, in order to get possession of \$600 in money, conspired with a negro to rob and murder one of his employers, and the foul deed was only prevented by the negro's courage failing him when required to strike the fatal blow. The facts, as we understand them, are these. A young man in the employ of R. H. Whitlock & Son, knowing that Mr. Charles Whitlock lodged in his office, and that he had often large sums of money in his iron safe, bargained with a negro man to rob the safe, and, if necessary, murder Mr. Whitlock. Finding that Mr. Whitlock had deposited \$600 in his safe a few evenings since, the young man alluded to left the window-blind unfastened. At a late hour that night, after arming the negro with an axe, the two repaired to the office to accomplish their murderous design. On trying the blind, and finding that Mr. Whitlock had discovered its condition and fastened it, the clerk told the negro that they would have to shed blood to get the money. He thereupon placed the negro at the side of the door, armed with an axe, saying that he would bring Mr. Whitlock out by throwing a stone against the house, when the negro was to kill him. The white man was then to get the key, open the safe, secure the money, and divide it equally. The negro took the position assigned him, but when the white man threw the stone the negro retreated, ran off, and told his overseer, who communicated the facts to Mr. Whitlock. The day after, Mr. Whitlock, in the presence of others, charged his clerk with the conspiracy to murder; and, on his being confronted with the negro, he confessed all and sued for pardon. Strange as it may appear, Mr. Whitlock forgave this would-be murderer and robber, and turned him loose upon the world. "unwhipt of justice," and probably to imbue his hands in the blood of some innocent man. We have not given the name of the offender, because an effort has been made to keep it from the public; but if he is to be found in the Commonwealth there is very little doubt that he will yet be brought to trial for the offence.

DROWNING OF CHARLES S. BELL.—Was

drowned, this day, while bathing in the Red River, near De Kalb, Bowie county, Texas, Charles S. Bell, eldest son and only remaining child of Commodore Charles H. Bell, U.S.N., in the thirty-fourth year of his age. Mr. Bell, at the time of his death, was engaged as civil engineer on the Memphis & El Paso Railroad, Texas.

SUNDAY, MAY 27.

DEATH OF A DESPERADO.—Robert H. Bowers, a reckless and desperate character, who had recently served out a sentence in the penitentiary for counterfeiting, induced Eliza Paine, a young and pretty girl, of Cleveland, Ohio, to go riding with him, on the 18th of May, when he brutally assaulted her and violated her person. The night of this day, Bowers met Thomas Paine, a brother of the girl he had treated so infamously, and a fight at once began, during which Bowers was stabbed, and died the following evening from the wound. Paine made his escape.

FOUND DROWNED.—At Staten Island, N.Y., this day, Mr. Robert Heslewood, the coroner of Richmond county, held an inquest on the body of a man which was picked up in the bay, near the lighthouse, and was brought into Quarantine by Edward Lawler and James Stanford. The body seemed to have been in the water about three months; was five feet seven or eight inches in height, had on a black or dark mixed thick coat, lined with cloth, with a ribbed cotton velvet collar, black cloth vest, black silk neck-tie, dark brown striped cassimere pants, new footed sewed boots, white cotton socks, white cotton shirt, plaited front, and a white Marseilles collar, drab wove undershirt, and elastic suspenders. Was slim built, had good teeth, low forehead, and small head. The body being somewhat decomposed, it was impossible to judge of his age. The hair must have been very dark. There were on his person two pocket-diaries, one for 1859 and one for 1860, some small change, and a note signed W. S. Church, at one year, dated Albany, Dec. 15, 1857, in favor of Gerardus B. Gunton, for \$150. A post-mortem examination was held by Dr. James Harecourt, associated with Dr. A. N. Gunn, the Health-Officer, who found no marks of violence. Verdict, "Death by drowning."

KILLED BY FALLING DOWN-STAIRS.—In New York, this day, Mary Larkin died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by falling down a flight of stairs at her late residence, No. 575 First Avenue.

DEATH OF A LADY ONE HUNDRED AND SIX YEARS OLD.—This day, at her residence, near Paterson, N.J., Mrs. Maria Post expired, at

the advanced age of one hundred and six years. She was born in that neighborhood in 1754, and at the age of twenty-two married Captain Post, an officer in the American army, with whom she lived till 1847, when he died, aged ninety-seven years. Forty of her descendants, including several great-great-grandchildren, and a daughter eighty-one years old, attended Mrs. Post's funeral.

DEATH FROM BURNING-FLUID.—In New York, this day, Francisca Nickeinber, a native of Germany, aged thirty-three years, died, at No. 18 Leonard Street, from the effects of burns accidentally received by the explosion of a lighted burning-fluid lamp upon her person.

DROWNED.—This day, the body of a young man, named James F. Jones, formerly of Smyrna, Delaware, was found in the river at Montgomery, Alabama. He was a coach-maker, and worked in the latter place. His remains were decently interred.

LOSS OF THE SHIP R. M. MILLS.—This day, ship R. M. Mills, Sturgess, of Augusta, Maine, from Ardrossan for Genoa, was lost in the Bay of Biscay. She sprung a leak and hoisted a signal of distress. The schooner Stork, Fitzwalter, was passing, saw the signals, bore up, and with his own boat (all the ship's being stove but one) rescued the ladies, the captain, officers and crew, and brought them into London: the residue were taken off by the Douro steamer and carried to Lisbon. The ship was left nearly on her beam-ends and fast going down. There was \$8000 insurance in Providence on her, equally divided between the American and Roger Williams offices. The R. M. Mills was an A 1½ vessel, of six hundred and seventy-three tons burden, and was owned in Augusta, Maine, where she was built in 1854.

IRON-FOUNDRY BURNED.—This day, an iron-foundry was destroyed by fire at Southold, Long Island, N.Y. The loss was estimated at \$28,000. Insured in four New York offices for \$20,000,—\$5000 each. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. There was a large amount of stock and finished work in the building: of one article, registers, it is said there was \$5000 worth.

CHURCH BURNED IN WALTHAM, (MASS.)—The night of this day, an incendiary fire at Waltham destroyed the Episcopal church. Loss, \$12,000: partly insured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT MONSON, (ME.)—This day, the village of Monson, Piscataquis county, was almost entirely destroyed by fire. About forty buildings were burned, including the only church, two public houses,

post-office, stores, &c. The fire caught in a stable connected with the Monson House.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER PEERLESS.—The steamer Peerless was burned, this day, at the levee in New Orleans. She was built only a year ago, and cost \$42,000. There was an insurance of \$20,000 upon her in Pittsburg offices.

FIRE AT ASHLAND, (MASS.)—The night of this day, the paper-factory of Haven & Morse, at Ashland, was burned. Loss, \$8000. It was insured.

DESTRUCTION OF THE LONG WHARF.—In Boston, the night of this day, the north end of the Long Wharf, which was being repaired, slid into the dock, destroying a stone seawall sixty feet long, and an earth embankment twenty feet in depth. Damage, \$20,000.

FIRE IN CRESCENT CITY, (CAL.)—This day, a fire broke out in Crescent City, which was the work of an incendiary. The fire was discovered bursting out of the upper story of the old Crescent City Saloon, situated on Front, between F and G Streets; and, as the buildings were principally old wooden structures, the flames made rapid progress, soon laying the entire block in ashes. There was little or no wind at the time, to which fortunate circumstance is due the preservation of the town. The following is a list of the principal sufferers:—Gordon & Dickinson, grocers, loss \$2500; J. Wall, loss on buildings, \$2500; Norton, do., \$1000; Jurdon, do., \$300; Jasper Houck, Oriental Hotel, \$4000; Dr. Miller, \$250; Mr. Stewart, \$200. Total loss, \$10,750, on which there was not a dollar insured.

ROBBERY OF \$8000 WORTH OF JEWELRY.—In Boston, this day, one of the most extensive and successful store-robberies took place that has occurred for several years. It was executed with a dexterity only surpassed by its wholesale nature. The place and particulars are as follows:—

The store robbed was that of Josiah Gooding, No. 83 Washington Street, Joy's Building, near the head of State Street. The robbery was committed some time between nine o'clock A.M. and six o'clock P.M. The burglar or burglars entered the store by the front door, by means of false keys. There were two locks on the door, each of which was turned by keys. The rogues, having gained entrance, proceeded to select the most valuable and portable of the stock, which they packed up and carried away. In their exit they took the back door, which leads to the circular portion of the building. To accomplish this, they removed a bar, slid two bolts, and used such force as was necessary. This door they left unlocked. The

front door they took the precaution to lock, in order, doubtless, that they might insure a more successful plunder.

The store was robbed of about \$8000 worth of goods, more than half the stock on hand, which, however, had been reduced considerably of late by sales.

Among the articles stolen were about one hundred gold watches, very valuable, and about forty silver watches, the whole valued at about \$5000; three diamond pins' worth \$100 each; from seventy-five to one hundred gold vest-chains; about the same number of ladies' neck-chains, the latter very long; two entire trays of ladies' finger-rings; one tray of gentlemen's seal-rings; and a variety of other articles, including, as before remarked, the choicest portion of Mr. Gooding's goods. The stock was all in cases upon the counters, and the robbers therefore had no difficulty in making the plunder after effecting an entrance. In fact, there was apparently but little difficulty in accomplishing the whole robbery, though the time chosen was judged with a successful prudence.

The robbery was unquestionably committed by parties who were familiar with the premises, and not only this, but with the customs of those in the establishment. The store is never without an occupant except during the hour of service on Sunday, when the clerks are permitted to attend church. This fact must have been known to the operators, as at no other time could a robbery have been achieved.

As yet there has been no clew to the affair. It was not discovered until about six p.m., on the return of the clerks. One of the young men was suspected, but without foundation, as his absence was satisfactorily accounted for, he having taken a ride into the vicinity with his landlady. The police, upon being informed of the robbery, at once took all possible measures for the discovery of the guilty parties.

MONDAY, MAY 28.

ABANDONMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE PROSECUTION IN RELATION TO THE SLAVE-YACHT WANDERER.—In Savannah, Georgia, this day, upon the opening of the court in the forenoon, Mr. Justice Wayne alone on the bench, Mr. C. A. L. Lamar was arraigned on a bill of indictment for holding as a slave an African of the cargo of the Wanderer. A jury was empanelled without difficulty, and a number of witnesses were examined on the part of the United States, when at two o'clock the court adjourned until four o'clock p.m.

Upon its conveying at that hour, the District-Attorney, Mr. Couper, rose and announced that in consequence of the con-

struction which his honor had given to the sixth section of the Act of 1818, and the intimations thrown out by the court as to the insufficiency of the evidence introduced by the prosecution to connect the defendant, Mr. Lamar, with the Wanderer, he felt it would be useless to go further in the case. Mr. Couper then entered a *nol. pros.* in that case, and the cases of the United States against C. A. L. Lamar, R. F. Akin, J. F. Tucker, H. Dubignon, R. L. Motte, and the piracy-case against Nicholas Brown.

RELEASE OF THE CAPTAIN OF THE SLAVER WILDFIRE.—At Key West, Florida, this day, the captain of the slaver Wildfire was released from imprisonment, on his own bond.

SEIZURE OF THE SCHOONER JOSEPHINE AS A SLAVER.—In New York, the evening of this day, Deputy-Marshal Thompson, and Mr. Dwight, Assistant District-Attorney, received information that the schooner Josephine, a suspected slaver, which left that port on the 17th inst., had returned for repairs, having been completely dismantled in the late gales. The Collector ordered a revenue-cutter to watch the Josephine and not to permit her to leave the port. A motion was issued, and Deputy Thompson seized the vessel, and arrested her captain, James Carter.

Captain Carter was brought before Commissioner Bridgman. Mr. Donohue appeared as counsel for the captain, and Mr. Dwight for the Government. The accused was held to bail in the sum of \$8000.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MAUD.—The night of this day, the schooner Maud, from Germantown to Norfolk, went ashore on Wiloughby Point. Cargo a total loss.

LOSS OF THE SHIP LUNA.—This day, the ship Luna ran ashore on Carter's Island, and went to pieces.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT NORTH ATTLEBORO', MASS.—The morning of this day, the Citizens' Saloon building, in North Attleboro', was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

FIRE AT NEVADA, CAL.—This day, a fire occurred at Nevada. Loss, \$13,000.

THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—This day, the Japanese Ambassadors were busily engaged in estimating the comparative value of the coinage of the two countries, with the view to a reciprocal circulation.

MONUMENT AT ROXBOROUGH, PA., TO THE VIRGINIANS KILLED IN 1777.—This day, was dedicated, at Roxborough, Pa., the monument to the brave Virginians who were

slaughtered at Wood's barn in 1777. There was an immense crowd collected at the cemetery, at Roxborough, to witness the ceremonies. The monument is a neat affair. It consists of a base with granite shaft, on which is inscribed, "This monument is designed to perpetuate the memory of the Virginia troopers taken by surprise, when at Wood's barn, in the winter of 1777-78, by a company of British cavalry. Erected by the Pennsylvania Dragoons."

The Pennsylvania Dragoons, Maj. Charles T. Jones, with the Montgomery County Troops, the Morgan Light Infantry, the Jackson Rifles, and the Scott Legion, formed the military display. The oration was delivered by Horatio Gates Jones.

REJECTION OF THE BILL ALLOWING CALIFORNIA \$50,000 TO TAKE CARE OF THE INDIANS.—This day, the Senate, after a long discussion, rejected the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to enable the State of California to take care of the Indians within her limits. It was alleged that the Indians were starving, and penned up in reservations, and shamefully treated by the white settlers.

SLAVES ESCAPING.—This day, eight slaves succeeded in making their escape, in the night, from Frederick, Md. The "Frederick Examiner" says the plan of the fugitives was evidently preconcerted, and advantage was taken of the holiday to make good their escape. It has been suggested that the approach of the 1st of June, on which day the law forbidding manumissions will go into effect, was the cause of their departure.

DIRECT RAILROAD-CONNECTION BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG.—This day, the Quaker Railroad was opened. It forms a link of a direct connection between New York and Harrisburg. The following was the time of the first train from New York: It left New York at six A.M., arrived at Easton at nine A.M., at Reading at eleven A.M., at Harrisburg at 12.40 P.M.,—being six hours and forty minutes from New York, via Central Railroad of New Jersey, without change of cars. New York papers were received through the Hope Express Company eight hours earlier than before. Passengers by this train connected with trains on the Pennsylvania Central East and West, and also the Northern Central and Cumberland Valley Railroads.

SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.—This day, in New York, Lucius H. Hall, about thirty years of age, a copyist for John H. Bodie, Secretary of the Atlantic and Pacific Ship-Canal Company of Nicaragua, was found dead at 28 Broadway, under circumstances

which lead to the belief that he committed suicide by taking poison. When deceased arrived at the office of the company, Mr. Bodie noticed that his manner was strange and unusual, and, suspecting that he had been indulging too freely in the use of ardent spirits, he told deceased to go out and take a walk, where he could expose himself to the influence of fresh air. Hall made no reply, but, putting on his hat, left the office, as if he intended to follow out the advice of his employer. In about an hour afterward, Mr. Bodie discovered deceased lying in the hall-way, and apparently dead. A physician was sent for; but all medical aid proved of little avail, as he breathed his last before the physician arrived. He came to New York from New Hampshire about two weeks ago, and but little is known respecting him or his connections. It is supposed, however, that grief for the death of some near relative may have led to the suicidal act. When found dying, a paper, containing a few blades of grass, and bearing the inscription, "From her dear grave, for Lucius," was found clasped to his bosom. This simple inscription may possibly lead to a knowledge of the cause which impelled deceased to self-destruction.

MURDER OF A TEXAS JUDGE.—This day, B. B. Walker, Chief-Justice of Lavaca county, Texas, was shot at Hallettsville by Robert Kelly, a storekeeper in that place, and wounded so severely that he expired shortly afterward. The cause of the difficulty is said to have been a report, alleged to have been spread by the deceased, having reference to Kelly and his clerk, Mr. Sarsi.

THE WEEHAWKEN HOMICIDE CASE.—In New York, this day, the inquest in the case of John M. Copper, who was fatally stabbed at the Weehawken Ferry, on the New Jersey shore, on Sunday, the 20th inst., was concluded, at the Twentieth Precinct Station-House, by Coroner Jackman. James Peel deposed that he acted as gate-keeper at the ferry; on Sunday evening, May 20, two men, named George McDonald and Charles Dowdell, entered the ferry, and, walking toward the bridge, accosted a man who was standing there with a woman and two children; McDonald asked the man for a bunch of flowers that he had in his hand; the man refused to grant the request, when a dispute arose and McDonald struck the man; they fell upon the bridge; witness went up and caught hold of McDonald, and was taking him to the gate, when he felt something hurt him in the back; he afterward found out that he was stabbed; deceased then came out of the ferry-house and took McDonald away; in a few seconds afterward, deceased cried out that he

was stabbed too; deceased was afraid he would die immediately, and, pointing at Dowdell, said, "That is the man who stabbed me." Henry Parlen, a policeman detailed at the Weehaken Ferry, deposed that he arrested Dowdell and brought him before deceased, who identified the prisoner as the man who stabbed him. A knife was handed to the witness, which was found on the ground near the spot where the prisoner Dowdell was arrested. Drs. Beach and Gallagher made a post-mortem examination of the body of deceased, and gave it as their opinion that death resulted from pleuritis from stabs in the side, entering both pleural cavities. The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered the following verdict:—"Death from stabs inflicted at the hands of Charley, alias Patrick Dowdell, and George McDonald, on the 20th of May, 1860; and the jury exonerate Nathaniel Cox from any participation in or complicity with the killing." The accused are locked up in Bergen jail, and will be tried for the murder in New Jersey.

MURDER BY AN INSANE MAN.—Mr. A. G. Scott, of Pittsburg, Pa., was visiting Dr. C. H. Higby, who was in the hospital at New Brighton, under an attack of insanity, a few days since, when the doctor suddenly seized a poker and struck Mr. Scott a violent blow on the head, from the effects of which he died this day.

DREADFUL RENCONTRE IN MISSISSIPPI.—TWO MEN MURDERED.—In Warrentown, (Miss.) this day, a heart-rending rencontre occurred between Drs. Selser and Bell, and Col. Wm. De Griffin, gentlemen of high standing and well known in that community, which resulted in the death of Dr. Selser and Col. De Griffin. The Vicksburg "Whig," in giving an account of the affair, says:—

We have heard a number of conflicting reports regarding the origin of this sad affair, and have, therefore, endeavored to gain authentic information. It seems that Dr. Bell had been visiting Dr. Selser's house quite often of late, and that his visits had become very disagreeable to Dr. Selser's sister. She requested him to inform Dr. Bell that his visits were not agreeable, and for him to discontinue them,—which Dr. Selser did by note. Dr. Bell, in reply, sent a very insulting note to him by Dr. Pettit, and did not discontinue his visits. Dr. S. did not meet him again, however, until Monday night, when they met near the show-boat Banjo, where Selser took occasion to demand an explanation for the insulting message sent him by Dr. Bell. He asked Dr. Bell, "What did you mean by the message you sent me?" Dr. Bell then inquired, "What message?" to which Dr. Selser replied, "The message you sent me by Dr. Pettit." Immediately

after, Dr. Bell drew a knife and inflicted two wounds on Dr. Selser,—one in the waist and the other in the neck,—severing several of the arteries, from which he immediately died. Col. De Griffin stepped up and caught Bell by the shoulder, for the purpose of separating them, it is supposed, when Bell stabbed him three times, twice in the arm and once in the right breast,—the latter of which entered the lung. Col. De Griffin lingered until about three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he expired. Dr. Bell was arrested by the citizens of Warrentown and held in custody until the sheriff went down and brought him up to this city, where he was lodged in jail.

SHOOTING-AFFRAY AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.—An affray occurred at Portsmouth, Va., on this day, between J. W. Jones, a master caulker in the navy-yard, and a young man named Le Roy Peed, who had been discharged from the caulkers' department. During the affray Mr. Jones discharged a pistol, by which three men were wounded. James Brown, who happened to be near, was shot in the breast, and it is feared will not survive; Charles Williamson was slightly wounded in the ear; and Peed received a ball in one of his knees. Mr. Jones, who is said to be a very peaceable man, promptly surrendered himself. It is supposed he acted in self-defence, as Peed is alleged to have threatened him for discharging him.

SHOCKING CASUALTY.—In New York, this day, as Daniel Clark, Thos. Garrigan, and Thomas Neville were engaged in raising some barrels of sulphur at the store of S. B. Althouse & Co., corner of Greene and Houston Streets, the rope slipped off the drum and the elevator commenced to descend rapidly from the fifth floor. Neville saved himself by clinging to one of the landings; but his companions went down with the elevator and were dashed to the earth with terrific violence. The injured men were immediately conveyed to the New York Hospital, where Garrigan died a short time after his admission. Clark was attended by the house surgeon of the institution; but little hope is entertained of his recovery. The deceased was about fifty years of age, and lived at No. 91 Greene Street.

VEHICLE-CASUALTIES.—In New York, this day, Coroner Shirmer held an inquest, at No. 35 East Twenty-Fifth Street, upon the body of James Schott, a native of Philadelphia, aged forty-seven years, who died from the effects of a fracture of the ankle, received on the 19th inst., while attempting to jump from a carriage in Broadway, near Fifty-Second Street. Coroner Jackman had a similar case.

In the same city, Catharine Forbes, a native of Scotland, aged fifty-three years, residing at 393 West Forty-Seventh Street, died this day from the effects of injuries received some three weeks ago by falling out of a wagon in Ninth Avenue, near Forty-Third Street. The verdict in each case was that of "Accidental death."

A CHILD FOUR YEARS OLD HANGS ITSELF.—A little daughter of Mr. Wm. Baird, a farmer residing near Sing Sing, N.Y., hung herself this day. It is supposed that she was swinging by the rope, which was in the wood-house, when her head, by some means or other, got caught in the noose at the loose end, by which she was strangled. The family were in the adjacent fields at the time, the mother being the first to return, who, entering the wood-house, found her beloved child gasping in the last agonies of death. The little unfortunate was a bright child of four summers.

CHILD FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, a girl, about seven years of age, named Mary Hawkins, whose parents reside at 268 East Eighteenth Street, died almost instantly, from the effects of fright occasioned by a disturbance among the inmates of the house. Deceased was of very delicate constitution, and subject to fits.

FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water at the foot of Twenty-Third Street, and conveyed to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

DROWNING OF AN UNKNOWN YOUTH.—This day, in New York, Coroner Jackman held an inquest, at the foot of Warren Street, upon the body of an unknown youth, about seventeen years of age, who was accidentally drowned by falling from a hawser attached to the steamship Ariel. The deceased was in the act of passing from the pier to the vessel, when he lost his balance and fell into the water. Verdict, "Accidental death."

THE SUPPOSED BODY OF CAPTAIN BURR.—In Williamsburg, N.Y., an investigation has been going on in regard to this body for the last week, under the auspices of Coroner Murphy. The case was submitted to the jury on this day, when, after a short deliberation, the following verdict was rendered:—"That the said unknown man came to his death by falling or being thrown into the water, while suffering from insensibility, the result of concussion of the brain, said concussion being produced at the hands of some person or persons to the jury unknown."

SUDDEN DEATH OF A SHIP-BUILDER.—Erastus B. Stevenson dropped dead at Belfast, Me., this day. He was a member of the firm of C. P. Carter & Co., ship-builders.

THE PRINCE DE JOINVILLE, this day, paid a visit to the Police Head-Quarters of New York, and was received and shown through the establishment by Inspector Dilks. The prince spent considerable time in examining the "Rogues' Gallery," and thought it an excellent device for detecting rogues. He was also much interested in the police-telegraph arrangements, and thoroughly examined all the appointments. After leaving head-quarters, the prince, in company with Inspector Dilks and Police-Surgeon Mott, paid a visit to the Seventeenth Ward Station-House, where he was received and entertained by Capt. Leonard.

ARRESTED FOR FORGING DEEDS.—In New York, this day, Detectives Sampson and Devoe arrested William A. Hyde, William S. Edrick, and Honeywell Vincent, on a charge of negotiating forged deeds of city lots. Henry C. Allen, of the District-Attorney's office, appeared as complainant, and testified that on the 5th inst. Hyde and Edrick called upon Messrs. Robinson, Ward & Co., of No. 9 Morris Street, and negotiated for the purchase of a large lot of wines, and as security for the purchase-money offered a bond and mortgage, purporting to have been executed by Sarah J. Lyons to H. Vincent, on some real estate situated in the upper part of the city. It is claimed by the prosecution that the bond and mortgage is not only forged and fictitious, but that the property in question is owned by the city and comprises a portion of the Central Park. Justice Connolly held the accused to bail in the sum of \$2000 to answer.

STOCK STOLEN BY INDIANS.—In Arizona, the night of this day, the Apaches run off the entire herd of the Santa Vita Silver-Mining Company.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES IN NEW MEXICO.—Information of this date states that the Apache and Cheyenne Indians are making war on the citizens in the vicinity of Los Congoes. Several lives have already been lost on each side.

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE INDIANS.—In Arizona, this day, Lieut. Carr, with a party of twenty-five men, started out on an expedition to Soda Lake, to chastise the Indians in that direction for murders and robberies committed.

SUICIDE OF A SINGULAR CHARACTER.—In St. Louis, this day, a man who went by the name of Rudolph Wilkins, while standing

near his bed, with great accuracy placed the muzzle of a pistol in the region of his heart, and pulled the trigger. The ball—a large conical one—pierced the heart and went through the thorax, and was found in the bed on the other side of his body. The St. Louis "Democrat" says:—

The coroner, in reporting the suicide, gives the following account of his life:—He was born in France, of very respectable parents. His father died shortly after this, and his mother removed to Prussia, where she contracted an alliance with a native of that kingdom. She did not, however, meet in this new condition the happiness she had anticipated, and her second husband, soon forgetting his vows rendered at the altar, began to embitter her life by the most shameful neglect, and went even so far as to lay his hands upon her. A witness to these domestic troubles, young Rudolph soon conceived for the persecutor of his mother a profound aversion. One day, when he saw his mother succumb under the indignities of her new husband, he killed him. He was then obliged to flee from Germany to escape the law, and he came to America. He went westward, and one day, while hunting the elk and buffalo, was made prisoner by a tribe of Indians, and was kept with them for three years. While living with them, the grace of his person—for he was a remarkably handsome man—attracted the attention of the young daughter of the Indian chief, and he married her. In this wedlock he had a son and a daughter. Soon tired, however, of his "uncivilized" life, he sought a favorable opportunity and made his escape to New Mexico, where he remained some time, and from which place he went to Pike's Peak.

Losing in the mining-district all his savings, he removed to St. Louis, where he found employment. His industry and general deportment were exemplary.

It seems that Rudolph Wilkins was a name assumed by the deceased, who, on coming to St. Louis, feared the vengeance of some of his Indian relatives.

STABBING OF THOMAS McLAUGHLIN.—In New York, the night of this day, Thomas McLaughlin was stabbed in Morris Street by Patrick Hogan. From the evidence elicited by the coroner, it appears that the deceased and two friends, named Martin Murray and Thomas Daily, were walking through Morris Street, when their attention was called to a disturbance in a liquor-store kept by a Mr. Fitzgerald, at No. 21 Morris Street. The three friends asked what the matter was, when Hogan struck Murray in the face. McLaughlin took the part of this friend, and some words passed between him and Hogan. Shortly after, the three walked up Morris Street and returned again. When

opposite Fitzgerald's place, Hogan, without any provocation or previous words, rushed out and stabbed the deceased with a dirk-knife, inflicting a deep wound in the left side of the chest. McLaughlin was conveyed to the hospital.

TUESDAY, MAY 29.

SALE OF A LIBRARY.—This day, the sale of the Thorndike Library commenced, in Boston. Audubon's Birds, in four folio volumes, brought \$600. The following are the prices at which some of the principal works sold. Beloe's Anecdotes, six volumes, \$9.75; Antiquarian Itinerary, seven volumes, \$10.50; Chalmers's British Poets, twenty-one volumes, \$36.75; Costumes of China, \$9; Costumes of Russia, \$9; Costumes of Turkey, \$8; Costumes of Hindostan, \$11; Cul-loden Papers, \$5.12.

TOOK THE SHIP.—In New York, the night of this day, a lot of thieving sailor boarding-house runners got on board the ship Glasgow, from Rotterdam, drove the mates below, and began supplying the sailors with bad rum, preparatory to running them ashore and reshipping them while drunk. The harbor-police heard of what was going on, boarded the ship, drove off the rascally vampires, and replaced the officers in possession. The captain was absent during the whole affair.

A NOTABLE HYDROGRAPHICAL FACT.—The Mississippi River is at the present moment—says the New Orleans "Delta" of this date—four feet lower than it was ever known before in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. It is so low that our planters are suffering for the want of seepage-water, to get rid of which has heretofore been the greatest trouble.

CALL FOR A MEETING OF BANK-PRESIDENTS.—The Bank-Presidents of Philadelphia this day issued a call for a meeting of the Bank-Presidents of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, to meet at Philadelphia on the 21st of June. The object of the meeting is the formation of an association similar to that now existing in New England known as "The Association of Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting;" which would exercise a powerful influence in checking and preventing counterfeiting, forgery, &c., and in bringing to detection and punishment the perpetrators of such crimes.

HOUSTON RATIFICATION MEETING IN NEW YORK.—In New York, this day, a large meeting was held to ratify the nomination of General Samuel Houston, made on the battleground of San Jacinto, Texas. Speeches

were made by ex-Mayor Mickle, Clinton Roosevelt, Dr. Stephen Hasbrouck, Fenelon Hasbrouck, D. D. Atchinson, J. W. Harris, and A. W. Bryce.

WRIT OF ATTACHMENT ISSUED AGAINST THE MEMBERS OF THE PITTSBURG COUNCILS.—The Councils of Pittsburg having failed to levy a tax to pay their indebtedness, in obedience to the order of the Supreme Court, this day the court entered, and, after consultation, ordered an attachment for contempt to issue against all the recusant members of both Councils, namely:—William Ward, Richard Thompson, Samuel Morrell, John Quinn, Jackson Duncan, and Jacob Tower, of the Select Council; A. G. McCandless, Wm. F. Taylor, A. B. Hayden, George Hill, John Lang, Wm. Robotham, and Aaron Floyd, of the Common Council.

The writ was made returnable at Lancaster, on June 27, at nine o'clock, and the sheriff was directed to have the men there.

ELOPEMENT OF THE WIFE OF THE REV. MR. ROOT WITH J. W. BROCHAW.—The Rochester "Union" of this date says:—

One week ago, we copied from the Springfield (Mass.) "Spy" an account of the elopement of a minister's wife with a married man from Springfield, Ohio, and their arrival at Springfield, Mass., and subsequent departure for and arrival at Montreal. The parties are the wife of Rev. Mr. Root, a Congregational clergyman at Springfield, Ohio, and J. W. Brochaw, a manufacturer of reaping-machines at the same place. We have to-day learned some particulars of the parties which possess local interest. The minister's wife is Ellen M., only daughter of Samuel Barrett, who has for a quarter of a century been the postmaster at Ashburnham, Mass., and one of the most respected citizens of that place. She is about thirty years of age, and married Rev. Mr. Root about eight years ago. Shortly afterward they moved to Ohio. Brochaw is about forty-one years of age. He was reared in Chili, in this county, and there married a most estimable lady, daughter of Abram Greendike. They have five children, nearly all grown to mature age. Both have a large circle of relatives and friends among the oldest and most respected residents of Chili. Some five years ago Brochaw removed to Springfield, Ohio, where he engaged in the manufacture of reapers, employing from sixty to one hundred hands and doing a very large business. From his representations when visiting his friends here, it was generally believed that he was worth some \$30,000. He ranked high in the business community and society of Springfield, and was a deacon in Mr. Root's church. It was while standing as a pillar in the church that the intimacy with the minister's wife began and

was cultivated. Last spring his dwelling was consumed by fire, and he obtained an insurance of \$5000 which he had upon it. It was reported that he intended to build a more extensive establishment, but he did not do so; and there are those who now insinuate that there was a "nigger," not in the fence, but in the fire. The elopement took place about four weeks ago. The parties proceeded to Springfield, Mass., where they remained, visiting Mrs. Root's friends, until a week ago Friday. Suspicions were aroused, and word came from Ohio that all was not right, when the guilty couple left for Montreal and put up at a hotel. A Massachusetts officer sought to arrest them on a trumped-up charge of larceny; but the Canadian authorities would not give them up. This is the last heard of them. Brochaw has deserted a most exemplary, amiable, and devoted wife and highly-respectable grown-up family; and the relations of his guilty partner are equal in standing. He left only some \$700 with Mrs. B., and some \$500 in unpaid obligations to creditors at Springfield.

SALE OF THE BROOKLYN FERRY, N. Y.—In New York, this day, the Brooklyn Ferry was sold to the Union Ferry Company for \$105,000.

WRECK OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC.—The night of this day, the steamer Arctic, of the Cleveland, Detroit, & Lake Superior line, was wrecked, during a fog, on Huron Island, in Lake Superior. The vessel and cargo were a total loss. The crew and passengers were saved.

THE ABANDONED SHIP R. M. MILLS FOUND AND TAKEN TO LONDON.—This day, the ship R. M. Mills, abandoned in the Bay of Biscay on the 27th, was fallen in with by the American ship Scotia, of and for Baltimore from Rotterdam, which put Mr. Forbes, the chief officer, and two men on board. They brought the ship up the Channel, taking steam at Rye. The ship came up the river and went into the Victoria Dock, London.

THE SHIP WARNICK STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—FIRE SMOULDERING IN HER HOLD TWENTY-TWO DAYS.—This day, the ship Warnick, Captain Duverger, arrived at Havre, from New Orleans. She had fire smouldering in her hold ever since the night of May 7, when she was struck by lightning during a severe storm. She was taken into the basin of the Eure, upon the afternoon's tide, and scuttled, after discharging about twelve bales of cotton.

RAILROAD DEPOT, CARS, AND LOCOMOTIVE BURNED.—The morning of this day, at Bordentown, New Jersey, about two o'clock, the car-house of the Camden & Amboy Railroad was destroyed by fire, together with two locomotives and eight passenger-cars.

STEAMER SEIZED ON SUSPICION OF BEING ENGAGED IN THE SLAVE-TRADE.—In New York, this day, Deputy-Marshal Thompson proceeded to Pier No. 37, North River, and, by directions of the Collector and Surveyor of the port, took possession of the steamship City of Norfolk. It appeared that this vessel had been for several days advertised to sail with goods and passengers for St. Thomas, W.I., and that, the suspicions of the custom-house authorities being aroused, the steamer was searched, when two extra-large tanks, full of water, and an unusually large supply of coal, were found on board.

BURSTING OF THE BOILER OF THE KATE McLAURIN.—The morning of this day, the steamer Kate McLaurin, from Fayetteville, N.C., bound to Elizabethtown, burst her boiler, when near the latter place, killing Captain Evans and two deck-hands, and scalding the fireman. The steamer's cargo of merchandise for the interior was a total loss.

DROWNED.—A drowned man was found floating in the creek near Odessa, Delaware, this day, who, on investigation, was identified as Ross Dorrell. He was supposed to have been drowned Saturday night, as his boat was found floating in the creek Sunday morning. While in the water the face was considerably mutilated by fish.

IN DELAWARE CITY, Del., this day, an inquest was held by Deputy-Coroner Price on the body of an unknown man found floating in the Delaware River. The body had been in the water a long time. Verdict, "Death by drowning."

INDIAN MURDERS.—DESPERATE BATTLE IN ARIZONA.—In Arizona, this day, a party of four hundred Apache warriors attacked the settlements upon the Mimbres River. Several of the settlers were murdered. A party of Americans and Mexicans assembled, who had a desperate conflict with the Indians, six Americans being killed and five Mexicans, besides eight being badly wounded. The number of killed and wounded among the Indians was supposed to be from twenty to thirty. These Indians are mostly well armed with rifles, and many of them have Colt's navy-revolvers, besides being well mounted. Fortunately, all the American women and children had arrived in Mesilla two days before the fight came off.

The expressman who started with the intelligence was attacked near Cook's Springs by the Indians, and badly wounded with two arrows, but succeeded in reaching the mail-station at the Springs.

ATTACK AND DEFEAT OF THE INDIANS ON CARSON RIVER BY COL. HAYES.—This day,

Col. Hayes, with a party of over six hundred volunteers, and Capt. Steward, with sixteen United States troops, started from Carson Valley for the Indian head-quarters at Williams's Station, on Carson River, where the first Indian murders occurred.

Col. Hayes's party came upon a party of three hundred Indians, and attacked and defeated them, killing seven Indians. Among the killed is one of the principal chiefs. Two of the volunteers were wounded.

BATTLE BETWEEN THE PAWNEES AND THE SIOUX.—This day, a battle occurred between the Pawnee and Sioux Indians, in Nebraska Territory, near Genoa. The circumstances, as detailed by a correspondent of the Omaha "Nebraskian," were as follows:—

Just at daybreak the Scheedee band turned loose their ponies to feed. The Sioux, about one hundred in number, immediately rushed into their midst, and succeeded in driving off about twenty-five head of ponies. The Pawnees immediately gave chase, when the Sioux, taking refuge in a grove of timber, awaited the approach of the Scheedees, when a sharp fight took place, lasting about half an hour, in which three Pawnees were killed and four severely wounded, one of whom has since died. So sudden was the movement that the fight was wellnigh over before the other bands were apprized of what was going on. The Pawnees labored under great disadvantages,—the wind blowing a perfect gale from the northwest, with a cold rain, having, with a few exceptions, nothing but their bows and arrows, which, when discharged, came whirling back in the air, doing no execution whatever, whilst the Sioux were prepared with ammunition, having the wind behind them and the timber to protect them. Bravely did Baptiste Bayhille and Crooked-Hand stand the fire of their enemies,—the latter having his horse shot dead from under him, and himself getting a severe wound in the throat, at first threatening fatal results, but now with a prospect of recovery. The loss of the Sioux is unknown; but upon the arrival of a reinforcement of the Pawnees the Sioux retreated; and, from the several groups seen to halt, they evidently had both dead and wounded to take care of. The Pawnees are very imprudent; for upon the attack of the Sioux they were without powder, having wasted a supply given them by Agent Gillis when attacked by the Sioux a short time since.

POLICEMAN CHARGED WITH MURDER.—In New Orleans, the night of this day, a waiter at the Conti Hotel, named Paul, was shot through the head, and instantly killed. The coroner's jury found a verdict of murder against Philip Sary, a policeman of the Second District, who was accordingly arrested and committed for trial.

MAN THROWN FROM A WINDOW.—In New York, this day, John Miller, a laboring-man, living in Fifth Avenue near Forty-Second Street, was quite intoxicated, and was seen sitting in the second-story window of his house, fast asleep. A young man named Terence Riley went up to Miller's room to speak to him. Shortly after Riley entered the room, Miller was seen to fall from the window to the sidewalk, thereby receiving serious injuries. He was picked up in an insensible condition and conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital. Mrs. Miller alleges that young Riley pushed her husband out of the window, which accusation he as stoutly denies, saying Miller fell out without being touched by any one. Riley was arrested by Officer Hogan, of the Nineteenth Ward, and locked up for examination.

FATAL FALL FROM A CART.—In New York, this day, John Philips, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-seven years, lately a resident of No. 42 Tenth Avenue, died from the effects of injuries received about a fortnight ago by falling from a cart.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN FROM DOMESTIC TROUBLE.—In New York, this day, at No. 90 Avenue A, Clara Girbardt, a native of Germany, aged thirty-four years, committed suicide, by taking arsenic, under the following circumstances:—

Deceased, it appeared, lived unhappily with her husband, to whom she had been married but a few months, and contemplated committing suicide for several days previous to her death. On this day, while laboring under a fit of despondency caused by a quarrel with her husband, she purchased a quantity of arsenic and swallowed the same. Violent vomiting and purging, accompanied with severe pains in the chest, followed the administration of the poison. Deceased then, for the first time, regretted the mistake she had made; and, hoping to save her life, she drank a large quantity of milk by way of an antidote. But repentance came too late: the fatal drug had done its work, and soon the unfortunate woman became conscious of approaching death. She then sent for Lena Eberhard, a neighbor to whom she was much attached, and confessed that she had poisoned herself. Mrs. Eberhard sent straightway for a physician; but medical skill proved of little avail. Deceased lingered in great agony during the day, and died at five o'clock P.M. Dr. Bouton made a post-mortem examination of the body, and gave it as his opinion that death was caused by the administration of arsenic. The jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide," and the body was handed over to the friends for burial.

DEPARTURE OF MR. HALL IN SEARCH OF THE REMAINS OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN'S EX-

PEDITION.—This day, Mr. Hall's expedition, consisting of the vessels George Henry and the Amaret, formerly the Rescue, left New London, Conn., to search for the remains of the expedition of Sir John Franklin. A correspondent of the "Herald," who dates his letter May 30, says:—

Mr. Hall arrived here on Sunday morning and spent the day with Captain Buddington. On Monday his boat was lashed amidships on the deck of the George Henry, and his outfits, consisting of large supplies of pemmican, meat, biscuit, clothing, cooking-utensils, ammunition, guns, &c., were carefully stowed away. During the day the George Henry was hauled into the stream and anchored; small boats were busily employed in taking off the crew and their friends who came to bid them a long farewell. Shortly after the George Henry was moored, the Amaret (formerly the brig Rescue, of the Grinnell expedition) took her place astern of the bark. She has been thoroughly overhauled and put in excellent order, and is sent to act as tender to the bark. She is commanded by Mr. Reuben Lamb, the third officer of the George Henry, who has had a large experience in the Northern seas in the ship Hannibal, of this port.

At nine o'clock on Tuesday morning the tug-boat G. W. Geer took the vessels in tow and led out to sea. The weather was very fine; the breeze was light,—scarcely enough to keep the bunting from drooping from the mast-heads. Hundreds of people had gathered along the shore to see them off. At about eleven o'clock the lines from the tug were cast off, and the vessels made all sail to a fine breeze which by this time had sprung up, and in a little time they were clear of the land.

Mr. Cornelius Grinnell, who arrived here on Monday, the Mayor of the city, Hon. J. N. Harris, and several of the prominent citizens, accompanied Mr. Hall down the harbor to bid him farewell, and wishing him every success.

Mr. Hall seemed in excellent spirits, and never for a moment showed any hesitation or want of confidence in his proposed undertaking. Cud-la-ga-ah was in good humor, and seemed much pleased to start again for his icy home.

The sending of the Amaret was not determined upon till about a week ago. It is not improbable that she will forward Mr. Hall a few leagues farther than was first intended on his journey.

A YOUNG LADY POISONS HERSELF.—SINGULAR CASE.—The New York "Tribune" contains the following singular case of the poisoning of a young lady who was to have been married this day:—

A young lady, named Martha Work, daughter of Mr. Hastings Work, of East Granby, Conn., died suddenly last week at Simsbury,

under singular and mysterious circumstances. She bore an unblemished character, and the day of her marriage was fixed for Tuesday, May 29. Her intended husband, Mr. Walter Loomis, of Windsor, is a young man of excellent character, in good circumstances, and is universally respected. Miss Work taught school last summer in Windsor, as she had done previously, and subsequently in other places. She was an estimable, prudent girl, had a good education, saved her money, and had a little sum of her own against her wedding-day. She was esteemed by all who knew her. She had been engaged to Mr. Loomis for (we believe) more than half a year, though, when rallied by her female friends about her approaching marriage, she has on more than one occasion during the last three months said that she would never be married,—that her death would occur to prevent it. She stated this last winter to a lady acquaintance who was rallying her about her expected marriage with the remark that a *chemise* upon which she was working was to be worn on the occasion of the marriage, when Miss Work answered that she would be laid out in it for her funeral. She had also subsequently requested her sister to give various things to Mr. Loomis, (rings, &c.) and had expressed a desire that if she died she might be laid out in her wedding-dress. A post-mortem examination was made, conducted by Drs. Kellogg and Newton, of Suffield, and Hamlin, of East Granby. Upon opening the stomach, the presence of prussic acid was at once made manifest by its powerful and peculiar odor. The doctors unanimously decided that death had been caused by prussic acid, and also that this strong and usually instantaneous poison had in this case been rendered slower in its work by probable protracted exposure to the air. Dr. Rising, of Suffield, subsequently confirmed the fact of the presence of prussic acid in the stomach; and there can be no doubt that Miss Work committed suicide; but for what reason no mortal can say. Her inexplicable act has plunged her family and friends into the deepest distress, while the mysterious character of it has aroused the interest of the whole community where she lived.

ONE SISTER STABS ANOTHER.—In New York, this day, two sisters, named Susan and Mary Sanders, residing at No. 27 Baxter Street, became engaged in a quarrel, when Mary drew a knife and stabbed Susan in the leg, inflicting a severe wound. The injured girl was conveyed to the New York Hospital, while the affectionate and gentle Mary was taken to the lock-up in the Tombs.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 30.

VESSEL STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—In Bos-

ton, the afternoon of this day, during a thunder-storm, the lightning struck the schooner Roxbury, of Philadelphia, at the Baltimore packet-pier, setting the vessel on fire and piercing several holes through her hull. The damage by fire was considerable. One of the pieces of the masts in its descent broke a man's arm.

BURNING OF A PACKET, FERRY-BOAT, AND BARGE.—In New Orleans, this day, the Bayou Sara packet Duncan F. Kenner, the ferry-boat B. Clark, and an Opelousas clay-barge, were burned. Loss, \$70,000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT ST. JOSEPH, MICHIGAN.—This day, a fire at St. Joseph, Michigan, destroyed fifteen buildings, including half the business portion of the town. Loss estimated at \$30,000. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BURNING OF A WOOLLEN-FACTORY IN ULSTER COUNTY, N.Y.—The evening of this day, about six o'clock, the woollen-factory of Mr. Joseph Greaves, a short distance from Marlborough, Ulster county, took fire, and was entirely destroyed, together with the machinery and contents. The loss is estimated at between \$10,000 and \$12,000; insured for \$3000. The origin of the fire is unknown.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE ON THE CATTLE-DISTEMPER.—In Boston, this day, the special session of the Legislature to take into consideration the cattle-distemper convened at noon, when a communication was received from the Governor on the subject, which was referred to a joint committee of fourteen of the House and seven of the Senate. The Governor estimates the number of neat cattle in the United States at twenty millions. He urges the importance of checking the contagion, suggests a thorough investigation of the character of the disease, thinks that the transit of cattle through the several towns may require additional legislation, and leaves to the wisdom of the Legislature the subject of enlarging the number of the Board of Commissioners and of increasing their authority.

ORGANIZATION OF A NEW POLITICAL ANTI-SLAVERY PARTY.—In Boston, the forenoon of this day, pursuant to a call, a meeting was held at Mercantile Hall to consider the propriety of forming a "Political Anti-Slavery Party," and to take such steps as may be deemed advisable. The call, which is signed by Messrs. John Pierpont, S. S. Foster, James W. Brown, J. H. Stephenson, James Redpath, Richard J. Hinton, and ten others, briefly states that the undersigned believe slavery to be the greatest

course of this nation, a crime of the deepest dye, subversive of the rights of the white as well as the black man, tending to debase the moral sentiment of the American people and to hinder their material advancement, and that it is the duty of every American citizen to give his vote and his influence in uncompromising opposition to this form of oppression; and, feeling that neither of the political parties at present before the country represent their sentiment, they have therefore called this meeting for the purpose above named.

THE NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION assembled in Boston, this day. The attendance was quite large. Mr. Garrison presented a series of resolutions, varying very little in tone and character from those presented at previous conventions. Among the speakers were Messrs. Wendell Phillips, Fred. Douglas, (colored,) of Chicago, Remond, Garrison, and others.

THE MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—In Jackson, Mississippi, this day, the largest Democratic State Convention that ever assembled in that State met. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed, and resolutions were adopted unanimously in favor of the course of the Mississippi delegates at Charleston. Delegates were accredited to Richmond and Baltimore.

NOMINATION OF AN INDIANA CONGRESSMAN.—At Vincennes, this day, the Hon. John Law, of Evansville, was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the First Congressional District.

LETTER OF HANNIBAL HAMLIN ACCEPTING THE NOMINATION OF VICE-PRESIDENT.—This day, the Hon. Hannibal Hamlin sent the following letter to the committee who informed him of his nomination by the Chicago Convention:—

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—Your official communication of the 18th instant, informing me that the representatives of the Republican party of the United States, assembled at Chicago on that day, had, by a unanimous vote, selected me as their candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, has been received, together with the resolutions adopted by the convention as its declaration of principles.

Those resolutions enunciate clearly and forcibly the principles which unite us, and the objects proposed to be accomplished. They address themselves to all; and there is neither necessity nor propriety in my entering upon a discussion of any of them. They have the approval of my judgment, and in

any action of mine will be faithfully and cordially sustained.

I am profoundly grateful to those with whom it is my pride and pleasure politically to co-operate, for the nomination so unexpectedly conferred; and I desire to tender, through you, to the members of the convention, my sincere thanks for the confidence thus reposed in me. Should the nomination which I now accept be ratified by the people, and the duties devolve upon me of presiding over the Senate of the United States, it will be my earnest endeavor faithfully to discharge them with a just regard for the rights of all.

It is to be observed, in connection with the doings of the Republican Convention, that a paramount object with us is to preserve the normal condition of our Territorial domain as homes for free men. The able advocate and defender of Republican principles whom you have nominated for the highest place that can gratify the ambition of man, comes from a State which has been made what it is by special action in that respect of the wise and good men who founded our institutions. The rights of free labor have there been vindicated and maintained. The thrift and enterprise which so distinguish Illinois, one of the most flourishing States of the glorious West, we would see secured to all the Territories of the Union, and restore peace and harmony to the whole country, by bringing back the Government to what it was under the wise and patriotic men who created it. If the Republicans shall succeed in that object,—as they hope to,—they will be held in grateful remembrance by the busy and teeming millions of future ages.

I am, very truly, yours,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN.

THE DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY-GENERAL, GRANTING \$388,000 TO MISSOURI.—This day, the Attorney-General gave his opinion in favor of allowing the State of Missouri \$388,000, being the two per cent. arising from the sale of public lands in that State, heretofore reserved by the Federal Government on account of the construction of the National Road, but which never extended to Missouri. A Treasury draft was at once issued for the amount, in accordance with the decision of the Attorney-General.

PRESENTATION OF THE CHAMPIONS' BELTS TO HEENAN AND SAYERS.—This day, the ceremony of presenting the two belts to the rival champions took place at the Alhambra, Leicester Square, London,—Mr. Dowling, the editor of "Bell's Life," presenting the belt to Mr. Heenan, the American champion, and Mr. Wilkes to the English champion, Mr. Sayers. The belts were of solid silver, fac-similes of the champion's belt. In presenting the belts, speeches were delivered by

Mr. Wilkes and the English editor, the words of which were engrossed on vellum and placed in the boxes with the belts, in order that they might be treasured up with those trophies as mementos of the feelings of those by whom the belts were presented.

Mr. Wilkes, in his address, made the following statement:—

“In this view, and in view also of your high deserts, I will now state what I have never felt at liberty to state before,—which is, that so deeply was John Heenan, in common with his countrymen, impressed with your merits as a man, it was his fixed intention, had the old belt been awarded to him for what took place at Farnborough, to have handed it to you again on the occasion of its presentation with something like these words:—‘Take it back, Tom Sayers. You have earned it in many a hard-fought uphill battle, and I am not the man to deprive you of what belongs to you more than it does to me. Lend it to me, however, for a few weeks, in order that I may show it to my friends and countrymen at home, and I will then send it back to you to keep as yours forever.’ This determination he confided to me long before he left New York, and I am quite sure, from what I know of him, that he would have kept his word.”

As the belts were presented to each champion, they were buckled on amidst loud cheers.

THE AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, this day, held its forty-sixth anniversary, in the Tremont Temple. Ex-Governor Briggs was in the chair. Expenditures for the year, \$66,000; receipts, \$67,600. The society is free of debt, with a cash surplus of about one thousand dollars.

TERRIBLE TORNADO AND LOSS OF LIFE IN ARMSTRONG, JEFFERSON, AND CLARION COUNTIES, PA., AND IN CATTARAUGUS Co., N.Y.—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGE OF MAYVILLE.—About noon, this day, a tremendous tornado, carrying destruction with it, swept along the line of Armstrong and Clarion and Jefferson counties, Pa., causing heavy losses of life and property. The dwelling of Charles Stewart was entirely carried away, his wife killed, and six children severely injured; besides, his barn was burned to ashes. The house and barn of Mr. Shoemaker were torn to pieces, and one of his legs was broken; the house and barn of Thomas Dougherty were smashed to bits, and his daughter was killed; the dwelling of McCullen Henry was blown down, and his wife severely injured; the barn of Joseph Smith was completely wrecked; the tavern of Nathan Hare was destroyed, and his daughter killed; the barns of Jacob Hartzell, John and Samuel Shick, and the residence of John Mohoney, were all destroyed,

and the wife of the latter was killed. In the village of Hestonville, several brick, frame, and log dwellings, a large grist-mill, and a substantial bridge crossing Redbank Creek, were swept off, and four lives lost. In fact, in a radius of ten or twelve miles heard from, thirty or forty houses and barns were torn down and six or eight lives lost.

The “Brookville Republican” gives the following particulars:—

Its course was from southwest to northeast; and those who witnessed it represent its shape as that of an inverted cone, in color like smoke, and well defined in its outlines. Some say it resembled a whirlwind of fire and smoke. Three persons are reported killed north of Bethlehem. But its most fearful ravages were felt at Hess’s Mill, in the little village of Mayville, Clarion county, about sixteen miles south of this place, the particulars of which we have from Dr. Mechlin. Four persons were killed and twenty-five or thirty wounded. Twenty-five buildings were demolished, among which were the large grist-mill and saw-mill of Mr. John Hess. Eight families have been left homeless. The large bridge over Redbank Creek was torn to pieces, and the abutments badly injured.

Hogs, dogs, poultry, and sheep were killed. Apple-trees were lifted out of the ground and carried away, “root and branch.” The gardens were entirely destroyed. The trees in the vicinity were torn down. Two new wagons, just painted, were literally torn into mere particles.

Mr. Ferry, blacksmith, was carried five or six rods, and with him his child of two years of age. He was slightly injured, but the child was unhurt. Dr. Straessley, of Ringgold, who was at Mayville, had his buggy taken up and torn to pieces, and the harness stripped from his horses. His boots were torn from his feet and his clothes from his body.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded. Some of the latter are not expected to recover.

Killed.—Mrs. Irvin McFarland, D. Bauchman, a child of Mr. Haine’s, and one of Mr. Ferry’s.

Wounded.—Two of Mr. Irvin McFarland’s children, John Hess, Mrs. Hess and three children; one of Mr. Haine’s children, John Sarvey, John Shick, Matthias Leitch, Mrs. Shingledecker, two strangers, (names not given,) D. D. Boyington and four or five of his family. David Hess had his arm broken in two places; Mrs. Haine’s ribs were broken, and leg so badly crushed that the physicians had to amputate it. She is not expected to recover. Mrs. Ferry had her arm broken in two places; three of her children were injured. A little child of Mr. McFarland’s was found where a chimney had fallen, covered with brick and standing on its head;

and, strange as it may appear, it is not severely injured.

This tornado continued its course to Cattaraugus co., N.Y., in relation to which a correspondent from Waverly gives the following particulars:—

A terrible tornado passed over Waverly this afternoon. It came from a little south of west through the Cattaraugus station on the New York & Erie Railroad, about three miles distant, and passed up the south branch of the Cattaraugus Creek to the northeast of this place about two miles. I am informed by one who has just come from the station that it has unroofed ten buildings there and entirely destroyed five of them. It has unroofed more than forty buildings here and entirely demolished thirteen of them.

The cloth-factory of Mr. C. B. Allen and D. T. Gibson is nearly destroyed. The tannery of Mr. A. Borden is in ruins. It took off most of the roof of the Methodist church, and also a part of the roof of the school-house. It tore up the bridges. Forest-trees and fruit-trees were torn up by the roots in large numbers. Trees two feet and more in thickness were twisted off and hurled into the air. A one-horse wagon, with a heavy load in it, was taken up, and it is difficult to find its parts. The whole heavens were darkened for miles around with the leaves, timbers, and other objects carried through the air. Articles have been found eight miles distant. But one man—Mr. Bradford Burroughs—is killed. Others are more or less injured, but it is hoped that their injuries will not prove fatal. Frances Hunt, a little girl, ten years old, was much injured; and she was thought to be dying, but is now much better, and will probably recover. During the terrible scene, most of the inhabitants manifested great presence of mind. Families fled to their cellars; those who were in the streets threw themselves upon the ground; some crept under the sidewalks; those who could fled to the fields and threw themselves on the ground. There were many narrow escapes from death. Men ran their horses and teams to escape it. One team was heavily loaded with grain, and two bags of meal were taken up and have not been heard from since.

Mr. Wm. E. Hunt, when he heard the tornado coming, closed the doors of his store and started for his house to protect his family. He had proceeded but a few rods when timbers and the roof of a building passed over his head. A board knocked him down and he crept under the sidewalk. This was all that saved him, for in a moment more the full force of the tornado passed over where he lay, and he saw two dwelling-houses, within two or three rods of him each way, swept from their foundations and carried down the hill. The family in one of them had just time to run out of the

back door and down the bank, throwing themselves on the ground, when their house passed over their heads.

The Rev. W. W. Norton, who resides in the west part of the village, saw the tornado for ten minutes or more, hanging down from the heavens in the shape of a funnel, and moving from the west. It mowed down the whole forest before it, and hurled the trees into the air. At first he fled with his family to the north, hoping to escape its force, but that seemed a vain effort, for, apparently, the tornado was making directly toward them, and when it was within sixty rods, sweeping every thing before it, they returned to the house, went into the cellar, and committed themselves to God. The tornado passed a little to the south of the house, and left that without injury, while it destroyed the barn a few feet distant. As soon as it passed a little, Mr. Norton went for three of his children. The children, who were returning home from school, saw the tornado coming, and ran into the house of Mr. D. Bailey. Mrs. Bailey hurried them and her children to the cellar, and was about going down herself with her youngest child in her arms, when the tornado struck the house, swept it from its foundation, and carried it some seventy feet or more. The cellar was left bare, and the children unharmed. Mrs. Bailey was soon after recovered by her husband from the rubbish, without any serious injury to herself or child.

There is a general expression of thanksgiving upon the lips of almost every one that no more lives were lost. Families whose dwellings were swept from their foundations, and whose all was destroyed, seem grateful that their lives are spared.

I heard that Mr. Burroughs could live but a short time, and hastened down to see him. I found him upon a bed on the floor, his wife bathing his head, and his son lying by his side. I saw that he was dead; but I could not find it in my heart to say so. His wife seemed unwilling to believe the terrible truth, and no language can describe the agony of the son. It was the saddest scene, I believe, I ever witnessed. Much sympathy is manifested on the part of the inhabitants in behalf of those who are suffering, and all is done that can be done to relieve them.

SUICIDE IN A PRINTING-OFFICE.—Calvin D. Scott, a printer, about thirty years of age, committed suicide in the office of the "Cecil Democrat," at Elkton, Md., this day, by cutting his throat with a razor. The deceased was much addicted to excessive drink, though generally respected for his good qualities.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A HAY-LOFT.—In New York, this day, John Shorthall, a native of Ireland, aged twenty-six years,

was killed, by falling from a hay-loft at No. 193 Ninth Avenue. Deceased, it appeared, was intoxicated at the time, and he is supposed to have fallen while endeavoring to descend from the door of the loft to the stable below. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of deceased, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

DEATH OF COLONEL CAMPBELL.—This day, Colonel C. M. Campbell, one of the editors of "The Memphis Avalanche," died, at Columbia, Tenn. His nature was said to be gentle, and his life was pure.

THURSDAY, MAY 31.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—This day, the Har-risburg express-train that left New York at six o'clock in the morning, via the Great Middle route, ran over a horse, killing the horse and Mr. John Bowers, the driver. The train, consisting of three crowded passenger-cars, had a narrow escape. No one on it was injured, except the messenger of the Hope Express Company; and his injuries were slight.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT SCRANTON, PA.—EXPLOSION OF FIRE-DAMP.—In Scranton, this day, an explosion of fire-damp took place at Stanton's Mines, near Wilkesbarre. A son of Mr. Broderick, and Harry and Miles Edwards, were ascending the shaft at the time. The force of the explosion broke the carriages, and they were precipitated to the bottom, killing them instantly. One man was also injured.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT IN WASHINGTON, N.J.—This day, in Washington, N.J., a Mrs. Nolan was run over by a switching-engine and so injured that she died.

WOMAN KILLED BY A LOCOMOTIVE.—In Philadelphia, this day, Susannah Flesh, aged fifty-two years, was killed, by a blow from a locomotive on the Trenton Railroad, at Trenton Avenue, near the Reading Railroad. She was attempting to drive her pigs from the track, and ran so close to it that she was struck on the shoulder and knocked down an embankment several feet high. Death was instantaneous. Deceased resided at Trenton Avenue and Miller Street. Coroner Fenner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidentally killed."

MAN DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day, Patrick Neal, a laborer, while engaged in wheeling coal on board the Keystone State, above Callowhill Street, fell into the river and was drowned. The body was

recovered in a few minutes; but life was extinct. Deceased resided at No. 33 Jones' Alley. He leaves a wife and several children.

UNKNOWN MAN KILLED.—In New York, the night of this day, an unknown man was crushed to death on board the steambot South America, at the foot of Robinson Street, by being caught in the machinery while the same was in motion. Deceased, it appeared, was intoxicated at the time, and it is supposed that, looking at the machinery through curiosity, he stumbled, and, coming in contact with the walking-beam, was instantly killed. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body of deceased yesterday, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." Deceased was about twenty-five or thirty years of age, had dark hair, thick upper lip, and was pock-marked. The corpse was sent to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

THE LATE BUILDING-CASUALTY IN BROADWAY.—Patrick Donohue, one of the laborers who was injured by the falling of a wall at No. 655 Broadway, on the 25th inst., died at the New York Hospital, this day, from the effects of his wounds. Coroner Jackman held an inquest upon the body and fully investigated the circumstances attending the casualty. All the witnesses who were examined agreed as to the case being one of accident; and, although it had been rumored that there was gross negligence attending the affair, the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death." Deceased was a native of Ireland, and forty-two years of age.

DEATH OF JUDGE PETER V. DANIEL.—Died, this day, at Richmond, Va., the Hon. Judge Daniel, of the Supreme Court of the United States. Peter V. Daniel was born in Stafford county, Va., in 1785. His ancestors had long resided in that State, and were noted, at the time of the Revolution, for the zeal with which they advocated resistance to the British Government. After receiving the rudiments of his education from a private tutor, he entered Princeton College, where he graduated in 1805. He chose the law as a profession, and studied at Richmond under Edmund Randolph, to whose daughter he was subsequently married.

In 1808, he was admitted to the bar, and in the following year was elected a delegate to the Virginia Legislature from Stafford county. He was re-elected to that office in 1810. Two years afterward he was elected a member of the Privy Council, and was successively re-elected until the adoption of the new Constitution, in 1830. During a considerable portion of this time he was Lieutenant-Governor of the State and President of the Council *ex officio*. On the adoption

of the amended Constitution, in 1830, when the number of members of the Council had been reduced from eight to three, he was again elected; but in 1835, when the Whigs obtained a majority in the Legislature, he was dismissed from office, together with his Democratic *confères*. But the Whigs retained their ascendancy only for a short period; and the next session, when the Democrats were victorious, he was restored.

Chief-Justice Taney having been transferred, in 1834, from the office of Attorney-General to the Treasury Department, Judge Daniel was pressed by President Jackson to accept the vacant post; but he declined. In 1836, Philip P. Barbour was transferred from the bench of the United States District Court to the Supreme Bench, and President Jackson appointed Judge Daniel to the vacancy. Judge Barbour dying in 1840, President Van Buren made Judge Daniel his successor. He has held the office from that period to the present time. He was strongly Democratic in politics, and fully approved of the Dred Scott decision of his friend Chief-Justice Taney.

DEATH OF DR. J. D. O'BANNON.—Dr. J. D. O'Bannon, of Prattsville, Ala., died, this day, near Robinson Springs, in that State, after a painful and protracted illness. He was a gentleman possessing many noble and amiable traits of character, a well-cultivated mind, and high scientific attainments in his profession. He was one of that gallant band of brave and fearless spirits which composed the Palmetto Regiment of South Carolina in the late war with Mexico, whose brilliant exploits and chivalrous deeds shed such a world-wide renown upon the American arms and the American name on the hotly-contested battle-fields from Cerro Gordo to the gates of the city of Mexico. He leaves a disconsolate wife and a large circle of devoted friends to mourn his death.

SENTENCE OF THE SAVANNAH RESCUERS.—This day, the United States Circuit Court, at Savannah, Ga., passed sentence of two hundred and fifty dollars fine and thirty days' imprisonment on Messrs. C. A. L. Lamar, J. Mott Middleton, Carey W. Stiles, and William Hone, who pleaded guilty to the charge of having rescued Captain Farnum, of the slaver-yacht *Wanderer*, from the county jail.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE NEAR BOSTON.—The morning of this day, W. F. Freeman & Co.'s dyewood-works, at Newton, were destroyed by fire, together with the valuable machinery and a large stock of logwood. Loss, \$20,000.

CATTLE-DISEASE IN NEW JERSEY.—It was this day announced that the cattle-disease had appeared in the neighborhood of New-

ark. Out of seven cattle attacked on the farm of Abraham Johnson, near Newark, four have died. Examinations show the disease to be the same as that in Massachusetts. The disease is supposed to have been introduced here by an animal from Massachusetts.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, this day, nominated a delegation to Richmond, headed by R. Barnwell Rhett. A strict test-vote was made on Rhett's election, and the majority was seventeen in his favor. Much excitement resulted; and although Rhett's friends seemed subsequently anxious to send a mixed delegation to Richmond, the opposition determined to throw all the responsibility on the Rhettites, and the entire delegation to Richmond was so composed.

DECISION IN THE PITTSBURG BOND-CASE.—In Pittsburg, Pa., this day, in the United States Circuit Court, Judge McCandless delivered an elaborate opinion in the case of David Pollock, a citizen of Ohio, against the county of Lawrence, directing that an attachment be issued against the county commissioners for refusing to submit to an execution upon a judgment obtained for interest on railroad-bonds.

THE SUPREME COURT OF ILLINOIS, which had been sitting at Ottawa, adjourned, this day, having disposed of four hundred and twenty-one cases. In the case of *Johnson vs. Stark County*, the judgment of the lower court was reversed, the Supreme Court holding that the law authorizing counties to subscribe for railroad-stock and issue county-bonds therefor was constitutional, and that the bonds in this case were regularly issued, and, although the county had no authority to make them payable in New York, they were not for that reason void.

ARMED FORCE FOR PYRAMID LAKE.—This day, a party of regulars and volunteers started for Pyramid Lake, with the intention of forcing a general battle with the Indians.

TRIAL-TRIP OF THE U.S. STEAMER DACOTAH.—In Norfolk, this day, the United States steam sloop-of-war *Dacotah* returned from her second trial-trip. Her performance was satisfactory.

VOLUNTEERS AGAINST THE APACHES.—This day, intelligence was received at Fort Fillmore of the attack of the Apaches on the Mimbres and the murder of the citizens. Governor Owings immediately communicated the facts to Lieutenant Lazelle, commanding Fort Fillmore, who sent word that he was powerless, there being but ten

men on duty in the fort, and not a single animal. Immediately upon the receipt of this answer, fifteen prominent citizens (all that could procure horses) volunteered to go to the assistance of the persons upon the Mimbres. They started under command of Colonel S. J. Jones, (ex-Sheriff Jones, of Kansas.)

THE STABBING OF THOMAS McLAUGHLIN.—In the New York Hospital, this day, Thomas McLaughlin died, after intense suffering. An inquest was held. The jury found "that the deceased came to his death from a stab inflicted with a knife in the hands of Patrick Hogan, on the 28th of May, 1860." The deceased was a native of Ireland, twenty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and five children. Hogan, the prisoner, is also an Irishman, twenty-four years of age, and a fisherman by occupation. He had nothing to say relative to the charge, and was remanded by the coroner for trial.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A FRENCHMAN.—In Philadelphia, this day, S. Didier, aged forty-nine years, a native of France, attempted suicide, by cutting his throat, in Market Street, near Fifteenth. The wound is severe, but not considered a mortal one. Didier arrived in that city a few days ago from St. Louis, where he had been working in a vineyard. On the way there, and after his arriyal, he drank freely of spirituous liquors, and was supposed to be suffering from mania-a-potu. He was taken to the alms-house.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A WIFE FROM DOMESTIC TROUBLE.—In Brooklyn, N.Y., this day, a young married woman, named Helen Doolan, residing with the family of Mr. Campbell, at 477 Pacific Street, attempted suicide, by taking a dose of arsenic. A physician was called in as soon as the fact was ascertained, and every thing possible was done in her behalf, but with slight prospects of success. The cause is alleged to be domestic unhappiness. Her husband is employed as a waiter at the Astor House, in New York; and it is stated that the impelling motive for making the attempt was ill treatment and neglect. They had been married but six months. Mr. Campbell's family did every thing in their power for the poor woman.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER AND SUICIDE.—Henry O. French, a blacksmith, married a Miss Rowan, of Hebron, N.Y., some time since; but they did not live happily together, and Mrs. French found herself obliged to leave her husband. Since the separation, she has resisted repeated importunities for a reconciliation; and, on this day, French left Poultney, Vt., and went to his father-

in-law's, at Jackson, N.Y., where his wife was staying. After some conversation, she again refused to live with him, when French drew a pistol and discharged it at her, fortunately without doing any harm. Mrs. French immediately ran to a neighbor's and gave the alarm. When she returned to the house, in company with a Mr. Collins, she found her husband lying by the side of his wagon, dead. Having failed to take the life of his wife, he had shot himself.

YOUNG MAN STABBED.—In Philadelphia, this day, a serious affray took place at the Tenth Precinct-House of the Twentieth Ward, during which Horace Greenleaf, aged nineteen years, was shot by a man named Henry Stewart. It is alleged that a party of young men, known as the "Prairie-Hens," went into the bar-room of the tavern and got drinks, which they refused to pay for. A quarrel ensued, leading to a general fight, during which the shooting took place. Greenleaf was so severely wounded that his life is considered in danger. Stewart was in the bar-room with some friends when the party entered. He was arrested, and was held by Alderman Hutchinson to await the result of Greenleaf's injuries.

EVENTS OCCURRING IN MAY, THE EXACT DATE OF WHICH COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.

MURDER IN NEW ORLEANS.—In New Orleans, James Campbell, a rich builder, is confined in jail charged with striking on the head Peter Roach with a club, causing his death in a few hours. Roach and his son were doing piece-work for Campbell, when the lumber gave out, causing them to lose time, and when they went to Campbell to urge him to supply the lumber, he flew into a terrible rage, and told the elder Roach that if he did not go away from him he would knock him down with a club, and picked up one at the same time, but subsequently threw it away; but upon being again solicited to supply them with lumber forthwith, or pay them for what they had already done, he took up the club and struck Roach upon the head and felled him to the ground. Young Roach would have avenged his father's death on the spot, had he not been kept back by Campbell's foreman and other friends.

MURDER OF JAMES CONNIFF.—In California, a gambler named George Caffalet, alias Bob York, and another man named James Conniff, got into a fight at Tuttle town, during which Conniff was stabbed in the side and died soon after. Caffalet is in prison.

SHOCKING MURDER IN MONROE Co., N.Y.—About ten o'clock on a Sunday morning,

a man named Thomas McIntyre was murdered, in the town of Wheatland, by one John Biggers, under circumstances about as follows:—

Biggers and McIntyre, both single men, were acquainted. The former was a laborer and a stone-layer, the latter a farm-hand, employed by Volney P. Brown, of Wheatland. On Saturday evening, Biggers called at Mr. Brown's, and McIntyre went with him to the village of Mumford, where they remained until a very late hour, drinking pretty freely. They started for home late, in company with two men, named McGinn and McGinness. When about half a mile from the village, the party came to a cross-road where some of them were to separate from the others. Here they stopped to talk, and an altercation ensued between Biggers and McIntyre, they at first knocking off each other's hats. At length a square fight was proposed, and the men prepared for it and engaged. McIntyre rather got the better of Biggers, and there was a suspension of the fight. After a brief intermission, Biggers announced that he was ready to engage in the contest again, and the fight was renewed. This time McIntyre was thrown, and while Biggers was lying upon him he deliberately cut his throat with a knife, causing immediate death.

THE DOOM OF THE PARRICIDE.—A man named Kirby killed his father and mother, in Alabama, about a year ago, and then fled to Mississippi. When captured, he cut his throat desperately, but was after some time completely cured. He has since been tried, convicted, and sentenced to be hung on the 16th of June.

BRUTAL MURDER.—On a Saturday, a poor crippled woman, who had been begging charity in Hamburg, Berks county, Pa., was decoyed into a shanty near that place, and there beaten to death by a man, with a club. The body was then thrown into a stream, where it was found soon after. The alleged murderer, and a woman who was in the shanty with him, were arrested and sent to the Berks county jail.

AN AMERICAN SENTENCED TO DEATH IN BOGOTA.—A correspondent of the New York "Herald" says:—

One William Williams, who murdered Captain J. A. Otis, late of Boston, last June, in the cars near Aspinwall, has been condemned to death. He was tried last summer before the Criminal Court by a jury, and was sentenced to hard labor in the chain-gang for fifteen years. He appealed to the Supreme Court at Bogota, which remanded the case to the Supreme or District Court of this State, and the result is as stated: he is condemned to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The

sentence of the court is very generally approved here by foreigners as well as natives. Williams is said to be a gambler, and hails, I believe, from Philadelphia.

DISCHARGE OF REV. HENRY BUDGE.—The singular circumstances attending the arrest of the Rev. Henry Budge, of Lewis county, N.Y., on suspicion of murdering his wife, have attracted much attention. Some months since, she was found in bed with her throat cut from ear to ear: an inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide rendered. The deceased had, some two years before, an attack of insanity. Subsequently, a difference arose in the church of which Mr. Budge was pastor, and also in the community at large, between Mr. Budge's friends and those not feeling friendly to him. On the heels of this came suspicions that Mrs. Budge had not committed suicide, and the body was disinterred and a post-mortem held, and another jury called to decide. The result of this was a verdict of homicide, implicating Mr. Budge. He was placed in the custody of officers. The same coroner subsequently acted as a committing magistrate; a long examination was gone into, the accused, as the people, having able counsel, and masses of testimony, much of it new, were taken. This examination resulted in Mr. Budge being fully committed. His counsel at once procured a habeas corpus, to test the legality of the second inquest, and of the examination and committal before the coroner as magistrate. The questions were ably argued before Judge Bacon, at Utica. He decided that the second coroner's inquest in the case was unauthorized, illegal, and void, and that the commitment of Mr. Budge by the coroner, acting as a magistrate, upon the rendition of the second verdict, was also consequently void. An order was at once rendered for the discharge of Mr. Budge, who, a free man, received the heartiest congratulations from the large number who were present.

BURGLARY.—**MAN DRUGGED WITH CHLOROFORM, AND THE BUILDING SET ON FIRE.**—In Richmond, Va., the extensive drug-store of Messrs. James H. Pearce & Co. was entered by burglars and robbed of six hundred dollars in cash and several hundred dollars' worth of drugs. The burglars gained admission to the sleeping-room of Mr. Pearce and there drugged him with chloroform. They then took the key of the iron safe from his pocket, with which they opened the safe and took therefrom six hundred dollars. After helping themselves to as much as they wished, they set fire to the house and departed. The flames were soon discovered and the alarm given, and, when the firemen and others reached the house and gained an entrance, it was with great

difficulty that Mr. Pearce was awakened, so well had the burglars performed their infernal work. The loss by the fire is small, and Mr. Pearce was fully insured.

SENTENCES FOR MURDER.—At Wheeling, Va., Mage Baldwin was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sent to the penitentiary for fourteen years, for the murder of F. Maas, at Triadelphia. Four other parties are indicted for participating in the murder.

William J. Merrill, convicted at Charlottesville, Va., of killing James G. File, has been sentenced to three years in the penitentiary.

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT FRUSTRATED.—A bold but unsuccessful attempt to destroy life and property was made about four miles from New Haven, upon the New York & New Haven Railroad. As the day express from Boston, which leaves that city at 2.10 A.M., was proceeding at a rapid speed, near what is called Strong's Curve, the engineer discovered a railroad-tie lying directly across the track, which at this place is upon a high embankment. The usual signal for "down brakes" was given, but, it being down grade and on a curve, they were unable to stop in time to avoid hitting it. Most fortunately, it did not have the desired effect, but was dragged a distance of two hundred yards under the pilot of the engine, strangely enough, without doing any damage. Mr. J. H. Pearce, division-master, who was at work near the spot, had noticed two suspicious-looking boys pass the place a short time previous. He pursued and succeeded in arresting them. They confessed that they put the tie on the track, and are now in custody. Their names are Francis Cook and Samuel Hyde: the former is but ten and the latter but twelve years old. Several attempts have recently been made to throw trains from the track near New Haven, and a vigilant watch has been kept, which until this instant has proved unsuccessful.

A GERMAN, at New Orleans, committed suicide, because he could not attend the Volkfest, which he had been looking forward to with great anticipations for a long time. He saw his companions decking themselves in their best attire to attend, and could not endure the idea of missing the festival.

SUICIDE OF A FAST YOUNG MAN.—A young man named Randolph Garrison committed suicide in Hamilton, Ohio, by shooting himself with a pistol. Of highly-respectable family connection, and possessed of a fine address, and business qualifications of the first order, he was for the first two years

universally esteemed, but during the last year he became dissipated in his habits and loose in his morals, the victim of a foul disease, and has now ended his fast life by his own hands.

SKELETONS FOUND.—Some workmen in East Boston were digging, when they turned up half a dozen skulls and other bones. One of the skulls from the upper ridge of the eye diverged directly backward, exhibiting no forehead whatever, and the supposition by those who saw it was that it was the skull of an Indian. In course of making the excavation, a skeleton in a sitting-posture, facing eastward, was found, and an effort made to remove it entire; but the smaller bones crumbled as they were disturbed, and nothing but a portion of the skull was retained. It may be remarked that a sort of mound has been for years observable on the lot where the excavation referred to took place.

WARNING TO YOUNG LADIES WHO READ NOVELS AND WRITE POETRY.—The Henderson (Ky.) "Reporter" says:—

We understand that a young lady of Uniontown committed suicide under rather romantic circumstances. Miss Catharine Adams—for that was her name—formed an attachment for a young gentleman, which was not appreciated nor reciprocated. She procured a gun and placed the muzzle against her head and pulled the trigger with her toe, blowing out her brains and killing herself instantly. This unfortunate affair was the result of novel-reading. The young lady was accomplished, and has written several pretty literary pieces.

SUICIDE OF A FALLEN GIRL.—Kate Clare, only twenty-three years of age, and possessed of great personal beauty, terminated an ill-spent life at Montgomery, Ala., on a Saturday night, by taking poison.

SUICIDE FROM DRINKING.—A man named Vincent committed suicide in Haynesville, Ala. He had been on a spree, and was returning home, but, altering his mind when within a few yards of his residence, he spread his coat on the ground, and, lying down on it, shot himself through the heart.

STARVED HIMSELF TO DEATH.—Mr. Ensign Eldridge, of Chatham, Mass., starved himself to death. The "Barnstable Patriot," speaking of the affair, says:—

The deceased was evidently so melancholy as to be insane, and persisted, so long as he knew any thing, in refusing food. He lived thus seventy-eight days, except that during the last week of his life his friends gave him a teaspoonful of rice-water once an hour. His case has been watched with great anxiety by

his relatives, and they feel entirely certain that at no time, either by night or by day, did he receive any nourishment, except as above stated, and excepting also the taking of a single teaspoonful of nourishment in two or three instances. It is stated that for the first twenty-five days his flesh fell away but little; but finally he became a mere skeleton, lost his mental faculties entirely, became perfectly blind, and was so utterly exhausted that he was unable to move himself at all.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE FROM UNREQUITED LOVE.—In Cincinnati, a young man named Joseph Rother attempted to commit suicide because he was rejected by a young lady. The Cincinnati "Press" gives the following account of it:—

A young man not yet twenty years of age, named Joseph Rother, attempted self-destruction by discharging the contents of a pistol into his body, after first locking himself in his bedroom, at the residence of his parents, on Elm Street, near Liberty. The circumstances, as related to us by his physician, are as follows. At a masquerade given by the Cecilia Society some months ago, he met for the first time a young girl—whose name, from motives of delicacy, we withhold—who impressed him in such a manner as to render him almost wholly unfit for the performance of his daily duties. The girl was quite young, and seemed to feel somewhat flattered by his attentions, and the pair soon became quite intimate. About a week or two ago he made her a proposal of marriage, which was immediately and peremptorily refused. The girl stated that she had always esteemed him very highly as a friend, and had never regarded him in any other light; she was quite young, and would not under any circumstances marry for some time to come, and would be compelled to discontinue his acquaintance forever if he persisted in his suit. Lover-like, he did persist; and she, true to her threat, entirely refused to see him. After several repeated and unsuccessful efforts to gain an interview with her, he wrote her a note stating that death was preferable to life without the privilege of being admitted to her society,—repeating in the most fervid terms his admiration for her, and bidding her a final farewell. He did not threaten self-destruction, save in the indirect manner we have stated; and the girl, unconscious of his intention, paid no attention to his letter, and believed that she was finally rid of a friend she would never cease to regret, and a lover whose passion she could never return. The young man did not seem to be aware that his hopes had been destroyed, and seek in another the sympathy he failed to find in this.

Accordingly, as we have already said, he procured a pistol and, after loading it, placed the muzzle against his left breast and discharged the contents into his bosom, whether fortunately or unfortunately we leave the reader, when the sequel has been made known, to judge. The ball struck one of the ribs, and, passing around his body, lodged near the spine, causing a painful and somewhat severe although not dangerous wound. When the circumstance was made known to the girl, partly actuated by remorse, and partly by an inherent regard for the young man, in whom she felt really interested, she ran immediately to his residence, and, hiding her eyes, which were dimmed and red with the burning tears she had shed upon his wounded breast, consented to marry him if he would only convalesce. The young man seemed to receive new life from this. So great was the effect of the mental peace, caused by the few words she had uttered, upon his physical system, that all the health and buoyancy of the young nature of his beloved apparently flowed into his weak and wounded frame. After kissing her hand, they were left alone, and a long conversation ensued, which concluded to the entire satisfaction of both the parties. Next Sunday, if the young man is still alive, the pair will be married.

DEATHS OF REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.—Frederick Shaff, an old Revolutionary soldier, one hundred years of age, died, about the middle of May, in Berkshire, Tioga county, New York. The account of the clergyman who officiated at his funeral says that Frederick was never wounded in battle, but a tree behind which he took shelter was considerably cut with bullets, and the man who stood next to him was shot in the arm. Once also he was so near the British foe that he saw the buttons on the men's coats.

MR. JOHN DANIEL VAUGHAN died, at Nassau county, Florida, in the ninety-eighth year of his age. He was at the battle of Lexington, though a mere boy; was with General Washington during the terrible winter at Valley Forge, engaged in the battles at Monmouth and Trenton, and left the army after the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. He roved about for many years, and finally settled in Savannah and commenced the pursuit of a merchant. In the "great fire" of 1820 he lost his all, and emigrated to Florida, where he has since lived, leading an active and useful life up to the time of his death. He was born in Boston, which city he visited, after fifty years' absence, to find that he was a stranger at his home.

GEORGE D. AVERY, recently deceased, says the Oxford (N.Y.) "Times," was born at Groton, in the State of Connecticut, August

19, 1763, and at his death had nearly completed his ninety-seventh year. He was a colonial subject of George the Third, and a witness of some of the exciting scenes of the American Revolution. He witnessed the burning of New London by the British, and was a pupil of Nathan Daboll, who, with his arithmetic, has long been numbered among the things that were. On the 8th day of August, 1796, Mr. Avery took up his residence at Belleville, on the Ohio River, in the State of Virginia, after a toilsome journey of eight hundred miles. He there undertook the arduous task of early settlement. He was familiar with the romantic incidents in the life of Herman Blennerhasset and his island-paradise in the Ohio, and the strange adventure of Aaron Burr connected therewith, of all of which he was personally cognizant. About the year 1830, through the kindness of Benjamin Butler, (deceased,) who married his sister, he was induced to remove to Chocomaquo county, New York, where he has since resided. Mr. Avery was twice married, but had long survived his children, one of whom was a midshipman in the United States navy with Commodores Rogers and Decatur, and died in 1818. He voted at every election for President since the foundation of the Government, which act was performed by him with a religious sense of duty.

COLONEL DANIEL COLEMAN died, at Danville, Va. Colonel Coleman's youth was spent in the midst of the trying scenes which immediately preceded and were coeval with the Revolutionary era. At twelve years of age he was employed as an express by the military commandant at Halifax, where he then lived, to convey general orders forwarded to him by General Lafayette, for the commandant at Pittsylvania, ordering troops to the rendezvous near Irvine's Ferry, for the purpose of aiding General Greene, then actively retreating before the advancing columns of Cornwallis. He delivered the orders, the troops marched promptly, Green crossed the Dan in safety, and Cornwallis, chagrined at his escape, wheeled about and returned into North Carolina. He was commissioned as captain of militia in the One Hundred and First Pittsylvania regiment in July, 1791.

DEATH OF THE REV. JOHN BARKER, D.D., PRESIDENT OF ALLEGHANY COLLEGE.—This gentleman died suddenly, in Pittsburg, Pa. He was a member of the Pittsburg Conference of the M.E. Church. He succeeded the Rev. Homer J. Clark, D.D., in the Presidency of the institution, in the winter or spring of 1847. The college was just then emerging from the financial embarrassments which had long crippled its energies and usefulness,—the tide of prosperity set in motion by the endowment system then first perceptibly reaching its walls and landing within them

hundreds of young men who gladly availed themselves of the cheap endowment to secure the advantages of a collegiate course. This system was devised by the retired President, Dr. Clark, at a time when the institution was in a most desponding condition, and when those who had struggled and toiled for it through many years were despairing of sustaining it with any success. The same system has since been adopted in other institutions, similarly situated, with the happiest results.

DEATH OF JOSEPH STIMPSON.—Mr. Joseph Stimpson died, in Elliot, Me., aged eighty-nine years and ten months. He was born in Charlestown, Mass., in 1770. His grandmother, whose name was *Dunker*, gave name to the celebrated *Hill* so designated, having owned a large tract of land embracing that renowned spot. When Joseph was a boy, another small boy was shot down at his side by the Regulators who were passing the house where they were.

DEATH OF ONE OF LAFITTE THE PIRATE'S MEN.—The Pensacola (Fla.) "Tribune" states that John Reira, one of the men formerly engaged with Lafitte the pirate, recently died in that State. He had found a home with Reuben Dolive, of Baldwin county, and was at the time of his death eighty years of age. He was born in Minorca. On his passage to America the vessel in which he sailed was captured by Lafitte, and he and other passengers were compelled to serve under the "Pirate of the Gulf." One day, however, while at Baratavia Bay, he obtained permission to go to New Orleans under a plea of illness, and never went back.

DEATH OF GEORGE BEACH.—George Beach, a distinguished citizen of Connecticut, died at Hartford. The Hartford "Times" says:—

In the death of George Beach, Hartford loses one of her well-known and much respected citizens. For a long series of years he has been President of the Phoenix Bank. As an officer of that institution, he pursued a course that was generous and just to his fellow-citizens, but ever maintained a character untarnished by the slightest blemish. He was a liberal-minded and useful citizen, aiding the needy, liberal to the poor and distressed, and always foremost in enterprises of general public utility. He has filled a valuable space in the history of this city for the past fifty years, and his memory should be cherished by our citizens with profound respect.

FATAL ACCIDENTS IN CALIFORNIA.—Frederick Wilson, formerly of New York, was killed at Green Valley, Placer county, by the falling of a stone upon him while he was at work mining.

John Gry died, in Tuolumne county, from the effects of injuries received by the upsetting of a stage.

Thomas Matherwell, an Irish gentleman, was killed by the caving-in of a bank in his mining-claim at Oregon Gulch, Trinity county. Deceased was a native of Sligo, where his connections are highly respectable and in opulent circumstances.

DR. B. BROWN WILLIAMS, well known in Pennsylvania as a lecturer on psychology, and a Fillmore stump-speaker in 1856, died at Little Rock, Ark.

A WEALTHY NEGRO.—Robert Price, a colored man, died in Memphis, Tenn., leaving property valued at \$50,000, the fruits of his own industry.

JOHN SPENCE, a colored minister, died in a chair in a store in Norwich, Conn. He sat down and apparently fell asleep, and some time elapsed before the fact of his death was known. He was seventy-six years old, and left a wife.

GREAT MORTALITY IN TEXAS.—The Texas correspondent of the Mobile (Ala.) "Mercury" says:—

Never, in the absence of an epidemic, has so much fatal disease been known as now. Different types of fever, pneumonia, typhoid, congestive chills, and other diseases incident to our climate, are doing their work of destruction in almost every section of our State, and especially in the southern and south-eastern sections.

GREAT MORTALITY.—The people of Rye Valley, in Smyth county, Va., are greatly afflicted by what seems to be a contagious inflammation of the throat. Rufus K. Williams and five of his family died with it; besides a number of the citizens of that valley.

DEATH FROM GLUTTONY.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) "Gazette" states that a man named Brant, a resident of Shankeville, Somerset county, ate twenty-one boiled eggs at one meal, but his digestive organs were unable to do the work assigned them, and the man died a victim to his gluttony.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—A young lady—Miss Stewart, of Cumberland county, Pa.—was so badly scared by meeting a will-o'-the-wisp, that she was taken ill on reaching home, and, in a short time afterward, died from the effects of the prostration of her nervous system superinduced by the fright.

SAILORS LOST OVERBOARD.—Schooner Matchless, Hinckley, from Norfolk for Kingston, Jamaica, in lat. 84° 40', lon. 75°, in the

Gulf Stream, lost overboard James Robbins, of New York, and John Lyons, of London, both leaving families; were compelled to throw deck-load overboard; lost jib-boom, sails, and rigging, and will have to discharge for repairs.

BOY FALLING SIXTY FEET.—In Buffalo, a boy fell from the rigging of a schooner sixty feet, and was killed. The Buffalo "Republic" says:—

This morning, about half-past nine o'clock, a boy sixteen years of age, whose name we could not ascertain, was playing in the rigging of a schooner lying in the creek, opposite the foot of Commercial Street, showing to the bystanders his agility and fearlessness. He had been in the rigging some time, when he started to go from the maintopmast to the foretopmast on the maintopmast-stay, which is fixed at least sixty feet from the deck. When about half-way across, he threw his legs on the stay, let go his hands, and hung head downward. It was observed that he hung in this way for a considerable time, and it was seen plainly that he was endeavoring to clutch the stay with his hands and get back on it again. All at once his legs loosened, and, to the horror and affright of all around, he dropped to the deck with a heavy "thud," that sent a chill to the hearts of all. The blood was splashed all over the deck, and the scene was a horrible one. He was picked up senseless, but alive, and a physician was instantly sent for. Dr. Pratt attended him; but we learn that though the boy is yet alive there is no probability of saving his life. By to-morrow his injuries will, in all probability, have killed him.

RENCONTRE.—The Dubuque (Iowa) "Herald" gives an account of a street-fight between Postmaster Heath, of that city, and C. S. D. Jones, a son of General Jones. Heath got some severe flesh-wounds, and Jones got a black eye.

MARINE LOSSES FOR MAY.—The marine disasters of this month show the following results:—

	Vessel and Freight.	Cargoes.	Total.
Steamers.....	\$70,500	\$61,000	\$131,500
Ships.....	640,500	972,200	1,612,700
Barks.....	105,500	71,000	176,500
Brigs.....	52,500	56,200	108,700
Schooners.....	77,300	83,100	160,400
Total.....	\$946,300	\$1,243,500	\$2,189,800
Five months, 1860.....	5,785,750	6,482,650	12,268,400
Same time, 1859.....	5,109,400	5,518,560	10,918,960

MATE KNOCKED OVERBOARD.—Schooner Prowess, Capt. Hulse, on her voyage to Bermuda, reports that when on the northern edge of the Gulf, while winged with the wind from N.N.W., the second mate, Ebenezer Toöker, had just issued from the cabin, when

the main boom jibed and struck him on the back and threw him overboard, and he almost immediately disappeared, without making any exertion to save himself, though he was a most excellent swimmer. The boat was lowered without loss of time, and every means taken by the captain and crew to rescue him, but all to no purpose. It is presumed that the blow killed him instantly.

A RIGHT WHALE, one hundred feet long, was found off Block Island, and towed on shore. About thirty barrels of oil were obtained.

SINCE JANUARY, five vessels, with their crews, have been lost in the Georges fishery. Within the past thirty years, over thirty vessels and two thousand men have been lost in their hazardous branch of the fishing-business.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER.—The boiler of the steam saw-mill of Richmond, Pickens & Co., in Middleborough, Mass., exploded on a Friday, demolishing the engine-house and chimney-stack and a portion of the main building, and ruining the engine. Mr. Charles R. Parsons, of East Bridgewater, who had been in his position as engineer only a few days, was instantly killed.

THE ROOT ELOPEMENT CASE.—The Worcester "Spy" says:—

We have received letters of a very sad and painful character in relation to the recent elopement of Mrs. Ellen E. Root, of Springfield, Ohio, with a member of her husband's church. They desire us to express the friendly conviction that she was betrayed while under the influence of insanity induced by the extreme and long-continued delicacy of her health. She left a note behind her exonerating her husband from any blame on account of her remarkable conduct, and saying that "he had ever been one of the most devoted and affectionate of husbands."

ELOPEMENT, AND ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE ADULTERER BY THE OUTRAGED HUSBAND.—The Adams county (Wisconsin) "Independent" occupies two columns in the detail of an infamous case of adultery and elopement at Cascade, in that county, the substance of which is as follows. Dr. L. B. Garrison, formerly from Milton, Rock county, Wisconsin, about six years ago settled at Cascade, where he sustained a reputation of no creditable character. For several years he has had an improper intimacy with a Mrs. Cuppernell, the wife of a highly-esteemed and intelligent young man in charge of Barker & Niles's mills, at Cascade, who is described as a woman of more than ordinary intelligence and personal beauty. A few weeks since, Garrison and his family "left

Cascade, under pretence of going East. A few days after he left, Mrs. Cuppernell took her child, a bright girl of two years, under a pretence of visiting friends in Quincy. Garrison sent his wife and family forward from Milwaukee, and was joined by Mrs. Cuppernell, and together they went to Blairsville, Posey county, Indiana, and purchased a farm, where they had got nicely established as man and wife, when they were discovered by Chicago detectives under the inspiration of the outraged young husband. They were arrested and taken back to Adams county. Cuppernell attempted to kill him, and shot him, putting a ball into his neck, when the pistol was wrested from him, and he then drew a knife, but was prevented from using it. The infamous doctor has been bound over in five hundred dollars to appear for trial, and is in danger of being dealt summarily with by a mob. Mrs. Cuppernell, the poor deluded victim of his wiles, has returned to the Cuppernell house, where she remains in company with her father. Her husband has received from her a confession of her criminal conduct dating back for three years, and a full account of the arts and wiles used by the doctor to obtain control of her.

AN ELOPEMENT FROM CAMDEN, N. Y.—Mr. Sears, a married man, some fifty-five years of age, and a Miss Barnes, aged sixteen, eloped from Camden. They went to Utica, and stopped over-night, since which time no trace of them can be found by those interested in their whereabouts. The runaway girl is a sister of Sears's wife.

AN ELOPEMENT.—We learn from the Butler (Pa.) "Herald" that a lawyer named Hipple has absconded from that place with a girl named Maria J. Brinker. Hipple leaves a wife and child, he having taken one of his children with him, but left the other. He carried off \$2000 of other people's money.

ELOPEMENT, ROBBERY OF A WIFE, AND FORGERY.—The New York "Tribune" says:—

Mr. Leroy, who formerly lived, and ought still to have remained, in Lafayette, Indiana, that being the residence of his wife, the other day stole \$600 of her money, raised \$200 on forged drafts, and eloped with another woman, named Myers. Mrs. Leroy, being an energetic woman, and naturally anxious for her money and husband, set out in pursuit of him. She traced him from Chicago to Toledo, thence to Detroit: there she began to lose sight of him. She is determined, however, to find him, and the prevailing opinion in Michigan was that she would succeed.

ELOPEMENT IN SALISBURY, MASS.—The Newburyport "Herald" states that Abraham

Varney, of Salisbury, broke up housekeeping, moved his wife and several children (one of whom is but ten months old) to another town, hired a horse and chaise, which he drove to Salem and sold, and with the proceeds eloped with a married woman of Newburyport, who leaves behind a babe of eight months.

BETRAYAL AND ELOPEMENT.—A SEDUCER SHOT.—A painful case of connubial infidelity and elopement was revealed in Cairo, Ill., which is thus related in the papers of that town :—

The wronged gentleman, who is well known upon the river, and is generally esteemed for his fine qualities and business abilities, arrived from New Orleans a short time since, in company with his wife, to whom he had been married about eight years and to whom he was very strongly attached. On his arrival he found employment in a forwarding-house, and boarded with his wife at the St. Charles Hotel.

The same boat which brought them up brought also another man, a steamboat-runner in New Orleans, with his wife. This latter had formed the acquaintance of our friend in New Orleans, and took advantage of his kindness and friendship to seduce the affections of his wife, with whom he had lived lovingly and without any disagreement for many years. Having established a criminal intimacy with the erring spouse, he took his wife to St. Louis, where he left her, and returned to Cairo last week, stopping at the St. Charles.

While here, he prevailed upon the misguided woman to forsake the tried love of years, and to abandon her confiding husband, as he had abandoned his trusting wife, and fly with him to the South. On Saturday morning she departed with her paramour, taking the steamer B. P. Cheney and the cars for the South. Of course the state of mind of the deserted husband was by no means enviable, and his thoughts were distracting; but he immediately decided to pursue the pair and to take summary vengeance on the destroyer of his peace. Taking the same route which they had pursued, he overtook them at the town of Jackson, Tennessee, where they had stopped to spend the night. Entering their room at an early hour in the morning, he found them occupying the same bed. Exasperated at the sight, he immediately drew a pistol and fired upon the man, the shot striking him on the hand. The other clinched with him, but he broke his hold, jumped out of the window in his night-clothes only, and ran as he probably never ran before. He was overtaken, however; and when the citizens of Jackson learned the circumstances, they desired the injured husband to take whatever vengeance upon him he pleased. But our friend suffered him

to escape, desiring to "do no murder," and rested content with having exposed him and frightened him nearly to death. The woman who had so greatly injured him he brought up to Columbus, intending to send her to her friends.

AN OFFICER STRIVES TO PROSTITUTE A WITNESS.—A case known as the "Mother Allen Conspiracy Case" recently created much excitement in the city of Chicago. The following case, which is related in the "Saturday Review" of that city, has added another shocking feature to the affair. The "Review" says :—

It has come out that this same officer, acting, as it appears, under the same influence which had so mysteriously directed him hitherto, has been engaged in the almost incredible baseness of endeavoring to reduce to prostitution one of the witnesses against the woman Allen, in order to furnish proof of such a character against that witness as to render her testimony worthless! We do not care to soil our columns with the details of this villany; but it is enough to state that the girl Herbert, of whose truthfulness there can be no doubt, stated under oath to Recorder Wilson that Gillespie had endeavored to compel her to submit to his embraces; that upon her refusal he threatened her with imprisonment; and that, as she still declined to surrender her person to him, he did arrest her, confined her all night in the lock-up, and the next morning had her sent up to the bridewell to work out a fine for her unpardonable contumacy in preferring her virtue to her liberty!

We leave this subject here. If an ignorant negro woman, for an attempt to reduce a girl to prostitution, is sentenced to three months' hard labor in the bridewell,—if two young men, for the same offence, are sentenced to six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$100 each,—of what reprobation shall that officer be deemed worthy who, to shield these people from punishment, or to obey a power mightier than he, prostitutes his official station and uses his authority as a conservator of the public welfare to throw into a dungeon and into the bridewell a young girl who, amid degradation, vice, and temptation, still preserved her honor, and chose apparent shame rather than real disgrace!

ACCUSING A RIVAL OF MURDER TO GET HIM OUT OF THE WAY.—In Ohio, the following singular case occurred, according to the Cleveland "Plaindealer":—

A young lady, the daughter of a farmer living near Canton, was the object of the tender regard of two persons,—one a young man named Day, son of a neighboring farmer, and the other named Gebo, a man of French extraction, hired by the lady's father as a farm-hand. In order to put his

rival out of the way, Gebo bethought himself of a singular expedient. He induced a young brother of the lady to accompany him in a ride, and, driving some distance from the house, he got out of the wagon and told the boy to wait for him, but in case he heard him halloo to drive on quickly toward him. It was not long before the signal was given, and on reaching Gebo he found his clothing torn and his arm bleeding, as if he had been engaged in an affray. In explanation of this appearance, he stated that Day had met and attacked him, attempting to cut him to pieces. In evidence of this, he showed several severe slashes in his vest-pattern and a gash in his arm. He further alleged that Day had challenged him to mortal combat, and showed what purported to be letters written by Day, one of which invited Gebo to meet him. It was afterward proved that Day had not been near the place, and that the whole affair was trumped up by Gebo to remove one whom he feared to be a dangerous rival.

A SAD CASE OF LOVE AND GUILT.—The Richmond (Va.) correspondent of the Petersburg "Express" relates the following melancholy case of love betrayed and its criminal consequences:—

About ten months ago, a young, beautiful, and wealthy girl came to this city from South Carolina, a guilty refugee from the home of her birth and the scenes, alas! alike of her innocence and her shame. The fear of exposure to the reproach and contumely of an uncompromising world had driven her hither, where she was unknown, and she found a shelter for her misery beneath the roof of a low procuress in an obscure part of the city. In due time, the fruit of her unfortunate error appeared upon the stage of existence. Upon recovering from her illness, she left her "sinless child of sin" in the keeping of her available but by no means trusty friend, and, with a heavy heart, returned to her once happy and beautiful home.

In the mean time, the false custodian of the child, though amply rewarded for her services, transferred her charge to the care of a negro woman, and a few days ago the child, though its history was unknown, attracted some notice from outside sources by its sickly, famished look, striking all who saw it with the suspicion that it was dying of hunger and exposure. The subject reached the knowledge of the police, and the negro woman was arraigned before the Mayor, when the above developments were made; but, as no guilt could be attached legally to the negro, she was discharged. The case requires no commentary. It forms one of the most mournful chapters of human frailty that break in dark shadows now and then upon the snowy walks of social life.

SEDUCTION AND BREACH OF PROMISE.—A young man at Roxbury, Mass., named Patrick Raney, about twenty-one years old, became acquainted with a widow, about twenty-five years old, named Ann Ward, who had one child. The result of the intimacy was Raney's arrest on a bastardy-warrant. He was committed to jail, where he remained five days. During the time, Mrs. Ward had an interview with him, and says he agreed to marry her if she would not appear against him. She agreed to this, and he was soon after discharged at a hearing on a writ of habeas corpus. Now, however, he proves recreant to his honorable professions and refuses to marry her. She has commenced a suit against him, laying damages at \$4000. Raney was arrested by Sheriff Farrington, and immured in one of the lock-ups at Roxbury.

FOND OF MARRIED LIFE.—A man named Perkins, alias Frank Hoyt, alias Henry Brown, was arrested in Groveland, Mass., because he was the husband of four wives, and is now in Salem jail, awaiting his trial at Newburyport. One wife is in Derry, another in Concord, N.H., another in Danvers, and the last quite a youthful one in Groveland,—a daughter of highly respectable parents.

ROBBERY OF A YOUNG MARRIED COUPLE.—A young couple in St. Louis were robbed, in the night, of money and clothes, by some villains who administered chloroform. The room had been so thoroughly sacked that the plundered pair were obliged to remain in bed till the neighbors brought them some clothing.

BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—The following case of breach of promise of marriage was tried in Middlesex, Mass.:—

Sarah H. Travis vs. Abel Pond.—This was an action brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. Both parties reside at Holliston, Mass., and the plaintiff is a young lady about twenty-five years of age, the daughter of a wealthy farmer of that place. The defendant at the time his alleged attentions to the plaintiff were paid was a widower, aged fifty-one. He had long resided at Holliston, had been actively engaged in business there, had held several important town offices, and accumulated a small fortune. At the time of his attentions to the plaintiff his first wife had been dead less than a year.

The plaintiff alleged and introduced evidence to prove that in January, 1858, her acquaintance with the defendant was commenced by the reception from him of a polite note, asking leave to visit her, which he shortly after did, and at once made proposals of marriage. That when she hesitated

somewhat about accepting his offer, on account of the disparity in years between herself and defendant, and the suddenness of his unexpected offer, he urged her to accept it by showing her how much better it would be to marry him, with his wealth and influence in town, notwithstanding his age and widowerhood, than to marry a man of her own age without money; and he professed great regard and attachment for her as a pious, devoted girl and a member of the same church as himself. That finally she accepted the offer, and, as he was urgent to have the marriage take place at once, immediately made her preparations therefor, and commenced purchasing articles with which to furnish the house and her wardrobe. That he made her presents of a gold watch and a wedding-ring, and was having a new house built to live in. That at the expiration of several months defendant told plaintiff he had changed his mind, and wished her to release him. That when asked for his reasons he said "he found no fault at all with her: she deserved a much better husband than he could make her; but he could never marry her." And thus he finally left her. That eight months afterward, and while the present suit was pending, he married and took to his new house another wife, who a year or two before had been divorced from a former husband.

The defendant, admitting the contract and the breach of it as charged, and the plaintiff's excellent character, contended that plaintiff could have no object in marrying a man of his years, who was fast verging upon old age, and whom she would have been obliged to take care of and nurse during his decline. That she could have made more money in nursing at a hospital; and that therefore it was a bad bargain for her, and no injury, but rather a benefit, to be released from it.

The jury, after being out less than an hour, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages, \$3000.

A LADY OF NEW ENGLAND TRAVELLING A THOUSAND MILES TO MARRY A GENTLEMAN SHE NEVER SAW.—A young lady of Lowell, Mass., for many years an assistant-teacher in one of the grammar-schools of that city, left in company with a sister on a journey of over a thousand miles to meet and marry a man she had never seen. The engagement was brought about by means of a piece of poetry written by her while residing in a neighboring city, and published in the local paper of the place. The article, signed by a fictitious name, was seen by the gentleman, and so much admired that he wrote to the address; and the correspondence thus begun was kept up for nearly two years, and has resulted as above.

A NEW YORK YOUNG LADY TRAVELS THREE THOUSAND MILES TO MARRY A GENTLEMAN SHE NEVER SAW.—The Skaneateles "Democrat" says:—

We learn that Miss Harriet E. Smith, daughter of Horace Smith, of Spafford, will start soon for Washington Territory, away in the Northwest, beyond the Rocky Mountains, to marry a man she has never seen,—Mr. David Spalding, Jr., son of David Spalding, of Spafford. The friends of the parties are intimate, and recommended a correspondence between them, which was continued for two years, and has resulted in a marriage-contract; and the young gentleman, being engaged in a profitable business which he cannot conveniently leave, has remitted funds to his dearie, with a request for her to join him there. We sincerely hope that "the course of true love may run smoothly" in this instance.

MARRIED YOUNG.—In Waytoma, Wisconsin, died Mrs. Case, aged sixteen years, six months, and ten days. Mrs. C., so early called from life to death, was married about three years ago, and has left three little children to mourn a mother's loss.

PROLIFIC.—A Mrs. Galen, in Memphis, Tenn., gave birth to three children. She has been married two years, and is now the mother of five children.

DISSOLVING A HASTY MARRIAGE.—The Court of Chancery of New Jersey has granted an application for the divorce of Mary J. Snyder from Simeon Remer, both of Newark. These parties were married some two years since while on a picnic excursion of the Park Presbyterian Church Sunday-School, at Rahway. Both were under age, and the girl was married against the wish of her parents.

DIVORCES IN MASSACHUSETTS.—During the last session of the Supreme Court at Salem, Mass., no less than seventeen couples were divorced from the bonds of matrimony. The cases were as follows:—Wife from husband, desertion, 7; husband from wife, desertion, 1; wife from husband, adultery, 2; husband from wife, adultery, 7.

DIVORCED AND REMARRIED.—The New York "Tribune" relates the following singular narrative of the divorce and remarriage of a husband and wife:—

A young lady, beautiful in person and attractive in manner, who resided in the immediate vicinity of Boston, was sought in marriage some years ago by two men. One of these was poor, and a mechanic; the other was rich, and not a mechanic. The woman loved the former; the family of the

woman liked the latter. As is the case in such affairs, the woman married to please her friends. Having thus "sold herself," she ought to have been miserable; but she was not. Her husband's unaffected love subdued her heart, and his gold smoothed the rough places in the human path. Fortune, feeling that this couple were too happy, frowned, and the man's riches took wings and used them in flight. Thereupon the husband wound up his business, put his wife and children—of whom there were two—at a comfortable boarding-house, and then departed for California in search of money. Some letters and some remittances arrived from him at first; then nothing came, and there was a blank for several years. The wife thought herself deserted. The family, whose good opinion of the husband had not lately been so often published as formerly, told her that it was clearly a case for a divorce. When she had become well accustomed to the sound of this unpleasant word, the disconsolate wife was thrown into the society of the mechanic-lover, now prosperous and still unmarried. The memory of her early, real love came upon her, and she believed with a secret joy that he had remained single for her sake. This thought nourished her affection, and at last she obtained a divorce from her husband, who had deserted her and remained absent beyond the time allowed by the statute. This accomplished, there was no barrier between her and the mechanic of her youth. She informed him that she was his forever when he should choose to claim her hand. Her feelings cannot have been pleasant to learn that, since his rejection by her and her marriage to another, the unromantic hewer of wood had drowned his passion for her in the waves of time, and that at the time of her handsome offer he no longer palpitated for her. In fact, "Barkis was not willin'." As if all this was not embarrassing enough, who should turn up but the husband, who made his appearance in the form of a letter, announcing that he had accumulated a dazzling pile of wealth, that he was on his way home, and that she was to meet him in New York. The letter also chid her for neglect in not writing to him for years; and it was clear that he had sent assurances of love and also material aid at intervals during his absence. Where these had gone no one knows. Here, then, was trouble. No husband, no lover. The one she had divorced, the other had refused her. Taking counsel with herself, she packed her trunk,—seeing that her wardrobe was unexceptionable,—and came to the metropolis. She met the coming man on his arrival, and told him the whole story as correctly as she, naturally prejudiced in favor of the defendant, could tell it. The husband scowled,

grewled, looked at the charming face and the becoming toilette, remembered California and its loneliness, and took her to his heart. A clergyman was summoned, a marriage was performed, and a new volume in their life's history was opened.

AN UNDESIRABLE MARRIAGE FORBIDDEN BY THE GHOST OF THE MOTHER.—The Sandusky (Ohio) "Register" relates the following:—

We have received the particulars of a recent ghostly interference in the internal arrangements of a family residing on the line of the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad, which may be interesting to our readers. The names of the parties, or the exact location of the transaction, we do not feel at liberty to publish. A farmer was bereaved of his wife some sixteen years ago, an infant daughter—an only child—being left to console him in his afflictions. The daughter grew up a beautiful and amiable young lady, and not long since did what maidens have done from time immemorial,—fell in love. But, unfortunately for her, the young man upon whom she lavished the wealth of her youthful affections was poor, although worthy of her in every other respect. And when her stern "parent" discovered how matters were drifting he ordered the distracted daughter to confine herself to her room and her needle-work, and commanded the young man of poor though honest parents never again to darken his door. A stern, unyielding parent was he; and so satisfied of the fact was the daughter, after a rather intimate acquaintance of about sixteen years, that she uttered not a word of remonstrance, but went quietly into seclusion and decline, pining away after the approved style of disappointment and forlorn maidenhood. The young man didn't pine, but took a school to teach, exhibiting a commendable degree of energy and perseverance.

About this time a wealthy and miserly old fellow in the neighborhood, who had seen the young lady a few times and become enamored, made known his flame to her father, and directed him to tender to her his hand in connection with a miserable fossil he called his heart. In short, he wished to marry her. The father was in ecstasies with the proposed match, as the old man, though old enough to be her grandfather, was known to be immensely rich. The girl, however, treated the proposition with disdain, mingled with a considerable quantity of disgust, and intimated that she would "die first." The father, who was not accustomed to having his authority set at naught in the slightest particular, raved and stormed like a madman and swore his child should obey him.

Several weeks passed by, in which the

daughter pined more and more,—still firm in her resolve, however,—and her father became more and more enraged at what he termed her senseless obstinacy. At length, one day, after a long and private interview with the miserly old lover, the father directed his daughter to prepare herself for the ceremony, as marry she must, that very day, the husband he had chosen for her. Then, sealing the command with a big oath, he threw himself upon his horse, standing at the door, and rode away for a magistrate to make the ill-assorted twain one flesh and blood.

After the expiration of about an hour, a horse's hoofs were heard coming down the road and into the yard at a break-neck speed, and those who ran out of the house saw the farmer hurriedly alight, his face covered with a deadly pallor. As he stepped upon the threshold of his door he sank down insensible and was borne into the room by the affrighted servants.

The wedding did not take place that day; for, after recovering from his fainting-fit, the farmer was confined to his bed by a long and severe fit of sickness. The daughter nursed him tenderly, and, after a hard struggle between life and death, the former conquered, and the old man began to recover. He was a changed man, however; and one day he told his daughter the cause of his fright on the day he rode away for the magistrate. He said as he was dashing madly down the road leading to the village, on his horse, and while passing through a bit of woods, he was conscious of a rustling above his head. At the same time a pair of arms reached down and caught the bridle from his hands. As he looked up he saw the form of his dead wife hovering above him. Her face was sad and melancholy, nearly touching his own. The horse wheeled suddenly, as if directed by the ghostly hands upon the bridle-rein, and then, as if little less terrified than his rider, went at a fearful rate toward home. The vision remained hovering above him, its hands upon the reins, until the horse turned into the yard, when it suddenly vanished.

The story became known, and is firmly believed by all the neighbors. They think the ghost of his wife interfered to save the daughter from the fate which threatened her. It had that effect, at least; for the old miser's visits are no longer received, and the young lover, of poor but honest parents, is a welcome visitor at the farm-house. The young lady has ceased to pine, and a dress-maker is there at work on an elegant dress, any allusion to which invariably causes the young lady to blush exceedingly. We suspect it is her wedding-dress, but don't know.

LIABILITY OF THE BONDSMEN OF THE REV.

MR. PECK, THE DEFAULTING TREASURER OF MAINE.—The commissioners appointed to settle with the sureties of Benjamin D. Peck, late Treasurer of Maine, have made a report in part. Peck's defalcation, as far as the commissioners could discover, amounted to something over \$93,000. The commissioners have come to the conclusion that the bondsmen for 1859 are not responsible for any deficit which occurred before Peck was duly qualified, by giving bonds that year, and that the bondsmen for 1858 were liable up to the time of such qualification. The amount of deficiency thus recovered is stated as follows:—From the Mechanics' Bank, Portland, \$1100; from Neal Dow, \$8500; from the sureties of 1859, \$37,000, being \$7000 in cash and \$30,000 in good notes of \$5000 each.

THE TENNESSEE & ALABAMA RAILROAD is now completed to Mount Pleasant, eleven miles from Columbia, Tennessee. A charter has been obtained, with State aid of \$10,000 to the mile, to extend it to Hamburg, on the Tennessee River.

THE LYNN STRIKE.—The strikers' organization in Lynn have voted to devote the remaining funds in the treasury to the defence of the parties indicted for riotous disturbances in that city on the occasion of the recent strike.

"A FAIR SHAKE."—Elder Kimball, of the Mormon Church, while preaching recently in Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, addressed some missionaries who were about starting on a proselytizing tour, as follows:—"Brethren, I want you to understand that it is not to be as it has been heretofore. The brother missionaries have been in the habit of picking out the prettiest women for themselves before they got here, and bringing on the ugliest for us: hereafter you have to bring them all here before taking any of them, and let us all have a fair shake."

SINGULAR FORGERY-CASE IN NEW YORK.—The New York papers contain the details of a singular case of forgery by a man named Lawson, who was in the habit of forging deeds for lots owned by others, and in some instances owned by the city. Speaking of the affair, they say:—

Detectives Sampson and Devoe made two additional arrests, in the persons of Joel W. Foote and Cornelius Totten, brokers, doing business in Wall Street. The prisoners were brought before Justice Welsh at the Lower Police Court, where they were held for a hearing, which will come off to-day. At length Lawson's object in committing the forgeries seems capable of explanation. It appears, from what we could learn yesterday, that the prisoner was in the habit of raising

small sums of money on the forged deeds, enabling parties to whom he transferred these fictitious titles to become bail for criminals. In two instances owners of real estate were induced to part with their property in return for these forged deeds of city lots; and so far they appear to be the only persons who have suffered any damage at the hands of the forger. The names of the victims are Emiliano P. Bergomini and Dominico Cella. They claim to have been defrauded out of a farm worth \$6000, situated in New Jersey, in the following manner. In January last, Bergomini says, he called upon Charles G. Thompson, one of Lawson's alleged confederates, in relation to selling the farm in New Jersey. Thompson proposed to exchange some lots situated on Ninety-Fifth and Ninety-Sixth Streets, in this city, for the property. He represented that the lots belonged to a rich man named Lawson, who was connected with George Law, Marshal O. Roberts, and other influential citizens, and that the title to them was perfect. After some negotiation, the exchange was effected, Thompson giving Mr. Bergomini a forged and fraudulent deed of property which subsequently proved to belong to a gentleman named Van Herevel, who was an entire stranger in the transaction. The discovery was not made until the farm had passed through several hands and was then in possession of a sixth party, who knew nothing, probably, of the fraud that had been practised upon the original owner. Another victim from New Jersey is expected to make an affidavit in the case to-day. This gentleman is said to have exchanged a farm worth \$16,000 for some of Lawson's lots. In addition to the forgeries, the crime of perjury is said to have been committed by one of Lawson's accomplices. Charles P. Thompson is charged with having sworn to the ownership of a house and lot on East Twenty-Sixth Street to which he had not the shadow of a title, so that he might become bondsman for his father, who had been arrested on charge of false pretences. All the accused, with the exception of Shipman, are now in the Tombs, awaiting the result of the investigation. It is probable that there will be some more arrests in a day or two.

ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE A LADY.—As Mrs. T. W. Freeman, of Augusta, Georgia, was sleeping in her room, about eleven o'clock in the evening she was awakened by a strange noise, followed by a stunning sensation in her head. On examination, she found herself shot in the jaw, and the bedclothes on fire. The fire was soon extinguished, and a physician was called, who extracted a ball from the wound, which was found not to be dangerous. Footsteps were heard on the stairs as she awoke; but no certain clew has been obtained as to the perpetrator of the horrible outrage. Her carriage-driver, who

had been guilty of some misdemeanor and had reason to expect punishment, is suspected, and has been lodged in jail.

SHOOTING A WOMAN IN NEW ORLEANS.—Catharine Griffen was shot in New Orleans, on a Friday, under peculiar circumstances. The pistol was fired by an unknown man, who had disappeared. A sister of the wounded woman, Bidy Mullen by name, related the course of the affair, from which it appears that the corner of Dryades and Poydras Streets, in New Orleans, is a 'Change where laboring-women out of work congregate, seeking employment. Bidy had been standing here for some time, waiting for a job, and, being fatigued, sat down upon a wheelbarrow to rest. As she sat, a man—"a beautiful-looking man, with a gold watch around his neck," to give her own description—"came up, and, taking hold of the handles of the wheelbarrow, commenced rolling her about, and finally turned her over into the dirty gutter." At this stage of the proceeding her sister Catharine and another woman became somewhat excited, and, picking up some lumps of mud or earth, threw them at the man who had pitched her into the gutter. The man no sooner saw the mud spatter over his coat than he put his hand around, and, drawing a pistol, fired at her sister, the ball taking effect in her stomach. The man darted into a coffee-house and disappeared.

BETTING WITH MINORS.—At the late term of the Scott County (Miss.) Court, Matthew Jordan was found guilty of betting a dime with a minor, and was sentenced to pay a fine of three hundred dollars and to be confined in the county jail for three months. He did not know that the youth was a minor: had he known this fact, still betting, he would have gone to the penitentiary for two years.

SENTENCE OF QUIMBO APPO, THE CHINESE WIFE-MURDERER, COMMUTED.—In New York, Governor Morgan commuted the penalty in the case of Quimbo Appo, who has been under sentence of death, to ten years' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

FRIDAY, JUNE 1.

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Sixth Congressional District Republican Convention met at Indianapolis, this day, and nominated the Hon. Albert G. Porter for reelection to Congress, by acclamation.

WRECK OF THE SCHOONER FRANK HALL.—Capt. Law, of the schooner A. B. Conwell, from Grand Cayman, reports:—
June 1, off Cape Corrientes, took on

board the captain and crew (six, all told) of the schooner Frank Hall, of Philadelphia, which vessel they had run on the beach at the cape, she having been wrecked previously and sold. They were endeavoring to take her into Pensacola, but found she was making too much water, and were compelled to beach her. The captain was put on board the lightship at Five-Fathom Bank, Cape May, awaiting a vessel for Philadelphia.

A MORMON CONFERENCE was held at Council Bluffs, this day, which was attended by Joseph Smith's son. This branch of the Mormons were opposed to Brigham Young and polygamy.

DIED OF GLUTTONY IN JERSEY CITY, N.J.—This day, a man named Hopper, a member of the Gregory Guards, Jersey City, ate twenty hard-boiled eggs, from the effects of which he died, the physicians certifying that the eggs had formed into a hard substance in his stomach, rendering digestion impossible. Hopper was buried with military honors.

INDIAN MURDERS IN TEXAS.—This day, a party of Indians, supposed to have crossed from the Mexican side, killed a Mexican at the Comitas rancho, then, passing on to Sau Antonio Wells, killed two Mexicans who were in charge of the stock, and then drove off a *caballada* belonging to Lino Ramirez. The arrows with which the Mexicans were killed gave no clew to the tribe of the murderers.

DIED, this day, Dr. C. H. Higby, who, while in a state of insanity, murdered A. G. Scott, of Pittsburg, Pa., in the insane-hospital of New Brighton.

SENTENCE OF ALBERT W. HICKS, ALIAS WM. JOHNSON, FOR PIRACY.—In New York, this day, Albert W. Hicks was sentenced by Judge Smalley, of the United States District Court, to be hanged at Bedloe's or Ellis' Island, on the 13th day of July, for the murder of Captain Burr and the crew of the E. A. Johnson. The proceedings were as follows:—

Judge Smalley to Hicks.—I would now inquire of the prisoner if he has any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed upon him. The clerk had better interrogate him.

Mr. Stilwell (addressing the prisoner, who stood calmly and as unimpassioned as throughout the whole trial) said:—Have you any thing to say why the sentence of the court should not be passed upon you?

Hicks (in a subdued tone).—No, sir: I have nothing to say,—nothing at all.

Judge Smalley then proceeded to pass sentence. He said:—You, Albert W. Hicks,

otherwise William Johnson, have been indicted by the grand jury for this district for robbery and piracy upon the high seas. You have had a patient and fair trial before an honest jury of your country. You have been defended by able counsel with great fidelity, but found guilty. The evidence against you was so strong, clear, and conclusive that no one who heard it could doubt as to the correctness of the verdict. The evidence also established beyond a moral or rational doubt that in order to accomplish the robbery you were guilty of a triple murder,—that to enable you to possess yourself of the paltry sum of one hundred and fifty dollars in money, and some articles of clothing not your own, you, the first officer of the sloop in which you sailed, as she was proceeding to sea, in the stillness of the night and under its cover, in cold blood and without provocation, murdered three innocent, inoffensive persons and threw them in the sea, and the next morning attempted to escape with your blood-stained plunder. But the finger of Providence seems to have followed you and pointed you out to the guardians of the law. You were pursued, arrested, and most of your ill-gotten gains found upon you and identified, by the most unmistakable evidence, as the property and clothing of the missing and, as it appeared on your trial, murdered men. The annals of crime present few cases of greater atrocity and horror than this most inhuman and revolting violation of the laws of your country and of the Great Ruler of the universe, for which you must soon justly pay the forfeit of your life. The crime is of such an aggravated character, and your guilt so certain and incontestable, that you must not hope any thing from Executive clemency. The court, therefore, would urge you to earnestly and sincerely devote the little time that may yet remain to you of life to repentance and preparing to meet your last and final Judge. The sentence of the law and the court is that you be taken from this place to the prison from whence you came, there kept in close confinement until Friday, the 13th day of July next, and on that day be taken thence to Ellis' Island, or to Bedloe's Island, in the bay, as the Marshal for this district may elect, and, between the hours of ten in the morning and three o'clock in the afternoon, be hung by the neck till you are dead.

At the conclusion of the sentence the prisoner sat down, and, for the first time during the whole investigation, he seemed to be unmanned. He became pale: death was too near at hand; and he who in the dark hour of night, and upon the fearful waters of the deep, imbued his hands in the blood of three fellow-wayfarers without remorse, quailed before the majesty of the law that thus ordains a partial avengement of his bloody deed.

Deputies De Angelis, Dugan, and O'Keefe removed the prisoner, handcuffed, to the cell.

THE WEYMOUTH POISONING-CASE.—This day, the coroner's inquest which has been sitting on the bodies of the Misses Tirrell closed. The fact that Betsey Frances Tirrell died by poison was established; but no direct evidence implicated George C. Hersey. The circumstances, however, were deemed sufficient to demand his committal to await the action of the grand jury.

SUICIDE AT SEA.—A Mr. Bushnell, said to have a family in Brooklyn, L.I., jumped overboard from the steamer Sonora, this day, when within one day's sail of Panama, N.G., and was drowned. He had exhibited, for some days previous, slight symptoms of derangement.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—A GIRL KILLED WHILE TIED TO A COW.—A terrible accident occurred in the town of Delhi, Delaware county, New York, this day, which resulted in the death of a little girl seven years old. The parties to the sad occurrence were William Scott, a boy seventeen years old, and his half-sister, Elizabeth Doby, the victim. The boy had been sent to take the cows to pasture, the little girl accompanying him. He had with him a piece of rope, with which he was to bring back some hay. On the way he playfully tied one end of the rope around the body of his sister and the other end to the cow's tail. When the cow had proceeded a short distance in this way, followed by the girl, the latter stumbled and fell, which so frightened the cow that she ran off at a furious rate, dragging the poor girl after her. After running some distance the girl's head struck a solid rock, crushing in the skull, and at the same time the cow's tail pulled out, so great was the force of the resistance. The girl was also badly cut around the face, neck, and head. She was taken up by the boy and carried home, where she breathed but two or three times before expiring. The boy is said to be rather deficient in intellect, and it is not supposed that he realized the imminent danger in which his sister was placed by his mischievous conduct.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE.—About three o'clock on the afternoon of this day, as the steamer Jacob Strader was ploughing her way up the river, when near Westport, Ky., a short distance below Madison, Indiana, the pilot observed a man and a woman in a skiff, crossing the Ohio from the Indiana shore. When first seen, the man was leisurely resting upon his oars; and the pilot presumed he was waiting till the boat would pass, in order to ride the

waves. To his surprise, however, as the crafts neared each other, the man in the skiff vigorously applied his oars to the water and endeavored to cross the line of the steamer. The engines were instantly reversed, but the velocity of the boat could not be checked in time to prevent a collision. The steamer struck the skiff, which was at once capsized, and, with its occupants, swept under the larboard wheel. A yawl was immediately lowered; but the unfortunate couple had disappeared, and were lost to view forever. A bundle of clothing and an umbrella were picked up and conveyed to the Kentucky shore, where an old man, who had witnessed the catastrophe, was standing with a couple of horses. He informed the men in the yawl that the woman was his daughter, and, in company with her husband, to whom she had recently been married, was returning from a brief visit to some friends in Indiana. The lamentations of the sorrow-stricken old man, who refused to be comforted, were painful in the extreme, and, as long as the steamer remained in sight, he continued wringing his hands and rending the air with his cries.

MANUMISSION OF SLAVES IN MARYLAND.—This day, the law prohibiting the manumission of slaves in Maryland went into operation. In view of this fact, no less than one hundred and thirty-six slaves have been manumitted in Frederick county alone since the 1st of March, when the new law was passed.

YOUNG GIRL SEDUCED AND ABANDONED.—This day, a young girl, about seventeen years of age, was found wandering about the streets of Philadelphia, weeping bitterly. Upon being questioned by an officer, she stated that she was homeless and without friends. Her story was as follows:—

She was seventeen years of age, and a native of Salem, N.J. Two years ago her father purchased a plantation near New Orleans, and, with his family, removed thither. The girl went to school a few miles from home, and a hired man was in the habit of carrying her backward and forward in a wagon. During these rides he succeeded in winning her affections and in persuading her to elope with him. She stole one hundred dollars belonging to her father, and the couple came to Philadelphia, where the villain effected her ruin; and, after obtaining all her money and pledging nearly all her clothing, he deserted her. Having no means left, the poor creature was turned into the streets by the proprietor of the house where she had been staying. The girl refused to make affidavit against the scoundrel who had betrayed her. She was sent to the House of Refuge until her family could be communicated with.

A YOUNG GIRL RECOVERED FROM A HOUSE OF PROSTITUTION BY HER FATHER.—This day, a young girl was brought before the Mayor of New York, having been arrested by one of the officers in a house of prostitution. The "Tribune" gives the following account of the case:—

During the month of September last, the household of a worthy citizen of Portland, Me., was thrown into great confusion by the sudden disappearance of the eldest daughter of the house, a handsome young lady of about twenty years. It was afterward ascertained that she had visited a circus performing at the time in Portland, and, having made there the acquaintance of one of the employees, had eloped with him. Ever since, the unhappy father was in search of his missing daughter, until, a short time ago, he was informed that she was leading a life of ill-fame in New York. He immediately started to find his unfortunate child; and, arriving here, he went to the Mayor's office to claim the assistance of the authorities. He was introduced to Captain Hartt, of the Twenty-Sixth Precinct, and, through his assistance, she was at last detected in a house of ill-fame in this city. She informed the captain that she had only lived a short time with her seducer when he had left her in Boston; that there she only remained about two weeks, and then she started for New York, where, being utterly destitute of the necessities of life, she resolved to become an inmate of one of the kind of houses where she was found. On Friday morning she was brought before the Mayor, where her father was anxiously awaiting her appearance; and the scene that ensued was painfully affecting. She was then allowed to leave with her father, and promised to lead a better life henceforth.

SUCCESSFUL NAVIGATION OF THE RED RIVER OF THE NORTH.—The Anson Northup returned to Fort Garry, this day, having successfully navigated the Red River of the North. On her trip up she stranded on Goose Rapids; but as soon as the captain and crew, whom Mr. Burbank, her owner, had brought through with him from St. Paul, were able to reach her, from Georgetown, she was got off and run to the mouth of the Buffalo River without difficulty. On her way back she steamed past Goose Rapids without once touching bottom. Mr. Burbank, to render the navigation of Goose Rapids easier, has given instructions to construct a rising dam there.

THE ANSWER OF MRS. BURCH TO HER HUSBAND'S PETITION FOR DIVORCE.—This day, in the Circuit Court of Chicago, Cook county, Ill., Mrs. Burch filed an answer, in which she says that the several allegations in the said amended bill of complaint contained,

charging the defendant with having committed adultery with persons unknown to her, and at times and places unknown, are so vague, general, and uncertain that she cannot go on trial and be as fully prepared to meet and disprove the same as she would be had the allegations been made with greater certainty as to the time or times when, place or places where, and the person or persons with whom, the adultery therein alleged is claimed to have been committed; and she insists that she is entitled to have before trial a more particular specification in regard to the allegations, to enable her to disprove or explain any statement or circumstances which the complainant may claim have a tendency to establish the same. She positively and unequivocally denies that she has ever committed adultery or had criminal intercourse with David Stuart or with any other person at the city of Chicago, in the State of Illinois, or at Guilford, in the State of Connecticut, or any other place whatever, at any of the times mentioned in Mr. Burch's amended bill of complaint, or at any other time whatever. She says that she first became acquainted with Mr. Burch about the year 1842, at Albany, in the State of New York, where he was then residing and employed as a clerk in a banking-house. She was at that time living in the family of her uncle, Erastus Corning, of that place, where she had resided as one of his family after the death of her father and from the time she was about fifteen years of age. That Mr. Burch subsequently, and prior to the time of his marriage with her, removed to Chicago, and there, with very limited means, engaged in and thereafter continued to transact a banking-business. That she has, since the filing of the amended bill of complaint, for the first time been informed, and she now believes it to be true, that Mr. Burch, previous to his marriage with her, made repeated and particular inquiries in regard to the relation that she sustained to her uncle, Erastus Corning, with whom she was then residing, and in regard to the probable amount of pecuniary benefit and advantage that would accrue to him by marrying her, which circumstance, together with Mr. Burch's subsequent conduct, fully developed to her mind the motives and feelings by which Mr. Burch was at that time and has since been governed and actuated. She further states that, at the time of her marriage, her uncle, Erastus Corning, made, by a large outlay and expenditure of money, such provision for her as then appeared to be entirely satisfactory to Mr. Burch, and also did then and thereafter, for several years, by himself and by those with whom he was connected in business, extend to Mr. Burch large and extensive pecuniary aid, accommodations, influence and credit, by means of which, and the efforts of Corning to pro-

mote the interest and welfare of Mr. Burch, large and substantial benefits and profits accrued to his business. And she further states that while such aid, accommodations, influence, and credit were thus extended, as he desired, and while Corning was unceasing in his efforts on his behalf, Mr. Burch treated her and her family and friends kindly and with respect; but that about the year 1855 a misunderstanding arose between Mr. Burch and some of the persons connected with Corning in reference to the pecuniary accommodations that should thereafter be extended by them, and that from time to time thereafter other misunderstandings occurred of a similar and of a pecuniary nature, so that Corning's aid and accommodations nearly ceased from and after the year 1857. That immediately after the misunderstanding in the year 1855, Mr. Burch began to treat her unkindly, and to speak to her and of her friends and family in her presence in harsh and unkind terms; and that, as the other misunderstandings from time to time occurred, he treated her more unkindly, and was more and more harsh and severe to her in speaking to her and of her family friends in her presence, until she was, by his neglect, ill treatment, and cruelty, deprived of all happiness and domestic comfort, and was often afraid to express a wish in matters wherein he had expressed a different wish of his own, or even to ask him for money to defray the ordinary and necessary expenses of her household, fearing that she might thereby displease him and bring upon herself further neglect, ill treatment, and cruelty. And, as explanatory of the manner in which Mr. Burch has treated her, she says that, not knowing why he disliked her, and feeling almost broken-hearted on account of his ill treatment, she has often been to him, and begged and implored of him to love her as he did when they were first married, and has received from him as the sole and only reply to such appeals, "Shut up, and stop your crying: I'll break you of that." And, in further explanation of the manner in which he has treated her, she says that she has often, with his knowledge, been for days without one penny of money for the ordinary and necessary expenses of her household, and has frequently, with his knowledge, been obliged, in order to defray such expenses, to borrow one and two dollars at a time from a young lady guest of her family, whom he uniformly kept supplied with money. That she has frequently asked him for ten or twenty dollars in money, and he has given her one-half of the sum for which she asked, well knowing that she could not defray the expenses with the sum thus given her; and at the same time, and in her presence, he has given the young lady staying in the family at his request, as pocket-money, more than the sum desired by

her. She states that the complainant has at times made use of the most gross and insulting language to her, and abused her family and friends. That he had in many instances compelled her to relinquish the company of those who were her friends and cultivate that of his acquaintance who were distasteful to her. That David Stuart was introduced to her husband as a gentleman for whom he expressed the highest regard and esteem; and that when reports injurious to Stuart's conduct and character were mentioned between her husband and her, he assured her that Stuart was a gentleman, and all such scandalous reports were without any foundation whatever. She details the times she was with Stuart,—all of which times were at accidental or formal meetings, in the presence mostly of female friends. That Stuart had presented her a book; that she placed it on the parlor-table, where it lay for several months; that Mr. Burch knew of and made no objection to the present. That the only time Stuart took any liberty was when, in the fall of the year 1857, Stuart called at Mr. Burch's house, in the afternoon, just before tea-time, and Mrs. Burch came down to the parlor to see him, requesting the young ladies to come down as soon as they were ready. Before they came down, Stuart and herself became earnestly engaged in conversation relative to some trivial matter which she had heard in regard to other persons; and he insisted that she should tell what it was, and she persistently declined doing so. She arose to go to another part of the room for something that she wished, when he caught hold of her arm and insisted that she should tell him. As he caught hold of her arm, one of the young ladies entered the room, and he released his hold. The young lady looked surprised, and when Stuart had gone she explained to her the circumstance. She afterward heard that what transpired on that occasion had been grossly misrepresented.

That about the 1st of February, 1858, Stuart ceased to visit the house of Mr. Burch familiarly, though he made two or three formal calls; that, notwithstanding, Burch still expressed high regard for him, until the fall of the year 1858, when some matter of business created an unkind feeling on the part of Mr. Burch; and after that time he frequently complained that Stuart neglected his (Burch's) business, and, in connection with such complaints, spoke in disparaging terms of him and his reputation.

She further says, in relation to not being at home to Mr. Farnam whilst conversing with Mr. Stuart, that she recollects that Stuart was at her husband's house one evening in the month of December, 1857, or in January, 1858; that while there the servant-girl, in passing through the hall to answer the door-

bell, stopped at the door of the parlor, where she was sitting with Stuart, for directions, as was her custom; that she told the girl to say she was engaged. Upon the return of the servant, Mrs. Burch inquired of her who it was at the door, and was informed that it was Mr. Farnam. Mrs. Burch asked her why she did not admit him, adding, "You know I always see Mr. Farnam." The servant replied, "You told me to say you were engaged, and I told him so, and that you were up-stairs." Mrs. Burch says that she recollects the circumstance, for the reason that she learned from a member of her family who had seen Mr. and Mrs. Farnam on the next day that Mr. Farnam felt injured in consequence of the servant's refusal to admit him, and on meeting him soon after she apologized to him therefor, stating to him that she supposed he was out of town, and that she most certainly would have seen him had she known he was at the door,—although she did not desire to see general company, adding, "You know, Mr. Farnam, I am always glad to see you." It was mentioned between them that Mr. Stuart was there, and Mr. Farnam said that he noticed his hat and shawl in the hall when he was at the door. Farnam then expressed himself satisfied; but Mrs. Burch thought that he felt injured in his feelings, and she regretted the circumstance, for fear that it might interfere with her husband's business relations with Mr. Farnam,—as she had before that time expressed to her husband a dislike to so close an intimacy between themselves and Mr. and Mrs. Farnam, when the complainant informed her that he owed Mr. Farnam too much money to have any break with them.

She also states that, at the request of her husband, she showed some civilities and attention to the members of the family of Mrs. Boyd, for the reason that the young ladies of this family were teachers in a Sunday-school, of which Mr. Burch was the superintendent, and therefore she soon after that time, and in the fall of the year 1859, invited the members of that family to her house, and also, at her husband's request, called upon the lady members of it. That Carlisle Boyd, a brother of the young ladies, sometimes joined them in the street; and that once, knitting a smoking-cap, she presented it to him. That in the month of December, 1856, a young lady from Little Falls, in the State of New York, came to the city of Chicago upon a visit, and returned to Little Falls in the month of September, 1857, of which time she passed a considerable portion in Mrs. Burch's family. The same young lady came to Chicago upon a second visit in the month of December, 1857, and remained until the month of February, 1858, when she returned to Little Falls. She came to Chicago upon a third visit in the month of December, 1858, and remained until about the 4th day of July,

1859, when she returned to Little Falls. From and after about the month of June, 1857, the young lady was an inmate of the family of the defendant while she was at Chicago, at her husband's request. Prior to the young lady's last visit to Chicago, Mrs. Burch had noticed with much pain the marked attentions of Mr. Burch to her, and when the subject of her return to Chicago was mentioned by her husband, Mrs. Burch suggested that she would prefer to live one winter without company; but her husband insisted upon the young lady's returning to Chicago, and Mrs. Burch very reluctantly submitted thereto. After the return of the young lady to Chicago, in the month of December, 1858, Mr. Burch continued his marked attentions to her, to the annoyance of his wife, and by numerous acts exhibited more partiality and affection for the young lady than for his wife, among which was his kissing her whenever he left her or returned to the house from his ordinary every-day business, when such marks of affection were not as uniformly bestowed upon his wife. Mrs. Burch, with her nurse and children, left Chicago for the East on the 2d day of June, 1859, leaving the young lady and Mr. Burch at Chicago; and prior to that time the attentions had become so marked that they were noticed by others; and it was then a matter of regret on the part of a friend of Mrs. Burch, as she has since been informed and believes, that the young lady and Mr. Burch were left together in the absence of his wife. On or about the 4th day of July, 1859, Mr. Burch left Chicago with the young lady for Little Falls, where he remained for several days, and afterward joined Mrs. Burch, her children and mother, at the city of New York, and accompanied them, on the 19th day of July, 1859, to Sachem's Head, in Guilford, Conn. Mrs. Burch has been informed and believes that her husband, while at Little Falls, in July, 1859, continued his attentions to the young lady, and that they were during that time frequently observed sitting in close proximity to each other, in earnest conversation. Such conversations were uniformly suspended whenever any other person entered the room where they were sitting, and thereupon one of them would leave the room and the other would follow soon after. Upon the arrival of Mr. Burch and family at Sachem's Head, his youngest child, then only about fourteen years of age, was very ill, and continued so for a long time after. After Mr. Burch had been at Sachem's Head about ten days or two weeks, he said to his wife that he thought the sea-air did not agree with him, and that he would go to Saratoga, and thereupon he left his wife, while her child was very unwell, for that place. Mrs. Burch has since learned, and believes that she will be able to prove, that the young lady met her husband by appointment at Saratoga or on

his way thither, where they remained for several days, and that while there the complainant was particularly attentive to her; and among the things which were at that time observed as indicating the nature of the attentions and the intimacy between them, Mr. Burch was seen kissing her and exhibiting other marked evidences of fondness. About the 1st day of September, 1859, Mr. Burch joined his wife at Sachem's Head and accompanied her to Chicago, by the way of Albany and Little Falls, at each of which places they stopped for several days. After Mrs. Burch's return to Chicago, she was surprised that she did not receive letters from the young lady so frequently as she had before that time been accustomed to receive them, and soon after discovered that Mr. Burch was writing letters to her, and, as she now believes, was receiving letters from her in reply. About this time, Mrs. Burch was informed that her husband had proposed to the young lady to make his house at Chicago her permanent home. Not long after this time, Mrs. Burch was informed that the young lady had, in January, 1858, while at her house, made a statement to Mr. Burrill, of Chicago, relative to Stuart and Mrs. Burch; and thereupon she wrote to the young lady, inquiring whether she had made the remarks attributed to her; to which letter she replied, denying that she had ever made the statement attributed to her, and professed to state what she really had said, and imputed dishonorable motives and conduct to Stuart and Burrill.

Mrs. Burch further says that about the 10th day of January, 1860, walking out in company with one of her husband's nieces, she met Carlisle Boyd, and that he walked home with them. That Mr. Burch questioning her as to where she had been, she told him, neglecting by accident to relate that Boyd had walked home with them. That when he asked if she had seen Boyd, she said, "Yes; he walked home with us." She then inquired of Mr. Burch the reason why he had made this inquiry relative to Boyd, to which he replied, "I was told so." From the manner of her husband Mrs. Burch discovered that he was displeased, and, thinking that his displeasure might be in consequence of Boyd's attention to her, and being afraid to speak to him on the subject, on Wednesday, the 11th day of January, 1860, she wrote to her husband a note, stating in it, as near as she now recollects, that she feared she had received more attention from Mr. Boyd than Mr. Burch approved of, which she regretted, and hoped he would forgive her. In the evening of that day her husband, in a very harsh and severe manner, inquired of her what attentions she had received from Boyd; and she then truthfully related to him the whole of the attentions, and every act and circumstance connected therewith, which she then recollected. He then asked her if she had ever

been criminal with Boyd, to which she truthfully replied, "No! never!" and added, "Father, [the appellation by which she usually addressed him,] how can you ask me such a question? You know I never have." Her husband then reproached her in the most harsh and severe language for what she had done, and represented to her that by receiving the attentions she had brought reproach, shame, and dishonor upon him as well as herself, for the reason that such attentions had been observed by others, and would be commented upon to the injury and disgrace of himself, herself, and the church and society of which they were members.

Mrs. Burch also asserts that on the 12th day of January, 1860, her husband presented her with a draft of a note which he desired her to write to Boyd, stating to him that Mr. Burch was cognizant of all that had transpired between Boyd and herself, and requesting him to return to her, to the care of her husband, articles that he had given, and any notes that she had written to him, and further stating that her husband said that he, Boyd, should leave the city; that the smoking-cap she had before given, a book she had taken from the table, and a handkerchief, were so returned: that on another day he presented to her another letter which he desired her to write to Boyd, stating, among other things, as near as she can now recollect, that Boyd had enticed her from the path of virtue to that of shame and dishonor. She begged of her husband not to compel her to write such a letter, and said to him that the language implied terrible and gross improprieties, of which she had never been guilty, and would not only injure her when there was no reason for so doing, but would be grossly insulting on her part to Mr. Boyd. Mr. Burch did not at that time pretend to believe that his wife had been guilty of any criminal act with Boyd, but that she had disgraced her husband by receiving Boyd's attentions, and for that reason he would ruin Boyd and drive him from the city. After expostulating with her husband against writing the letter for a few moments, he would listen no further, and peremptorily ordered her to copy the letter. She was so much afraid of her husband that she dared not do otherwise than obey his command, for fear of the consequences that might follow a refusal,—this fear having been greatly increased by the threats, language, and manner before stated; and, under such circumstances, she copied the letter and delivered it to her husband, but she did not sign the copy made by her. After she had copied the letter her husband appeared to be satisfied, and did not further ill treat her on that day.

The Sunday following, Mr. Burch inquired of her if she had ever been criminal with Stuart, and she told him she never had

been, and begged of him to know why he could ask her such questions. At that time she was sitting upon the floor at his feet, and, in reply to her inquiry, he said to her, "Get up! That is no place for you!" He then inquired of her why she had received attentions from gentlemen other than himself; and she told him that he had neglected her for years, and, under the belief that he disliked her, she had received attentions from Boyd and Stuart, both of whom had always been very courteous and polite to her, which attentions she never should have received had her husband been kind to and not neglected her. That she was satisfied she had, by receiving such attentions, wronged and injured her husband, and sincerely regretted that she had done so.

The next Monday he went up-stairs to his wife's room, very much excited, and said to her that she had not told him of one-half of what she had done. He then professed to read to her from a letter that he pretended to have received from Carlisle Boyd that morning, (in reply to the one which he wrote to him two days before,) "*It was not me, but another, that enticed your wife from the path of virtue to that of shame and dishonor;*" and he then charged her with criminal conduct not only since but before their marriage, and applied to her every vile, opprobrious, and insulting name he could think of. He asserted that he had the evidence of and could prove her guilt, and that there was no use in denying it, and said he should send her to Albany immediately. She, in the most solemn manner, over and over again, and upon her knees, protested that she was innocent, and implored him to believe her, and to tell her what reason he had for making such charges; but in vain. The only information that she could obtain from him was his repeated assertion that she had been guilty of criminal conduct with David Stuart.

She cannot describe or give an adequate idea of the terrible violence and severity of her husband's manner and language upon that occasion. So excited and exasperated was Mr. Burch that she feared immediate expulsion from the house, and the disgrace which would necessarily be attendant thereon. Having these impressions, and with a view to save herself from such impending danger and disgrace, and ultimately to satisfy her husband that his suspicions were unfounded, she begged of him to send for her uncle, Mr. Corning, and wait until he came, when, she hoped, she would be able to satisfy him of her innocence. He said to her that if she would acknowledge her guilt he would send for her uncle, and that nothing whatever should be done until he came, and several times repeated these assurances in the most solemn manner. Mrs. Burch, relying upon the promises and assurances of her husband,

and believing that they would be faithfully kept, and to prevent him from at once, in his frenzy, thrusting her out of his house, and forever disgracing her, falsely said to him, "Well, I have." He then insisted that she should acknowledge that she had been guilty fifteen times, to which she exclaimed, "Oh, no, father, I am not guilty: I cannot say fifteen times." He then insisted that she should acknowledge that she had been guilty ten times, and she again asserted her innocence as a reason why she could not acknowledge that she had been guilty so many times. He then said, "Well, then, say you have been guilty of adultery with Stuart," and this defendant falsely said, "Yes, I have so." Her husband then left her, after refusing to allow her to go down to her meals, and saying to her that he had locked the front door.

The two other papers containing the confession, she asserts, she signed under fear of his threats. She also asserts she is innocent, and that he dictated every word of the paper in which she confesses her guilt.

SATURDAY, JUNE 2.

ROUT OF THE INDIANS AT PYRAMID LAKE.—This day, Col. Hayes sent out a scouting-party of forty-five men, who, when near the scene of the former fight with the Ormsby party, were attacked by the Indians and pursued till near camp, where they made a stand. They were speedily reinforced by two companies of volunteers and one of regulars, when a sharp running fight commenced, which lasted three hours. In the first charge, Capt. Story, of the Virginia Rifles, fell, mortally wounded, it is feared, the ball entering about three inches under his left arm, ranging a little under his shoulder-blade. Two of his men, named Cameron and Phelps, were killed, and Private Hasey, of the Nevada Rifles, was wounded; also four of the regulars were wounded. The fight resulted in the Indians being driven back with a loss of twenty to twenty-five killed, judging from the number of bodies found and the number of lost horses taken.

MURDERS BY INDIANS.—THREE MINERS KILLED.—This day, a party of miners out prospecting near Owens River, on the Walker River region, were attacked by Indians. Three of the miners were killed.

COLLISION ON THE BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—This day, a collision occurred on the Baltimore Central Railroad, at twenty minutes past four in the afternoon, near the Fairville (Pa.) Station. Two passenger-trains met on a curve on a heavy grade. Both engines and four of the cars are a total wreck. Lec Michner, a farmer, residing in Chester county, was standing on the platform of one

of the cars, and was instantly killed. The firemen and engineers escaped by jumping from the train. A conductor, Mr. Willis Taylor, and a newsboy, were seriously injured. Mr. Finney, an employee of the railroad-company, was injured. The contractor, A. B. Burton, was riding on the engine and jumped off. He was bruised, but not seriously. Every assistance was rendered to the passengers, a number of whom were more or less injured.

CHILD KILLED BY A RAILROAD-CAR.—In Philadelphia, this day, Harriet Barrett, between three and four years old, daughter of Mr. J. W. Barrett, while crossing Sixth Street, near Spruce, was run over by a railroad-car, and had one arm and one leg crushed. She was removed to the hospital, where she died in a few hours.

SUICIDE OF A GERMAN.—In New York, this day, Francis Lutz, a German, aged forty years, committed suicide. The deceased entered the saloon No. 134 Canal Street, kept by his friend Joseph Marmona, and said he would like to go to bed a while. He went upstairs and lay down, but was shortly after heard groaning and calling for help. Mr. Marmona went to him, when the deceased told him he had taken strychnine. Medical attendance was at once provided; but death ensued in about ten minutes. The deceased had been out of employment for a number of weeks, and was very despondent in consequence. The jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by strychnine while laboring under depression of spirits."

DEATH OF THE HON. ANSEL PHELPS.—This day, the Hon. Ansel Phelps, Jr., died at Springfield, Mass., aged forty-four years. Mr. Phelps was a native of Greenfield, Mass., and formerly associated in the editorial department of the Greenfield "Gazette and Courier," but for the last sixteen years he has resided in Springfield. He was a lawyer by profession, and for several years was closely identified with the Western Railroad, having attended with great success to their law-business for the last fifteen years. He was elected Mayor of the city for several successive years. In politics he was an Old-Line Whig, and a steadfast friend of Daniel Webster. On the breaking up of the Whig party he joined the Democratic ranks, and has since been associated with that party.

A HUSBAND ARRESTED FOR STEALING HIS WIFE'S JEWELRY.—Stephen G. Kennedy, who eloped from Nashville, (Tenn.,) taking with him ten of his wife's negroes and her jewelry, with a young girl, was this day arrested in Cleveland, Ohio, and taken back to that city, on the charge of stealing the jewelry of his wife. A previous requisition, on the charge of stealing slave property, was refused.

BURNING OF THE STEAMER SCIOTO.—In Louisville, (Ky.,) this day, the steamer Scioto, while laid up at the lower Louisville wharf, caught fire and was burned. Loss, \$5000.

OPENING OF THE STATEN ISLAND (N.Y.) RAILROAD.—This day, this road was opened by an excursion from Vanderbilt's Landing to the southern terminus, a pleasant little village opposite Perth Amboy, a distance of twelve miles,—thence a trip by steamer Huguenot across the Raritan Bay, passing by South Amboy, and bringing up at Eagleswood, near the entrance of the Raritan River.

ATTEMPT TO PASS A FORGED CHECK.—ARREST OF THE OFFENDER.—A forged check on the Consolidation Bank for \$770, purporting to have been signed by the firm of B. & J. Crawford, and dated June 1, 1860, was presented at the counter of the bank on this day. Suspicions of the genuineness of the check being excited, it was carefully inspected. The presenter of it, becoming alarmed, ran out of the bank, but was pursued and overtaken, and conveyed to the Mayor's office, where he was recognised as Edgar Bishop, a reputed passer of counterfeit money, only recently out of the penitentiary. Upon being questioned, he said that the check was given to him by a man to get cashed, and that he had no knowledge of the person. He had a hearing before Ald. Beitler, and was committed for a further hearing on the 6th of June at half-past two o'clock. The forgery was well executed. Soon afterward the detective officers arrested Col. J. B. Cross, the individual who figured prominently in the Quarter-Sessions of Philadelphia several months ago, charged with being the party guilty of the forgery. He was committed in default of \$2000 bail.

DREADFUL STORM AT ALTON, (ILL.)—This day, a dreadful storm broke over the city of Alton, Ill. The Alton "Courier," describing it, says:—

The most destructive storm in this section of the country that has occurred within the memory of any one, broke upon our city on Saturday evening, and in twenty minutes destroyed property to the amount of scores of thousands of dollars.

The track of the storm through the business part of the city lies between Belle and Henry Streets. On and west of State Street, the damage done to buildings is very slight,—confined to the throwing down of two or three chimneys and one or two stables. Here as well as elsewhere the shrubbery, fruit-trees, shade-trees, &c. suffered to a considerable extent.

The "Courier" office, for which so much apprehension was felt, escaped uninjured. Our loss is confined to the bindery, and is

but slight, occasioned by the tearing open of a trap-door in the roof.

Farther up the street, beyond the Piasa Foundry, was the principal scene of disaster on Belle Street. Here, in the creek-bottom, are about twenty small houses, occupied by twenty-five or thirty families, mostly Irish. At sunset there was scarcely enough water in the creek to make a current; when the storm was at its height the water must have been at least ten to twelve feet deep,—tearing on with almost resistless force. Some three or four of these houses were torn in pieces, three or four more swept from their foundations, and all of them filled with water and mud. The affrighted families fled with what they could carry, in very few cases saving much more than three-quarters of their household effects, and in some instances hardly escaping with their lives.

Still farther up the road, in the neighborhood of the toll-gate, some damage was done by water, but very little by hail or wind. The road is very much washed in all places, all the way to the Buck Inn.

In Insurance-Office neighborhood the traces of hail first began to be much apparent,—the insurance-office having very many panes of glass broken out, and other houses having suffered in this respect to some extent. We remarked two or three chimneys down, also a stable near the house of Dr. Wood. The main damage hereabouts is upon the shrubbery and fruit and other trees; and it is very severe,—not to be estimated in dollars and cents. Dr. Wood, Mr. Kellenberger, Mr. Moses Atwood, Robert Smith, John Atwood, Judge Billings, Capt. Adams, H. I. Baker, Mr. Wade, Dr. Marsh, Mr. Metcalf,—all these, and, in fact, everybody in this neighborhood, have lost much in this respect. Mr. Smith's yard and garden particularly are very much damaged. The house building for Cashier Caldwell lost its chimneys and part of its roofing.

In Hunterstown, the German Catholic church, corner of Third and Henry Streets, built last year at an expense of about \$6000, is almost a complete wreck, the basement and part of the front wall alone standing. From the two-story brick building directly opposite, belonging to Mr. Coppinger, the roof was partially lifted; and a small frame building near it was badly damaged by a falling tree.

Farther up Henry Street, opposite the German Protestant church, a frame story-and-a-half house, about finished, for John Callacombe, was torn completely to pieces.

Lower Middleton suffered considerably, both by hail and by wind.

Capt. James Starr's house lost a couple of chimneys. James Newman lost a chimney and a stable. J. C. Underwood lost a stable. C. Dimmock lost a stable, and had both gables of his house blown out: damage,

say \$800. A new story-and-a-half frame house opposite Mr. Dimmock's was badly wrenched, but not blown down. A story brick house, also opposite, occupied by Mr. Sprone, is a wreck: loss, \$1000.

Seth T. Sawyer's house lost its roof and part of the back side-wall: \$500. Mr. Johnson's house lost a couple of chimneys. Joseph Spray, porter with De Bow & Son, living back of the African church, had the upper story of his house taken off, and a part of it carried two hundred and fifty or three hundred feet: loss, \$350. A small stable near by was wrecked. A small frame house in front of, and a short distance from, the church, building for Mr. Waples by Mr. McCorcle, was blown from its foundation and badly sprung. Thomas S. Coffy's house suffers, by loss of roof and otherwise, to the amount of \$500. Mr. Coon's house has chimneys off, and part of one gable out: damage, \$150. Mr. Waples's house has a chimney and one corner down. Dr. Hope's stable was scattered over an acre of ground.

All through this section of the city there is no small loss of trees and shrubbery, very few property-owners escaping. There are also several houses damaged to the amount of from \$20 to \$50 or \$60 by falling limbs, or parts of other houses.

In Second Street, the residence of Dr. De Leuw, a short distance above Henry Street, has a chimney down and also the front of a one-story wing. Arnes's new brick store and residence has the lower gable-end out. Kohler's seed-store has part of its front down. One of the old shells in Cary's Row is demolished. The lower gable-end of Joerges's fine brick house is out. Mr. Emerson's house has a part of both gable-ends out. One of the back gable-ends of the Alton House is out.

The Baptist Society were burned out but a short time ago, and now are out again. Ryder's three-story building lost its upper story, in which the Society have been worshipping for several weeks. It is said that this building was struck by lightning.

The City Building lost rather more than half of its tin roof. The front firewall of the building occupied by Blair, Ballinger & Co., Adams & Collett, and Ferguson & Gawley, was partly blown off. The river gable-end of the store formerly occupied by Adams & Collett was blown out. Part of the river front of Pickard's store is down, as is also one gable of Malachi Holland's liquor-store.

The steeple was blown off the Episcopal church. It is said that the church is almost a total loss, the walls being very much sprung and cracked. The church cost about \$12,000. The organ is ruined.

The steeple was also blown from the Methodist church. The roof was considerably hurt by its fall, and the interior is also some-

what damaged. The loss cannot be less than \$3000.

The house of D. Simms was also completely crushed by the falling steeple of the Methodist church. It was worth \$1800.

The back end of the dépôt is blown in.

The destruction of awnings, signs, &c., in the entire business part of the city, is very great. A dozen houses or more in this part of the city, the names of whose owners we did not learn, lost chimneys.

The front gable-end of the Illinois Iron-Works is blown out, and the building is slightly damaged otherwise.

No loss in the city is commented upon with more and warmer expressions of sympathy than that of "The Democrat" office. The building was new, yet hardly finished, and Mr. Fitch moved into it only a week ago,—just a week ago on Saturday evening, opening it with a gathering of his friends, and it is now all gone,—the most complete wreck we ever saw. We know how Mr. Fitch has labored early and late in his profession here and elsewhere for many years,—through what discouragements he had attained his position as the head of the leading Democratic paper of this section of the State; and, knowing all this, and appreciating the public spirit which led him to put up so fine a building in these times, we share the general sympathy felt for him.

The building, presses, engine, and stock, and all, is completely wrecked: the entire loss must be at least \$8000. The Beobachter office was moved into the building on Saturday, as was also the German bindery; and of course the entire stock of these establishments is a complete loss.

SINGULAR CASE OF SWINDLING.—In New York, this day, Ruggles W. Clapp and Richard M. Robbins were arrested on a charge of false pretences, preferred against them by George Robinson, of Hudson, N.Y. The complainant alleges that about one year ago he owned a note signed by Cornelius Wendell, of Washington, D.C., for \$2825, made payable to the order of Ruggles W. Clapp. Clapp was anxious to obtain this note from Robinson, and finally effected a trade with him, receiving the Wendell note and three notes signed by Robinson, making in all \$9976.62. For these he gave a deed for twelve hundred and eighty acres of land in Illinois, and some railroad-bonds for a small amount. He represented that Robbins and his wife owned the land, and that the deed was executed by them. Subsequently, Mr. Robinson ascertained that neither the bonds nor the deed were of any value whatever, as Robbins had no title to the land pretended to be conveyed to him. He accordingly made a complaint against them, and the accused were arrested by Officers Smith and McCord. Robbins ad-

mits having signed the deed, but says he did it to oblige Clapp, without knowing what he wanted of it, and without receiving any compensation for his part of the transaction. Justice Osborn committed Clapp to prison for examination, but permitted Robbins to depart on his parole.

THE CATTLE-DISEASE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—EVIDENCE BEFORE THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.—The Massachusetts Legislative Committee, appointed to investigate the causes of the prevailing cattle-disease, held an adjourned meeting in the Hall of Representatives, in Boston, this day.

A large number of witnesses—medical men and others—who had been summoned were present and answered to their names. The witnesses were examined by Mr. Wentworth, of Lowell, for the committee.

Dr. Loring, of Salem,—one of the commissioners,—said that he had known of no cattle being killed that were getting better; so far as external appearances were concerned, some were getting better; one ox killed had imparted the disease to twenty-three yoke of cattle; he looked well when he was killed, apparently in good condition for beef, but had a slightly "pinched" appearance; he was killed because it was known he had been exposed, and believed that he had imparted the disease to the others; the general external appearance of the lungs was that of fair health; in the left lung was found a bunch about the size of a fowl's gizzard, and of the same color; it resembled decayed cheese, and was a little harder; this substance was entirely distinct from the other parts of the lungs, the disease having stopped there; nature appeared to have enclosed the disease there; analogous cases had been found in the human system; he had no doubt the ox would have lived on, but whether it would have been healthy is another question; whether the animal would communicate the disease to others was not known, and no observations in Europe threw any light upon that question.

They found that a yoke of oxen had given the disease to one herd, and afterward, when the disease was in a chronic form, were taken to another herd, and did not communicate the disease. It is impossible to tell how soon the disease appears after it is taken. There had been no analysis of the blood of diseased animals. The disease is communicated by the breath, by exhalations, and by mucous discharges from the nostrils. He never had known of any other disease of the lungs of animals to be contagious.

The disease was not precisely the *pleuro-pneumonia*, but is similar to that disease. Since he has been on the commission, nothing has been done in the way of curing the disease, and no examination has been made with that object in view. He believed the

disease utterly incurable. Cases not treated are not always fatal. In favorable circumstances, fifteen to twenty per cent. would prove fatal; in other circumstances, from ninety to ninety-five per cent. He thinks the most economical and most effectual way to eradicate the disease is to kill.

Mr. Chenery's herd has been very much isolated. The disease has been carried two or three rods in the air, with the wind blowing, when the air was heavy: it is believed in Europe that the disease may be carried in the clothes of herdsmen.

In England, when animals are first attacked with the disease, they are sometimes hastily fattened and killed for beef: all cattle are not subject to the disease, but it is impossible to tell in what conditions of the system it will be taken.

To F. W. Bird.—All the animals killed that were examined were diseased; cannot tell how large a portion were examined; the disease can be communicated whenever it is active; we have seen or heard of no case that cannot be traced to Mr. Chenery's herd; this disease in Europe is subjected to sanitary regulations, in some cases very stringent; in some cases these regulations have proved successful; they generally kill all animals known to be diseased, and isolate all others.

In answer to inquiries by J. A. Andrew, Esq., and others, Dr. Loring explained at some length the system of isolation adopted here and in various European countries; he would be willing to have cattle of his own within half a mile of a diseased herd; about two hundred post-mortem examinations have been made, and in all cases the animals found to be diseased; about seventy of these died, and the others were killed.

PRIZE-FIGHT PREVENTED.—This day morning, a large crowd of over two thousand persons, mostly from New York, were assembled on the Eclipse Course, Centerville, Long Island, to witness a prize-fight between King and Woods. The police, however, interfered and stopped the proceeding.

SUNDAY, JUNE 3.

DREADFUL AND DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO IN IOWA AND ILLINOIS.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY LIVES LOST.—ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS' WORTH OF PROPERTY DESTROYED.—ENTIRE DESTRUCTION OF THE TOWNS OF CAMANCHE AND ST. MARY'S, IN IOWA, AND OF ALBANY, ILLINOIS.—The night of this day, the most terrible hurricane that ever visited this country commenced in Linn county, Iowa, not far from the village of Marion, at about twenty minutes after seven P.M., and raged for several minutes with unabated fury, uprooting forests, levelling houses,

laying waste whole villages, and spreading consternation, ruin, and death along its path, and from thence swept on in a north or rather northeasterly direction, extending a distance of near one hundred and thirty miles, and varying in width from a quarter to half a mile.

A writer from Clinton, Iowa, giving a description of the hurricane, in the *New York Herald*, says:—

It moved with great velocity and power, passing over the entire distance in less than an hour. As the route of the storm lay through the most fertile and thickly-settled portion of the country, you can at once imagine what fearful loss of life and property has occurred. I was about seven miles from the village of Clinton when I first noticed the approach of the storm. The fore part of the day had been quite pleasant, and even delightful. The sky was without a cloud, and the air was cool and bracing. About three o'clock, however, the clouds began to overspread the heavens, and in an hour or two a dark pall was stretched over the entire west, extending from the horizon upward to the zenith. It was as though nature was dressed in mourning for the dead so soon to be. Soon the heavy thunders began to roll, reverberating through the heavens and shaking the very earth; the lurid lightning gleamed forth from the pitchy darkness in the west, and the scene was one of awe, sublimity, and grandeur.

A little after six the clouds separated, the sky seemed about to clear up, and it was believed that the storm had spent its force and fury. But, alas! how many that then looked upon the brightening sky and rejoiced at the prospect of a pleasant evening were cold and stark in death ere two hours had gone!

At seven the hurricane began. It formed in the southwest, resembling at first an immense compact mass of black clouds, gradually changing its shape until it resembled an inverted hay-stack, the smaller end sweeping the earth and widening as it extended upwards, and discharging vast quantities of rain.

The first real damage of any extent which seems to have been done was at Lisbon station, sixty-four miles west of this town. There the freight and passenger houses, and other depot-buildings, were totally demolished. They were principally wooden structures, and the materials were scattered like feathers. Scarcely a board, plank, or timber remains within many rods of where so recently stood the comfortable railroad-buildings. Ten freight-cars were standing upon the track at the time, and were caught by the gale, lifted from their trucks, carried for several rods, and dashed to pieces. Some were loaded with grain, which was sowed broadcast over the adjoining fields, and others were loaded with lumber, which was

scattered in confusion for rods around. Fortunately the principal part of the village was untouched by the tempest, else the loss of life here must have been great.

From thence the destroying force passed on, carrying death as it swept by. All along the route farm-houses were demolished, and their inmates either killed or wounded. Near Union Grove we hear of sixteen deaths. About this time the storm seems to have divided and passed onward in three different routes,—one, however, far more destructive than the others.

Sweeping onward, the main route struck the town of Camanche, an old and flourishing village about eight miles south of this town. It contains about two thousand inhabitants. It was built along the bank of the Mississippi, upon a level plain or plateau, and is somewhat compact for a Western town. This rendered it more exposed to the fury of the tempest, and it seems that at this point was its most appalling force displayed. It struck the very heart of the town, and in an instant swept it to destruction. I was but a short distance from the village at this time, and was an unwilling witness of the heart-rending scene. No pen can adequately describe the scene of terror, agony, and peril that ensued. The air, darkened by the immense moving cloud, charged with death, the rain, which was now falling in torrents, the fragments of crushed and scattered buildings, which were flying in all directions, and the shrieks and groans and prayers for help that were heard, even above the din and roar of the tempest, all combined, rendered the scene one of the most solemn and extraordinary I ever witnessed. I was riding in a covered carriage without the range of the tornado; but even there its force was sufficient to untop my buggy in an instant and nearly turn it over, while the horse could hardly stand up under it. Not many rods from where I was, cattle grazing in the fields, and exposed to the full force of the wind, were blown completely down, and were unable to rise for some minutes. One fine three-year-old steer, I afterward learned, was blown up in such a manner as to break his neck in the fall. I saw a boy in an adjoining field taken up and carried several rods, and dashed with such force upon the ground as to break several of his ribs and one arm, besides receiving some internal injuries, from which he will not probably recover. A thirty-by-forty-foot barn, containing several hundred bushels of grain, several tons of hay, and four horses, was taken from its foundation, carried nearly a hundred feet, and dropped in one mingled mass of ruins.

A brick dwelling-house, two stories in height, was razed to the ground, the bricks being scattered like so many bits of paper. Had your correspondent been one-eighth of

a mile to the northward, doubtless some other writer would have given you an account of my destruction.

As soon as possible I hurried into the village of Camanche, or rather where the village so recently stood,—for but little of it was now left. The angel of destruction had passed over it, and with his wings had brushed it from the bosom of the plain.

Not a solitary business-block was left standing in the town. The Millard House, a large and stoutly-built three-story hotel, kept by H. G. Sessions, formerly of Erie, Pa., was struck and left a shapeless mass of rubbish. Several of the guests were killed, though how many I have not definitely learned. Rumor says six or eight, but I do not credit it.

Three stores under the hotel were also destroyed, with their contents.

There were three churches in the town, all of which are laid in ruins. A large and costly brick block, intended for business purposes, which was in course of construction, was totally demolished.

The dwelling-houses in the town shared a similar fate: scarcely one is left in the village in a habitable state. Most of the inhabitants are left houseless and destitute. Several dwellings standing upon the river-bank were blown into the stream and their inmates drowned. A raft was passing at the time with twenty men on board, all of whom were carried into the stream and drowned.

Of course, amid such terrible destruction of property, many lives must have been lost: how many is not yet known. One report says fifty, though I do not deem it correct.

This I do know: the loss of life was fearful. I counted over twenty-three dead bodies, besides many who were dangerously wounded, who have since died. Add to this the hundreds who were wounded, some slightly and others dangerously, and the list is swelled to an enormous length. The scene, when the bodies were taken from the ruins and exposed for identification, beggars all description. The piercing shriek of anguish, which told that some mangled form had been recognised, still seems ringing in my ears.

One poor girl, the only one left of a family of eight, gave uncontrolled vent to her grief. She fell upon the corpse of her mother and kissed it again and again, sobbing and shrieking until nature became exhausted, when she fainted, and for a time forgot her terrible grief in unconsciousness. I saw a little babe a few months old, which was crushed in its mother's arms by a falling timber, and yet the mother frantically clung to its lifeless form.

From this place the storm passed on across the river and struck the village of Albany, &

little town of about eight hundred inhabitants. As at Camanche, the storm passed through the heart of the town, destroying almost every thing in its path. Scarcely a dwelling-house is left in the place, and two churches were demolished. Fortunately, the loss of life there was much less than at Camanche.

From this point the storm swept on northward, pursuing a similar career of death and destruction, though its greatest ravages seem to have been in the vicinity of Camanche and Albany.

The total number of deaths caused by this fearful visitation it is as yet impossible to say. It must reach nearly one hundred and fifty, though I would not have you rely much upon these figures.

The "Lyons Advocate" gives the following account of the destruction of Camanche, Iowa:—

It becomes our painful duty to record the most distressing calamity that has ever fallen to us to witness,—the effects of the tornado, and the consequent loss of life and property. Last evening, about nine o'clock, a man came from Camanche, about nine miles below this city, on the Mississippi, with the heart-rending intelligence that the town had been visited by a tornado and that many of its citizens were buried in its ruins. The alarm spread from house to house, and in a very short time hundreds of our citizens were on their way to the scene of the disaster, both by land and on the steamer Queen City, which Captain Bristol immediately put in sailing-order.

We were among the first to arrive at the scene of the disaster; and our pen fails entirely to depict the sight that met our view. We found the town, as the messenger had reported, literally blown to pieces, and destruction and death scattered everywhere within the sweep of the devastation. The first pile that met our eye was the ruins of the Millard House, occupied by H. G. Sessions, formerly of Erie, Pa. This was a three-story brick hotel; and it could not have been more effectually destroyed had a barrel of gunpowder been exploded within its walls. The inmates were all more or less hurt. From this we proceeded to look about the town, and we found that hardly a house was left uninjured, and that many of them were swept entirely away. Every business-building in the place is destroyed, including a large brick block recently erected. About sixty feet of this, including the cupola, is demolished, and the remainder is nearly all unroofed. Front Street presents a scene of ruin seldom witnessed: every building on it is either unroofed or entirely destroyed. The dwelling and store of Mr. Waldorf, a three-story brick, is entirely demolished, and the family buried in the ruins. Mrs. Waldorf and one child were taken out dead,

and two children rescued alive,—and, strange to say, unhurt. Mr. Waldorf had not been found when we left, at two o'clock A.M. The loss of property in Camanche alone cannot fall short of \$250,000 or \$300,000: in fact, whatever the town was worth, less the real estate, is gone; and it will be seen at once that aid must come from some source to prevent those that are left alive from suffering.

The "Chicago Journal," in its account of the destruction of Camanche, and of the tornado, says:—

At seven o'clock on Sunday evening, the storm started at Cedar Rapids, in Iowa, dividing there into two winds, which passed with inconceivable rapidity in a wavy line to Camanche; there, uniting, they crossed the river into Illinois, striking Albany and passing on to Amboy. The distance traversed was about one hundred and fifty miles, and this it accomplished in two hours.

Near Cedar Rapids, a man observed the tornado approaching, and instantly threw himself among some hazel-bushes, with his face to the ground, and clung to their branches for protection. They passed over him, hurling him a distance of some rods and stripping every vestige of clothing from his body. Another man was surprised in a similar manner, and threw his arms around a young beech-tree, holding on with all his strength, which was considerable, as he was an unusually powerful man. The whirlwind, however, as quick as thought, unwrenched his grasp, as one would snap a pipe-stem, hurled him into the air, and dashed him to the ground, and twice and thrice repeated it, of course leaving him a corpse. Another man, as is established by affidavits of respectable citizens of Bertram, the first station east of Cedar Rapids, was caught up from the town plat, hurled in the air, and carried high above the timber, until he was out of sight. Cattle, horses, and sheep were also drawn up in the airy Maelstrom, whirled terrifically about, and dashed to the earth again, with a force which reduced them to a mere pulpy mass. The prairies between Cedar Rapids and De Witt were literally strewn with the carcasses of cattle, and the loss in stock alone must be immense. There is scarcely a farmer between the two stations, a distance of forty miles, but has suffered the loss of either a part or the whole of his stock.

At Lisbon, the large brick and frame grain-warehouses belonging to merchants of that town, and the freight-depot of the C., I. & N. Railroad were utterly demolished, and their contents scattered. Ten freight-cars were hurled from the track and broken up. One of them, heavily loaded with lumber, was lifted into the air and turned over twice, finally descending with such force as

to completely shiver the ear and its contents into fragments.

The most terrible effects of the tornado were felt at Camanche, Iowa. There, at seven o'clock, the tornadoes were seen coming with the rapidity of lightning. The sky assumed a yellowish, brassy aspect, and the air seemed dead. The tornadoes themselves resembled huge balloons at first, about the size of a barrel, but gradually increasing and swelling. At one time they rose and again fell to the earth, their black folds undulating and whirling with snapping, crackling reports, like a volley of musketry, distinctly audible at a great distance. The interior of the airy tunnels was filled with a heterogeneous mass of leaves, branches of trees, timbers, and stones, which seemed to impart a yellowish tinge inside the black outer folds. There was but little time for gazing, however, for in an instant, and with a force inconceivable, the doomed town was struck full in the centre, and the air choked with fragments of timbers, bricks, stones, furniture, and in many places with human beings, who were hurled about like straws. The affrighted horses and cattle filled the air with their terrible and shrill screams; but above all were heard the snapping and cracking of these fearful besoms of destruction.

The scene beggars description; and one, after gazing upon it, only wonders how a single person was left to tell the tale. There are but one or two buildings in this town of two thousand souls which were untouched: all the others are a shapeless mass of ruins. In many places, for several acres, every remnant of a house is gone, and only a few scattered slivers mark the spot where they stood. A singular feature of the scene is the fact that from one end of the town to the other not a vestige of the furniture can be found. Here and there a few shreds of clothing, or a mattress torn into ribbons, tell that the town was once inhabited.

After destroying Camanche, the tornado crossed the river, forming an immense water-spout. In this connection, we should have mentioned before that every time it crossed the river it drew up an immense quantity of water, which was dashed with fearful violence wherever it struck. In crossing the river, it struck a raft containing twenty-six persons, and dashed it to pieces in an instant. Only two of the entire number escaped, they being blown ashore through the water.

On reaching the opposite bank, the whirlwind took a northerly direction, and dashed upon Albany, two miles distant, with terrific force, destroying almost every house in the town, populated by eight hundred inhabitants.

Both the towns of Camanche and Albany are entirely ruined, and it is a doubtful pro-

blem whether they will ever be rebuilt. Most of the houses were owned in part by the tenants, who have yet payments to make upon them. These men are poor and entirely ruined, and will be unable to meet their payments soon coming due. Every thing is wrapped in utter desolation, and strong men seem to be palsied as they look upon the future. They have lost their houses, furniture, stock, and clothing, and are thrust out into the world, ruined in an instant.

A Mr. A. A. Terrell writes to the Chicago "Press and Tribune," giving the following description of the destruction at Camanche. He dates his letter Sterling, Ill. He says:—

Horses and cattle are lying in every direction, killed from the effects of the storm. The buildings look as though they had all been torn in small fragments, scattered over the whole country, and feathers from the bedclothes strewn upon the ground, and then all had been overswept with rushing waters.

We went into one building where were fifteen dead bodies, some mangled in the most frightful manner, and only wrapped up in a sheet and put into a rough box, ready for burial.

Dr. Howell, of Fulton, informed us that from Sunday evening to Monday noon he had visited ninety-one wounded, and set twenty-three broken limbs.

We saw twenty-eight dead bodies, and there were eighty-two that require strict medical attendance, and as many more that are more or less hurt, yet are able to be around. In addition to this number, twenty-eight were swept from a raft in the river that was passing at the time, and ten are yet missing from the town, that are supposed to be buried in the ruins or to have been blown into the river and drowned.

With the exception of half a dozen houses on the north side of the town, every single building is either torn down, unroofed, or otherwise damaged.

A worse sight no human eye ever beheld; and the heart grows sick in seeing such a destruction of life and property. The town is entirely ruined, and we do not see how it can ever be rebuilt. There are whole blocks of lots that are vacant, entirely, with nothing but the cellars to indicate that houses ever stood there.

We saw a part of a wagon, consisting of the forward axletree and one hub, and no more of it could be found.

Out of the contents of three dry-goods stores not one cent's worth of the goods has been found.

The tornado struck the town a little past seven o'clock, and in less than ten minutes the whole was in ruins. After it had passed, the town was all afloat with water. All who could, began to run from place to place,

screaming at the top of their voices, calling for friends and for children. In every pile of rubbish, and from every demolished house, the groans of the dying and wounded were heard, and, as the sounds came from every part of the town, no one knew where to go first. The darkness occasioned by the black clouds, the air being filled with rubbish of every conceivable character, and the near approach of night, rendered the scene still more appalling, and such a wail of lamentation, sorrow, and woe never went up from any place, in the history of tornadoes, as that from this ruined and destroyed city. Nothing could be found to bind up the wounds of the suffering, no medicines were to be got, and the wails of the mother over her dead children, the anguish of the wife over the lifeless remains of her husband, of the father over his slaughtered children, or hunting in vain for his wife,—all these were scenes that cannot possibly be described.

In one family, all that was left were three little girls, the father and mother and two children having been instantly killed. We saw where a fence-board had been forced clear through the side of a house, end-ways, and hundreds of shingles had forced themselves through the clapboards of a house.

We visited the graveyard, and saw twenty-eight graves, side by side, all dug, waiting to receive the rough boxes containing the remains of the slaughtered people.

The whole atmosphere around the town is sickening, and a stench is pervading the whole path of the storm, that it is almost impossible to endure.

The loss of property is immense, and can never be known to its full extent.

We have just learned that three of the men on the raft have made their appearance. They state that they were blown from the raft clear on to the Illinois shore, beyond Albany, and for a long time were unable to move or stir, but after recovering from the shock succeeded in crawling to a house, where they were kindly cared for. They know nothing of the rest of their comrades, not having seen them since they were on the raft together.

In this vicinity, near Sterling, the wounded are dying almost every day, and every farm-house is a hospital for the dying and wounded.

The Lyon "Mirror" gives the following account of the killed and wounded the Tuesday after the disaster. It says:—

The number of dead whose bodies have been recovered is twenty-eight. The following is a list of their names, ages, &c.:—

Hannah Curran, Irish, aged 55 years; Christian Westphall, German, 30 years; Elizabeth Westphall, German, 28 years; infant of Westphall, German, 6 months; August Hoefl, German, 24 years; D. Waggoner,

German, 27 years; Dietleff Stoltenburgh, German, 26 years; Leza Burman, German, 18 years; Philip Peepers, German, 56 years; Margaret Foss, German, 40 years; Mary Foss, German, 3 years; Mrs. J. Stoltenburgh, German, 27 years; Theodore Arpe, German, 2 years; Augusta Myle, German, 4 years; Jacob Myle, German, — years; infant of Jacob Myle, German, 8 months; Mary Greenleaf, American, 11 years; Elizabeth Rathbun, American, 23 years; Mrs. Amelia Davis, American, 25 years; Charles Davis, American, 6 years; Eli Milliron, American, 24 years; George Burnham, American, 50 years; Mrs. George Burnham, American, 48 years; D. D. Bigelow, American, 40 years; Harry McKindrick, American, 5 years; infant of Mary Knapp, American, 8 months; infant of G. W. Chase, American, 4 months; Heman Wight, American, 8 years.

The following is a list of the wounded at Camanche, with a brief statement of their condition on Tuesday evening, made from a personal visit to each person injured:—

Mrs. Greenleaf, arm broken and otherwise severely injured, doing well; four of Mrs. Greenleaf's children wounded, three of them doing well; the fourth has a fracture of the cranium which will probably prove fatal. Mrs. Dillon, severely injured; will recover. Miss Dillon, bad flesh-wound; will recover. Peter Dillon, bad flesh-wound; will recover. Alice McKindrick, bad flesh-wound; will recover. Peter Kruse, badly injured, cranium fractured, and many severe flesh-wounds; his recovery doubtful. Aber Clint, flesh-wounds; not dangerous. Mrs. Waggoner, flesh-wounds; not dangerous. Jacob H. Gosh, flesh-wound; bad, but not dangerous. Mrs. J. H. Gosh, severely injured; doing well. Two children of Mr. Gosh, considerably injured; will recover. Mrs. Waggoner's boy, flesh-wounds; not dangerous. Henry Otto, severe flesh-wounds about the head, and otherwise badly bruised; wife badly bruised; two children slightly bruised; all doing well. Mrs. Stoltenburgh, arm fractured, and otherwise badly bruised; two children considerably injured; all doing well. Henry Snattock, old gentleman, severely bruised, in rather a critical condition; will probably recover. Mrs. Kendall, said to be badly injured; not visited. Henry Westphall, severe flesh-wounds in various parts; wife badly bruised; both doing well. David Miller, severely bruised; doing well. Mrs. A. M. Miller, left arm fractured, and otherwise severely injured; will recover. Mrs. Miller's child, slightly injured. Mr. B. Baily, slightly injured. Mrs. Baily, severely bruised on arms and head; doing well. Fayette Day, considerably bruised; not dangerous. Josephine Burnham, slightly injured. Charles Mudgett, son of J. H. Mudgett, concussion

of brain and internal bodily injury; condition critical. Mrs. Calvin Judd, very badly bruised, but doing well. Oscar A. Anthony and wife, not severely injured; child in rather a dangerous condition. Mr. Smally and wife, flesh-wounds and bruises; not dangerous. Two children, slightly injured. Mrs. George Chase, severely bruised. John Avors, severely bruised in various parts; doing well. Mrs. Peepers, bad wound in shoulder, not dangerous; five children, more or less injured, one's arm broken; doing well. Charles Oris, badly injured; condition critical. Lena Hoft, one arm fractured, otherwise much bruised; doing well. Catharine Seneca, badly bruised; doing well. Bennett Junk and wife, slightly injured; not serious. Mr. H. G. Sessions and wife, very severely bruised; daughter, slightly injured. H. G. Sessions, one arm broken, and badly injured otherwise. Walter Sessions, slightly injured. Alice Sessions, badly bruised. Anson G. Sessions, badly bruised. Eugene and W. Sessions, slightly injured. Mr. Sessions's family all doing well and likely to recover. S. P. Harvee and wife, badly bruised; not dangerous. H. W. Perkins, pretty severely injured; doing well. W. H. Day, fracture of the cranium, leg, and jaw, otherwise severely cut and bruised; precarious condition. Mr. Swearinger and son, badly bruised, and flesh-wounds; not dangerous. Mrs. Edminster, wife of the Rev. J. Edminster, severely bruised, but not dangerous. Mrs. James Redfield, severely bruised; doing well. Four children of Mr. Edminster, all pretty severely injured; the youngest rather dangerously. John Hawman, ribs fractured, and severely bruised; wife severely injured; two children slightly injured; all doing well. Wyman Wright and wife, severely bruised; Wright's child, leg fractured; comfortable.

A correspondent of the Indianapolis "Journal" says:—

Many of the incidents connected with the tornado at Camanche can hardly be credited by those who have not seen the ruins. A chimney weighing about two tons was broken off at its junction with the roof, lifted into the air, and hurled down into the front yard, burying itself in the ground, a depth of three feet, without breaking or cracking a single brick. A light pine shingle was driven from the outside through the clapboards, lath, and plaster, and projects two inches from the inside wall of a dwelling-house. No other known force could have accomplished this. A common trowel, such as is used by masons, was driven through a pine-knot in the side of a barn, projecting full two inches. In one spot was found a large pile of book-covers, every leaf from which was gone, and twisted into a thousand shapes. Leaves were stripped of their

tissue, leaving the fibres clean and bare as if a botanist had neatly picked it off. Tree-trunks were twisted several times round until they were broken off. The Millard House, a three-story brick structure, fronting north, was lifted up from its foundation and turned completely round, so that the front door faced the south. It then collapsed, and seemed to fall outward, as if in a vacuum; and, strange to relate, out of seventeen persons in the house, only two were killed. One house upon the bank was lifted from its foundation and whirled into the river, crushing as it fell and drowning three persons, the inmates.

A piano was taken out of a house in the centre of the town and carried some distance to the river-bank without breaking it.

The effects upon some of the houses near Camanche which were in the outer edge of the tornado were very curious. Upon some roofs the shingles were stripped off in fanciful shapes, a bare spot upon one roof exactly resembling the figure 8. Some roofs were entirely unshingled, and in some cases every clapboard was torn off. The sides of some houses were literally perforated with boards, splintered timbers, and sharp stakes. In some parts of Camanche, where houses stood thickly clustered together, there is not a vestige of one left. Another tract, of about forty acres, is covered with splinters of about two feet in length. The lower stories of some houses were blown out entirely, leaving the upper story upon the ground.

Before the tornado reached Lisbon it had killed sixteen persons. From there one current of the storm passed north through Mechanicsville, demolishing every thing in its course, and killing sixteen persons more.

Another current took in its course Union Grove, killing in that vicinity seventeen persons.

It then passed south of the railroad near De Witt, killing twenty-seven persons, sixteen of whom belonged to the family of Thomas Hatfield. The current then passed south of Rowmersa and Low Moor, destroying the house of David Millard, and killing him and a portion of his family.

At Albany, Illinois, scarcely a building in the town was left uninjured. Among the buildings destroyed, two churches were blown down entirely. The names of those killed there were D. Buck, E. Effner, Mr. Sweat, two children of Mr. Riley, and Miss Ryder, missing. The fatally wounded are Mr. Riley, Miss Mary Stagg, and Mrs. Slocum. The badly hurt are Mr. Perkins, Mrs. Sweat, Mrs. Caspar and child, Mrs. McMann, Moses Bishop, wife and child, Mrs. Cole, Miss Whitcomb, leg broken, Mrs. Effner, Fred. Miller, and Mr. Ostrander.

In Hardin county, Illinois, the hurricane worked dreadful ravages. The following were the names of the killed and wounded.

Killed.—Mrs. Michael Devine, John Devine, Wm. Devine, Eva Devine, George Devine, Mrs. Isaac Garrison, and a child, name not learned.

Wounded.—John Burch, thigh broken; Michael Devine, shoulder broken and badly bruised; Safrona Devine, shoulder and collar-bone broken, and badly injured; Widow Crist, thigh and shoulder broken, and fatally wounded; Elizabeth Crist, Catharine Crist, and Job Crist, injured; Adam Crist, badly injured; two children of Isaac Garrison, Daniel Wentworth and wife, Jesse Turner, Alexander Smith and wife and one child, Wesley Smith, John Galway and wife and one child, B. S. Parish, and Anson Banks, all injured, some very badly.

In Providence, Henry Witham, wife and son: Martin Witham, badly injured; Alfred Dorland, skull fractured, supposed fatally; Sarah Hensley and Samuel Sherman, badly injured, supposed fatally; Henry Bliss, badly hurt; wife of Dr. Tuller and son of E. Andrews, slightly injured. There were several persons injured at and about Quebee, names not yet learned.

At Lynden, three miles south of Sterling, several persons were killed, and fifteen persons in that vicinity were badly injured by having arms and legs broken.

In other towns on the route of the tornado, the destruction of life and property were equally as great as in Northern Illinois.

At Morristown, Illinois, the following were killed:—Mrs. Richmond, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, George Romerth, boy named Barnum.

The seriously wounded are:—Thomas Digby, Benjamin Lathe and wife, Mr. Richmond, Hiram Mann.

The town of St. Mary's, Iowa, was swept away, and most of the inhabitants killed or wounded. The Mt. Vernon (Iowa) "News," in giving an account of the affair, says:—

We have to record this morning one of the most terrible visitations that ever desolated a country inhabited by man. About six o'clock last night a terrific whirlwind or tornado passed a mile south of our town, from west to east.

When first seen, probably six or seven miles away, it had the appearance of a large black shaft or column, shaped like an upright hour-glass, extending from a tremendous threatening cloud, which for some time had been hanging over the west, to the ground. Hundreds watched it as it swept on its course, seemingly bearing directly toward Mount Vernon. It was attended with a heavy roar, as of a hundred trains of cars. Branches of trees could be seen in the air, while its changing form, and the flakes of clouds thrown from its sides, showed its whirling motion.

When within two miles of us, while people were seeking safety in cellars, or, as in some cases, running wildly about the streets, it

veered in its course, and swept by in full sight,—sublime, but fearful. Hardly had it passed ere a half-dressed man, bleeding from wounds upon his head, and reeling upon his horse, rode furiously into town, calling for help. Talking incoherently, he reported persons killed and others injured at a little village or hamlet one and a half miles west, known as St. Mary's.

In a few minutes, hundreds were on their way there, including Drs. Carhart, Belden, Gordon, and Carson. The wild scene of desolation they found beggars description. We had imagined the horrors of a battle-field, but never had pictured any thing so awful as the sight of these poor victims, disabled, dying, and dead. These having been quickly carried to the house and store of Mr. Harvey Gillet, near at hand, were soon in the care of the physicians and other Samaritan men and women.

At that point the house and shop of a Mr. Cunningham were entirely destroyed, and himself and family much injured. A few steps farther on, scarcely a vestige remained of the house and two large barns of Mr. James Burge. Two of his children, a grown-up son and a small daughter, fatally hurt, have since died. Mr. William Waln, brother of E. D. Waln, of this place, and a young man by the name of Columbus Sparks, happening to be in or near the house at the time, were afterward found dead. As the blast approached, Stephen Spring, son of Josephus Smith, was seen to ride up and spring from his horse, and was afterward picked up mortally injured. Several persons were saved by creeping into a root-house, partly under ground, others by lying down flat upon the earth.

A little eastward, the house and barn of Mr. Clark Thompson were utterly demolished. His family, by running down in the cellar, escaped: for some reason, he did not go with them, and so lost his life. Close by, Mr. Josephus Smith and family were much hurt, but not dangerously. His house was torn down, and his large barn turned partly round and carried fifty feet.

The power and force of this "demon of the elements" must have been immense. We reached the path of its fury less than an hour after it went howling on. We found a hundred men standing around, mute and aghast. The sufferers had been borne away, but there were other evidences of its fearful mission. Houses gone, utterly gone, and nothing but blackened and smeared foundations told where they had been; trees, one and two feet in diameter, and even larger, uprooted and hurled many rods, robbed of branches and foliage; carcasses of horses, cattle, and swine strewed the former barn-yard.

Of its course east of Lisbon we have not the particulars. It is certain, however, that

between there and Pioneer Grove eight or ten lives were lost, and many others horribly injured, while the destruction of property is even greater than here, nor has its fury, when last heard from, in the least abated.

Appended is a list of the killed and injured, so far as we have learned:—

Killed.—Wm. Wain, Patrick Lynch, Columbus Sparks, Clarkson Thomson, a son of James Burge, a boy not yet identified, found in the woods, evidently brought across the Cedar, in the storm.

Injured.—The family of Mr. Cunningham, little girl, mortally, Stephen Smith, mortally, family of James Burge, Josephus Smith and family, Henry H. Fuller.

East of Lisbon, a Mr. Piper was injured, two children were killed; Mr. Latimer and family were injured; Mr. Wm. Andre and wife are missing, probably killed, and five were killed in one family by the name of Allen.

West of the Cedar five persons were killed. Several houses were blown down, and several persons killed, north of Cedar Rapids.

The destruction on the line of the road is, if possible, greater than here. At Mechanicsville are ten bodies, brought in from the country north. In the vicinity of De Witt, fifteen to twenty are killed.

In Dubois county, Iowa, J. Jones was instantly killed by a falling tree within about two miles of Celestine. Mr. Nalerian Grass, of Fulda, was killed in the same way while on his way home from Haysville; had three horses killed by lightning. Mr. H. Cameron had one horse killed by a falling tree. Mr. Isaac Harris and Samuel Dillen, Jr., each lost a cow. Two or three houses were blown down in Portersville, and Mr. Osborne's residence, below Portersville, a log house, was blown over, slightly injuring him. He was outside of the house at the time, and his wife sick in bed inside. She escaped unharmed, though logs fell on the bedstead on which she was lying.

At New Amboy, Illinois, John Hubbell's farm-house, barn, fences, and stock were destroyed; also those of Mr. Moss, J. Rosebrugh, Mr. Norway, Mr. Bigsby, Mr. Crombie, Judge Wood, Mr. McWright, Mr. McEmmett, and Mr. Main.

Killed.—Mrs. Moss, Mr. Crombie's child.

Wounded.—Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell, dangerously; Master Northway, badly; Mr. Moss, and daughter, dangerously, and two sons slightly; Mr. Sackett, dangerously.

In Adams, Illinois, a house belonging to B. O. Cook, and occupied by a family named Pike, was also torn down. Mr. McComber's house was moved from its foundation, and the gable-end torn off. Next, the house of Capt. Doty, where every thing was torn to pieces.

Wounded.—Mrs. Pike, seriously; Mr. Pike's son and daughter; Wm. Yeoward, dangerously; Master Doty, dangerously.

The two latter were carried by the force of the tornado upwards of one hundred feet.

At Hackneman, Ill., the first house struck was a large brick one, belonging to David Scott. The upper story was taken entirely off. Next, Alonso Golder's, tearing it completely in pieces. Joel Wood's house was taken entirely from its foundation and carried some distance. The family escaped by taking refuge in the cellar. Next, William Goodrich's house, whose family escaped by taking refuge in the cellar. The house was entirely demolished. Wm. Kimball's house was torn down. On the opposite corner the house of Cyrus Scott was blown down. Also the house of Jesse E. Scott. S. Russell's house was blown down. On the whole line of the tornado scarcely a piece of furniture can be found. Cattle were found dead, and the feathers blown from turkeys, chickens, &c.

Killed, Wm. Kimball's child, Mr. Jennings and his mother, Mrs. Jennings.

Wounded, Mrs. Wm. Kimball, seriously; Jesse E. Scott's family, dangerously; Alonzo Golder's son, dangerously.

The Iowa City "Reporter" has the following summary of the great storm:—

Hardin county.—Killed, 7; wounded, 27; houses destroyed, 37; estimated loss, \$75,000.

Linn county.—Killed, 18; wounded, 35; houses destroyed, 18; estimated loss, \$150,000.

Cedar county.—Killed, 3; wounded, 13; houses destroyed, 8; estimated loss, \$15,000.

Clinton county.—Killed, 75; wounded, 150; estimated loss, \$400,000.

Jones county.—Killed, 9; wounded, 39; houses destroyed, 13; estimated loss, \$30,000.

Thus it will be seen that in Iowa alone one hundred and two persons were killed, two hundred and fifty-five wounded, and sixty-five houses destroyed, other than those blown down at Camanche and in Clinton county, while the estimated amount of property reaches about six hundred thousand dollars.

Besides the above, there is to be counted the loss of life and property at Albany and other places in Illinois.

The De Witt "Standard" says that good judges report that the damages by the late tornado, from Wm. D. Smith's, west of De Witt, to Brophy's Creek, a distance of about ten miles, are at least \$100,000; that \$5000 will not supply the cattle and horses killed in that awful hurricane.

The Davenport (Iowa) "Democrat and News" says that when the tornado struck Camanche, four men were engaged in playing cards, in one of the buildings totally destroyed. All four were killed, with the cards in their hands.

The reporter of the Chicago "Journal," writing from Clinton, gives the following

summary of the number of persons killed in Iowa:—

Cedar Rapids.....	2
St. Mary's.....	5
Roger's Settlement.....	1
Eden.....	1
Orange.....	1
Lisbon.....	4
Mechanicsville.....	9
Union Grove.....	2
De Witt (vicinity).....	26
Camanche.....	29
From a raft.....	24

Total.....104

Add to the above the five who perished at Albany, opposite Camanche, and the total number of deaths in Iowa and on the Mississippi is one hundred and nine. Besides these, some twenty-five persons were killed in Illinois by the storm, which would make the number of deaths one hundred and thirty-four. Besides the above, there are ten missing. The number of lives lost by this dreadful tornado will exceed one hundred and fifty, and the amount of property destroyed be about a million of dollars.

DOUBLE HOMICIDE IN VIRGINIA.—Peter Riley and P. Simpson, laborers on the Covington & Ohio Railroad, were shot and killed, on this day, in Greenbrier county, Virginia, by a man named Harrison Myers, who is said to hail from Maryland. He made his escape.

FIRE IN MERIDEN, CONNECTICUT.—This day, in Meriden, Connecticut, about ten o'clock in the evening, the three-story building owned by Wm. Stone, of New Haven, was entirely consumed. It was occupied by Geo. R. Wilmot, furniture-dealer. Most of the furniture was saved in a damaged condition. Asaph Merriman, dealer in stoves and tinware; J. P. Bottsford, manufacturer of mechanical toys, nothing saved: insured. E. Harwood & Co., silver-platers, total loss: not insured. The hall in the third story was occupied by Germans as a club-room.

MATCH-FACTORY BURNED.—The night of this day, in Detroit, Mich., Richardson's match-factory, with the machinery and fixtures, was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$12,000, which is insured for \$2700. The establishment employed one hundred and forty hands.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, at the foot of Cortland Street, the body of an unknown man was found floating in the water. Deceased was about five feet seven inches in height, had brown hair, and was dressed in the garb of a laborer, with blue overalls and hickory shirt. The jury rendered a verdict of

“Found drowned.” The body was sent to the dead-house at Bellevue Hospital for identification.

TWO BROTHERS DROWNED.—In Albany, N.Y., this day, a small boat containing five boys was upset by coming in contact with the hawser of the steamer Baltic, and two brothers, named Andrew and Peter Smith, were drowned. The others were rescued with difficulty.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT IN NEW JERSEY.—A man named William Beale was killed on the track of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, near Deep Cut, N.J., by being run over by one of the freight-trains, sometime during the night of this day. The right leg was amputated near the hip. As the six o'clock A.M. train was passing this spot, the engineer, discovering the dead body lying upon the track, stopped the train suddenly, which precipitated the brakeman, Wm. Cole, from the gig-top to the ground, injuring him seriously upon the head. A severe wound upon the left temple was inflicted. Mr. Cole was brought to his residence in Camden, N.J.

POSTMASTER FOWLER AT HAVANA.—The New York “News” publishes a letter of this date from a gentleman residing at Havana, who went out in the Moses Taylor with Isaac V. Fowler. It says:—

We had only three ladies on board and six gentlemen, and among the latter was the late Postmaster of New York, Mr. Fowler. He called himself “Mr. Potts” while on board, and appeared quite sociable. After arriving at Havana he called on Mr. Helm, our consul, told him who he was, and asked him if he should inform me. The consul replied in the affirmative. So “Mr. Potts” called and informed me. He also informed me that Mr. Helm and myself were the only two persons in Cuba who knew who he was; but at this present writing many persons know him and all about the affair. I should have said that he came on board the Moses Taylor at Sandy Hook, from a steam-tug, having left the city the night previous. What his future intentions are I do not know.

ARREST OF A MAIL-CONTRACTOR CHARGED WITH ROBBING THE MAILS.—This day, at Olney, Ill., James Shread, the mail-contractor between Olney and Granville, was arrested at the instance of W. D. Gillmore, Special Agent of the Post-Office Department, charged with robbing the mails. The extent was not known, but was supposed to be large.

MAYOR ELECTED AT LEXINGTON, Mo.—In Lexington, Mo., this day, Major Vetch, the Independent candidate, was re-elected Mayor by 96 majority.

A NOBLE IRISH GIRL.—The Ballymena (Ireland) "Observer" of this date records the story of the doings of an Irish girl, whose parents formerly resided in the neighborhood of the town in which that journal is published, substantially as follows:—Her father, Wm. McCord, a shoemaker, and tenant of a small farm near Ballymena, died in circumstances of pecuniary embarrassment some years ago. At the time of his death his liabilities amounted to nearly £40, and his family were left without a shilling for themselves, or any means for the liquidation of these debts. Soon after his death, about the year 1853, his daughter, Ann Jane McCord, then scarcely twenty years of age, emigrated to America, where she obtained employment as a domestic servant. Having from the outset determined to pay every farthing of her dead father's liabilities, she hoarded the small earnings of her industry with the utmost care, and, after six years of incessant toil, her noble aspirations were crowned with success,—her ardent desire was accomplished, and the grand aim of all her self-sacrificing exertions was fully achieved. On the 9th of February last, she sent a letter from No. 99 West Twenty-Fourth Street, New York, remitting to Mr. James McCord, of Castlegore, a bank-order for the sum of £40, to be distributed by that gentleman in payment of her father's debts. The aggregate sum due was £34 3s. 3d. In a postscript, she directed that one McHenry should be paid 5s. over the amount of his debt, and that the balance of the remittance, £5 11s. 9d., should be presented to her sister, Mrs. Margaret Wilson.

MONDAY, JUNE 4.

TERRIBLE STORM IN KENTUCKY AND OHIO—A terrible storm this day passed over Louisville and Lexington, Ky., and Dayton, Ohio. The Louisville "Journal" says:—

In the afternoon, about three o'clock, the western horizon was darkened with portentous clouds, and in a few moments a storm of wind and rain burst upon the city. The gale lasted scarcely a minute, but that brief period was marked with unusual violence. We have the following disasters to record:—

Grace Church, on Gray Street, was unroofed.

The bagging-factory of A. L. Shotwell & Son, on Monroe Street, sustained partial damage.

The roof of a portion of Messrs. Wallace & Lightgow's foundry, on Main and Clay Streets, was blown off.

On the corner of Sixth and Breckinridge the tin roofing that was being put on some new buildings by T. J. Nicholson was swept off and scattered in the commons.

Awnings were smashed, signs thrown down, window-shutters wrenched from their

places, and hacks and horses blown about. The storm was fortunately only of very short duration, and in a few moments the sun shone forth as brightly as ever.

The steamer R. M. Patton, lying at the foot of Fifth Street, was blown from her moorings, taken out in the middle of the river, and finally cast against the Indiana shore and there secured. For a time there was imminent danger of the Patton being carried over the falls and wrecked. She was brought back to her landing last night in proper trim. The boats at Portland were blown about, but sustained no serious damage.

Along the line of the Lebanon Branch Railroad the storm was very destructive. The train was detained several hours by the removal of large trees that had been blown across the track. The telegraph-wires were all prostrated, barns and dwellings were unroofed, and the storm was the severest that has been felt in that section for many years. Great damage was done to the corn and wheat crops.

In Lexington, Yellman's hemp-factory was blown down, Morgan's woollen-factory unroofed, and a large number of other buildings were more or less injured. The damage to fruit and forest trees was great. One farmer in the vicinity of the city reports the destruction of five hundred trees on his own place. At Sandersville, in Fayette county, the storm was equally severe. A man named Cavena is said to have been killed by the falling of a tree.

A correspondent of the Lexington "Observer" writes that around Nicholasville, Jessamine county, from one-third to one-half of the timber is prostrated, and great injury has been done to fences, &c.

In Dayton, Ohio, it prostrated a great many trees, and blew off the roof of Frank Welty's barn. Edgars's woods was also visited, and a large number of trees torn up by the roots or twisted off. Between Dayton and Xenia, houses and barns were damaged, trees were blown down, and the grain-crops twisted into kinks and strewn upon the ground. It was particularly severe in the neighborhood of Harbine's station. The mail train on the Greenville & Miami Railroad, coming east, was overtaken by the tornado in the swamp between Gordontown and Arcanum, and for a time it was feared that the train would be crushed and the passengers killed by the falling timber. The engineer, who seemed to take the matter coolly, backed the train to the vicinity of a wheat-field, where it remained until the track was cleared so as to permit them to proceed.

ABANDONED VESSEL.—This day, the schooner Austin, Capt. Parsons, from Georgetown, D.C., for Boston, twenty miles e. of Chincoteague, saw a three-masted schooner on her beam-ends; was painted green, and

hailed from Newbern, N.C., but could not make out her name. Had not been long abandoned, but saw nothing of her crew.

LOSS OF THE BARK WHITE CLOUD.—This day, the bark Trinity, Capt. Leask, fell in with the bark White Cloud, Capt. Ray, from New York for Cadiz, dismasted and full of water, having been knocked down in a gale on the 29th of May, and rescued her officers and crew. Capt. Leask, whose vessel was bound from Boston to Guliesta, and had to put back to that port for repairs, makes the following report. He says:—

June 4, lat. 35° 46', lon. 67° 43', about five P.M., made a vessel on the weather bow, with fore and main masts gone, and a signal of distress flying. She proved to be bark White Cloud, (of Boston,) Ray, from New York for Cadiz, and was found to be in a sinking condition. The captain wished to be taken off, and we accordingly hove to, at leeward, and lay until we got one boat-load of baggage from her. By this time we had drifted nearly out of sight, and, it being dark, we braced up and filled away, to make a tack to the windward. On approaching her again, intending to go under her stern and round to at leeward, the man at the wheel was ordered to keep off, but the vessel did not mind her helm, and before any thing else could be done she struck the White Cloud about midships, carrying away all the head spars and the foremast head of the Trinity. After being together about an hour, during which time they struck very heavily, there being a bad sea on, the vessels were got clear. Not knowing at that time which vessel had sustained the most damage, concluded to lie by each other all night. On trying the pumps it was found that the Trinity was leaking 500 to 600 strokes per hour, rolling very heavily; could not ascertain the amount of damage received, and consequently the boats were got all ready for use. We then commenced clearing the wreck, and had to cut away every thing adrift. At eight A.M. had made such progress that a piece of the maintopsail could be set, when we stood toward the White Cloud again and proceeded to take off her crew. About ten A.M. had taken all her crew on board. The wind was then about s.w. by w., blowing fresh, with squalls; we made what sail we could, and stood to the southward. At noon we were in lat. 35° 06', lon. 65° 20'. For the next twenty-four hours we had strong gales from the s.w., with heavy squalls, and at noon on the 6th were in lat. 35° 10', lon. 64° 38'. There being no appearance of either wind or weather changing, and finding that we were only drifting to the eastward, we bore up for Boston with a fair wind, and for a few days did very well, gradually increasing her canvas. At noon of the 11th, we had reached lat. 39° 10', lon. 65°, where we had light winds and calms. On

the 16th we got the wind from the east, with squalls, and on the 17th came through the South Channel. On the 18th lay becalmed off Nausett; 19th, seven A.M., took a pilot, and was towed up to the city by the steamer Neptune this afternoon. The White Cloud, Ray, left New York 24th ult., with a cargo of 80,000 staves. Reports on 28th and 29th ult., in a gale from N.E., sprung a leak and had four feet water in her hold. The White Cloud was three hundred and ninety-six tons, built at Waldoborough in 1854, and was owned in Boston.

INDIAN OUTRAGES NEAR LAREDO, WEBB COUNTY, TEXAS.—The Corpus Christi "Ranchero" says:—

We have been favored with a perusal of a letter dated June 4, written by a gentleman of our acquaintance at Laredo, detailing outrages committed in the neighborhood of that town by Comanche Indians, on the day the letter was written, and also referring to outrages by the Indians the day previous. We can vouch for the perfect reliability of the writer and for the authenticity of the letter. The communication says:—

I had the misfortune of having my sheep-camp attacked this morning by fourteen Comanche Indians, armed with rifles. They took two boys (shepherds) prisoners, and routed the rest. . . . I have not been able as yet to ascertain the loss of sheep.

I am going out early in the morning, with about twelve others, (citizens,) to see if we can overtake the Indians and recapture the boys, if they are still alive.

This country is suffering dreadfully from want of protection. Yesterday the Indians killed five men and took one boy prisoner, and they have stolen great quantities of horses from both sides of the Rio Grande. These Indians are scattered all over this county. They took a man named Juan Escoba prisoner yesterday. He lived with these Indians about ten years, and only escaped from them about three years ago. He knew the Indians well, as they belonged to the Indian village he lived in so long, and they turned him loose for old acquaintance' sake. They told him that six hundred warriors had come from their encampment in New Mexico, that a large party passed through Texas, and intended to commit depredations near San Antonio, and that all the rest scattered through Mexico, except about one hundred, who intended to steal and commit outrages on both sides of the Rio Grande. I believe the man tells the truth, as I know him well.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS ON THE OVERLAND ROUTE.—In St. Louis, the correspondent of the "Republic" reports numerous Indian outrages in various parts of Arizona.

A train of twenty-four mules, laden with sugar, from Sonora, was attacked by the

Apaches and captured. Five persons were killed.

All the mules at Ewell and Dragoon Springs Station, on the Overland Mail route, were stolen.

The route is without protection, and liable to interruption.

Fort Fillmore is garrisoned by only ten men, who are all on the sick-list. The commanding officer was applied to for rations for volunteers, but refused to furnish them.

THE AMERICAN TROOPS AT PYRAMID LAKE.—APPEARANCE OF THE BATTLE-GROUND.—On the morning of this day, the American troops, under Capt. Stewart and Col. Jack Hayes, started for Pyramid Lake. The correspondent of the "Alta Californian" gives the following account of the battle-ground. He says:—

We started for Ormsby's battle-ground, expecting to meet the Indians in force on the way, as there were several positions naturally very strong for defence. But we passed them all in succession without seeing any redskins. From a high point we finally got a view of the whole country down to Pyramid Lake. No smoke nor dust could be seen anywhere, and then we concluded, for the first time, that the whole force of Indians had fled. This proved true. As subsequently found, they had left in the utmost haste. The sharp practice and long range of our Minies, on the 2d, had struck such terror into their hearts that they had declined another encounter.

We had been shocked through the whole march by the sight of dead men scattered all along for fifteen miles. It was dreadful. The poor fellows had been shot down on their retreat from Ormsby's disaster, and their heads all smashed with rocks, which were found lying by the heads of the dead men. All had been stripped, and some of them cut and mangled. Arrows were still remaining in some of the bodies.

Major Ormsby was found in a ravine, close to the point of the severest part of the fight of 2d June. His body was recognised by several who knew him well,—among them his brother, Dr. Ormsby.

The body of William Spear lay upon the face, with an arrow in the back, as if he had been shot with it after having fallen.

Meredith's body lay just outside of a point of timber, where he and several others made their last stand. His remains were the farthest down the river of any.

Only one or two others, among them that of Richard Snowden, Jr., were on the battle-field. All the others had fallen during flight, and nearly all on the trail or close by it.

McCloud and McCarthy lay within a rod of each other, where they had undoubtedly made their final death-struggle.

McCloud's body was less decayed than any of the others. The Indians had cut him open along the spine, from his neck down, and taken out the spinal sinews, as is supposed, for bowstrings, or other purposes. He was a very tall, well-made man, and for that reason, and perhaps also because he had fought gallantly, they gave him this distinction. He had received a terrible gash across his back, below the right shoulder-blade. A number of the other bodies were identified by marks, or papers lying scattered around.

HUNG BY LYNCH-LAW.—A man named John Johnson, formerly of McHenry county, Illinois, was tried at Black Jack, Kansas, on this day, for horse-stealing. The court consisted of a magistrate and six jurymen. After the evidence was all in, Johnson confessed and begged for mercy. But the verdict was "guilty," and the sentence death in fifteen minutes. The criminal then selected a man to settle his affairs and see that his mother got the avails of his property. At the expiration of the fifteen minutes, at the command of the officers, they marched to the nearest tree, about half a mile from the village, and there gave him three minutes' further respite, and then he was hung. When he was dead, his body was taken down and buried decently.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE.—At the session of the Methodist Episcopal Conference, at Buffalo, this evening, there was no quorum present, and, on motion, the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

THE PACIFIC & ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—It was, this day, announced in the press of the Atlantic States that the Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph line is now completed to Vizalia, two hundred and eighty miles from San Francisco, on the Butterfield route.

RETIRING OF A BUSINESS-MAN.—This day, in Philadelphia, Horace H. Day, the India-rubber patentee, retired from active business, having first sold out his interest in his various establishments, including India-rubber patents, the whole realizing about \$500,000. The purchasers are Mr. William Judson, Conrad Poppenhusen, and others, of New York, and Henry L. Daggett and Charles Rice, of Boston.

INVITATION BY THE PRESIDENT TO THE PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT THE UNITED STATES.—This day, President Buchanan sent the following message to Queen Victoria, inviting the Prince of Wales to visit the United States:—

To Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

I have learned from the public journals

that the Prince of Wales is about to visit your Majesty's North American dominions. Should it be the intention of his Royal Highness to extend his visit to the United States, I need not say how happy I should be to give him a cordial welcome at Washington. You may be well assured that everywhere in this country he will be greeted by the American people in such a manner as cannot fail to prove gratifying to your Majesty. In this they will manifest their deep sense of your domestic virtues, as well as their convictions of your merits as a wise, patriotic, and constitutional sovereign.

Your Majesty's most obedient servant,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON, June 4, 1860.

CAUCUS OF GEORGIA NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.—The National Democrats of Georgia held a caucus in Milledgeville, this day, in which they determined to co-operate with the general convention assembled, so long as there was a hope of a national organization being preserved. In the event of delegates being sent to Richmond, or a platform adopted different from that adopted at Charleston, then they determined to adopt the Charleston platform and send delegates to the Baltimore Convention.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION OF FLORIDA met at Quincy this day. Gen. John Milton was nominated for Governor. R. B. Hilton, of Tallahassee, was nominated for Representative in Congress, to succeed Hon. George S. Hawkins, who declined a re-nomination.

THE NEW ORLEANS MUNICIPAL ELECTION came off this day. It passed off quietly. J. T. Monroe, the American candidate, was elected Mayor by one thousand majority.

THE NEW HAVEN CITY ELECTION came off this day. It resulted in the choice of H. M. Welch, the Democratic candidate, for Mayor.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.—This day, Mr. Trescott assumed the position of Assistant Secretary of State, in place of Mr. Appleton, appointed Minister to Russia.

TUESDAY, JUNE 5.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER VIRGINIA LAVERTY.—This day, Capt. Plummer, of the brig O'Brien, from Cardenas, reports:—At 7.30 A.M., lat. 33° 25', long. 76° 46', saw a schooner with a signal of distress flying; sent a boat to her, and found it to be the Virginia Laverty, of Elizabeth City, North Carolina. Capt. Hobbs, (from a guano-island, with a cargo of guano, bound to Baltimore,)

in a sinking condition. Took from her the captain and crew, and landed them at Cape Hatteras. The schooner sank shortly after leaving her. Capt. Hobbs reports having a few days previous experienced a heavy gale, which caused the vessel to leak so badly that the pumps would not keep her free.

LOSS OF AN AMERICAN BARK ON THE COAST OF HOLLAND.—This day, an American bark, bottom upwards, was picked up off East Ter-schelling, and carried into that port, by some English fishermen.

SEDUCTION-CASE SETTLED BY MARRIAGE.—In the Court of Sessions of New York, this day, a young man, named Robert Furman, employed as a conductor on the Court Street Railroad route, was brought before Justices Blatchley and Voorhees on the charge of bastardy, preferred by a young lady, named Henrietta Clary, a resident of the Eighth Ward. Several young men were called on this examination to testify as to the complaining witness's previous behavior, in which they attacked her chastity. The young lady, feeling herself aggrieved, made a complaint before the grand jury, and a true bill for seduction was found against Furman.

The case was called on for trial in the Court of Sessions last week, but, in consequence of the absence of an important witness on the part of the defence, was postponed until yesterday, when the District-Attorney again called it on. It then appeared that the young men who had sworn on the examination before the justices as to the doubtful character of the lady were missing, and could nowhere be found. The defendant's counsel applied for another postponement, but the District-Attorney urged that justice required that the case should be proceeded with, and the court decided that it should go on. This caused great excitement among the friends of both the parties present. They consulted with each other for some time, when finally it became known that the two most interested had entered into an agreement to be married forthwith.

The Rev. G. M. Johnson was sent for, but, not being at home, Justice Voorhees was summoned. The parties retired into an adjoining apartment, and, in the presence of the relatives of the couple and officers of the court, were united in the bonds of matrimony. This being accomplished, the young lady's father expressed his satisfaction at the result, and informed the new husband that he might go to a certain unmentionable locality, for he (the father) would take care of his daughter and support her. On re-entering the court, the District-Attorney called on the indictment for trial, as a formal matter, to which the defendant pleaded in bar a marriage, which was ad-

mitted, and judgment ordered for the defendant. The plea in bar, being sworn to, was ordered on file by the court, and the parties interested took their departure,—the wife with her parents, and the husband with his friends.

ARREST FOR CIRCULATING INCENDIARY DOCUMENTS IN VIRGINIA.—This day, J. B. Brown, a resident of Fairfax county, Virginia, was arrested at the Long Bridge, on a warrant issued by Justice Noah Drummond, on a charge of circulating the Helper book, and other incendiary documents.

The Alexandria "Gazette" says:—

He was brought to this city by a police-officer, specially despatched for the purpose, assisted by a citizen of the county, and taken before Justice Price, who committed him to jail in default of \$2000 bail. Brown was a delegate to the Wheeling and Chicago Republican Conventions, and voted for Fremont in 1856. He has been suspected for some time of entertaining sentiments inimical to the South, and of circulating incendiary documents, and when arrested had about his person several copies of the Helper book and other publications of similar character.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—This day, between four and five o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out in the extensive meat-packing and smoking establishment of Mr. N. Hicks Graham, fronting on Filbert Street, above Twenty-First, and extending to Cuthbert Street, which in a short time was almost totally destroyed. The establishment consisted of a range of buildings on Filbert and Cuthbert Streets, and on the eastern and western ends, with a space in the middle covered with shedding. There were two cooper-shops, a lard-oil factory, smoke-houses, office, stable, and ice-houses. All the buildings were brick, and most of them two stories high.

A row of five small brick dwellings on the east of the fire was partially unroofed by the fire. Three of them belong to Mr. Andrew Given, and two to Mr. William J. Given. The loss of the Messrs. Given is covered by insurance. Mr. Graham had a very large stock on hand, which, with his fixtures, presses, furnaces, &c., was either destroyed or much damaged. His loss is estimated at from \$30,000 to \$40,000, upon which he has an insurance of about \$25,000, as follows:—\$5000 in the Commonwealth, \$5000 in the Reliance, \$5000 in the American, \$4000 in the Delaware Mutual, \$3000 in the Spring Garden, and smaller amounts in one or two other companies.

TERRIBLE STORM IN INDIANA.—The afternoon of this day, a terrible storm visited Indiana. In relation to it, a correspondent

of the Indianapolis "Journal" writes as follows:—

On last Tuesday afternoon, a violent storm of rain, hail, and wind visited a portion of country about nine miles south of the Terre Haute Railroad, doing great damage. It confined itself to very narrow limits, extending only a few yards wide and about ten miles long. It commenced showing its terrible force with Robert McCanrick, of Putnam county, by first unroofing his dwelling, and while at this, Mr. McCanrick ran out of his house, intending to take refuge in the well, when he was suddenly lifted off his "pegs" and carried up in the air for a distance unknown to him, to mingle with an enormous amount of trash and timber of all descriptions. He was let down in a wheat-field, about a quarter of a mile from his house, injuring him so much that it is supposed his case is fatal.

The storm also carried off for him some sixty head of pigs; thence making its way east, twisting down the largest of trees, and playing its mysterious tricks, until it reached Mount Washing, a small village situated in Morgan county, and then wringing to pieces three dwelling-houses, and lifting the fragments to a great distance, and at the same time taking with it about twenty-four dozen chickens, all belonging to one man.

Those who witnessed the scene say that it moved along very slowly.

No person is said to have died, but several were seriously injured.

This day, as one of the cars of the Second and Third Street Railroad was passing up Third Street near German Street, Philadelphia, the horses became frightened and jumped into a trench which had been cut near the track for laying gas-pipes. One horse was completely jammed in the ditch, while the other fell upon him. They were extricated, after some labor and much difficulty.

TERRIBLE GALE IN WILMINGTON, N.C.—This day, about one o'clock in the morning, Wilmington, N.C., was visited by a tornado. It commenced from the southwest, but veered round to the northwest, from which quarter it blew with even increased violence. Providentially, it did not last, in all, over half an hour, and its greatest fury was exhausted in about twenty minutes. It unroofed a few houses, prostrated fences and chimneys, and damaged river-steamers and sailing-craft. No lives were lost.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—This day morning, Mr. George Maltzberger stepped in at Denger's saloon, Reading, Pa., and called for a plate of pickled clams, which were given him. He was quite intoxicated, and attempted to swallow them whole, without

chewing, but one, rather larger than the rest, refused to go down, and stuck in his gullet. A physician was immediately called, but too late to save the unfortunate man, who died in a few moments after. He was an old settler in Reading, about fifty-five years of age, and leaves a wife, but no children, to mourn his sudden exit.

DEATH FROM BURNING-FLUID.—In New York, Mrs. Harriet Heritage, a resident of No. 31 West Thirteenth Street, was so severely injured on Sunday by the explosion of a lighted burning-fluid lamp upon her person, that she died on this day night from the effects of the burns received. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

DEATH OF A STRANGER.—In Philadelphia, this day, an unknown man was found at Walnut Street wharf, in convulsions. He was removed to the Union Street Station-House, where he died in a few minutes. From a receipt found in his pocket, his name is supposed to be B. C. Hoffin. The coroner held an inquest, and a verdict of "Death from unknown causes" was rendered.

DEATH OF THE HON. SILAS M. BURROUGHS.—Died, this day, at Medina, New York, Silas M. Burroughs, Representative in Congress from the district composed of Niagara and Orleans counties, N.Y. Mr. Burroughs was born in that State. He was elected to the Assembly in 1837, and again in 1850, 1851, and 1853. Mr. Burroughs was a very active and prominent member of the Legislature. As one of the Committee on Colleges, Academies, and Common Schools, he was instrumental in framing the present New York school laws. He was an advocate of the most liberal system of common-school education. He was also especially engaged in furthering the enlargement of the canals, both in the Committee on Canals and on the floor of the House. He was an ardent and eloquent speaker, always securing the attention of the Assembly whenever he arose to speak on any subject. In 1856, he was elected to Congress, and was re-elected in 1858. In Congress he was an efficient legislator, and made several speeches of great power and eloquence. Mr. Burroughs was about fifty years of age. He was married, the second time, about two years.

DEATH OF SAMUEL D. INGHAM.—Died, at Trenton, N.J., this day, Samuel D. Ingham, in the eighty-first year of his age. He was born in Bucks county, Pa., Sept. 16, 1779. He was educated for the bar, and attained distinction in legal practice early in life. In 1805 and the two subsequent years, he was

elected to the Legislature, and became actively engaged in politics. In 1808, he declined to be a candidate for re-election. In 1813, he was chosen to the popular House of Congress, and was an industrious member of committees. Ill health obliged him to retire, and he accepted a local office at home. From 1822 to 1829 he was again in Congress, was Secretary of the Treasury under Jackson, and with the whole Cabinet resigned in the second term of his Administration. This was the result of a quarrel growing out of the refusal of the other members of the Cabinet to allow their families to associate with the family of the Secretary of War. Rather than submit to the dictation of the President, they resigned. Mr. Ingham did not engage actively in politics after this period. In 1856, he published a letter favoring the election of Col. Fremont.

DEATH OF COL. WM. R. HALLET.—Died in New York, this day, Col. Wm. R. Hallet, of Mobile. He arrived from the South on the Cahawba on Sunday afternoon, in extreme ill health, having been an invalid for several years. Col. Hallet was for nearly thirty years the President of the Bank of Mobile, and was known as a successful merchant and banker.

MURDER OF GEORGE CONDON.—On the forenoon of this day, George Condon and John Magrath, seamen attached to the ship Harris, lying in New Orleans, La., were playing cards at their boarding-house, in that city, when a quarrel arose, during which Magrath stabbed Condon in the neck, dividing the carotid artery and causing almost immediate death. Magrath was arrested and held for examination.

TERRIBLE AFFRAY IN TEXAS, CAUSED BY ADULTERY.—THREE MEN SHOT.—A bloody affray occurred in Houston, Texas, this day, between Mr. J. J. Cain, a commission-merchant, and Dr. H. H. Smalley, in consequence of the former discovering improper intimacy between his wife and Smalley. The "Telegraph" gives the following account of the affray:—

Stung to madness with the consciousness of a blasted happiness and a blighted home, he armed himself and sought Smalley. Finding him, he charged him with the outrage and told him he had come to take his life. Smalley begged that his life might be spared until he could settle up his affairs, and he would leave town. Cain gave him forty-eight hours to do this in. They then separated.

The next morning Cain was informed that Smalley had defied him to drive him from town, and had determined to stay and brave it out. He at once armed himself with a double-barrelled shot-gun and carried it that day.

At about five o'clock p.m., he came up to the Finish Saloon, corner of Main and Prairie Streets, and, seeing Smalley within, called to him to defend himself. Smalley turned round, and, seeing the gun levelled upon him, attempted to dodge the charge. The gun was then discharged, the charge of small shot taking effect in the left arm and breast. The barkeeper in the saloon, Mr. Farrow, received a portion of this charge in his breast, but is supposed to be not dangerously wounded. Cain then discharged the other barrel of his piece at Smalley, which took effect in the shoulder-joint of the right arm, tearing it badly to pieces. Smalley then ran up-stairs, and, coming to the window, attempted to discharge a walking-cane gun at Cain, but had too little strength left to set the trigger. He then levelled a pistol upon him. As he did this, James Robertson, not seeing Smalley, rushed in and seized Cain to prevent further difficulty. Cain told him to let him alone, that Smalley was shooting at him, and, if he didn't unhand him, he (Cain) would shoot him (Robertson.) Smalley then fired two shots, and it is thought Cain one. In the mêlée, a shot struck Robertson in the breast and passed clear through his body. By this time Smalley was too much exhausted to stand up any longer, and the crowd rushed in, ending the fight.

Farrow is doing tolerably well, though it is hard to say whether he is dangerously wounded or not. Robertson is in great danger, though some hopes are entertained of his recovery. Smalley, it is thought, will die, though he is said to keep up the best of courage.

THE WEYMOUTH POISONING-CASE.—The coroner's jury at South Weymouth this day returned a verdict that Mary Tirrell was poisoned by corrosive sublimate administered by some person unknown.

PRIZE-FIGHT BETWEEN BOYS.—This day, a prize-fight came off at Fordham, West Chester county, N.Y. The names of the pugilists are James Odell and Hans Pardee,—boys only seventeen years of age. Several hundred bruisers and bullies witnessed the brutal exhibition, and the fight is described by those who saw it as a very severe one. Sixteen rounds were fought, when the former was declared the winner. The mother of Pardee was present, encouraging her son. At last, on the sixteenth round, Odell got in a left-hander and knocked his antagonist down, leaving him in such a condition that he could not come when time was called. At this Pardee's mother, who was on the ground, became so exasperated that she sprang into the ring and expressed a desire to fight the victor herself. The cry being raised that the police were coming, the ground was soon cleared.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATIVE NOMINATIONS.—The night of this day, the legislative Republican caucus nominated Charles H. Bell for Speaker of the House; Edward Sawyer, Clerk; for President of the Senate, George Towle; G. Cummins, Clerk.

The Democratic caucus nominated Paul J. Wheeler for Speaker of the House, and T. J. Smith for Clerk. At the latter caucus speeches favorable to union and harmony at Baltimore were made.

THE GEORGIA NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met at Milledgeville this day, Judge Warner presiding. Resolutions were adopted reaffirming the Cincinnati platform, declaring property in slaves and favoring the Dred Scott Decision. A full delegation to the Baltimore Convention was nominated. Judge Warner, Governor Johnson, James Gardner, and A. H. Chapel were appointed delegates to represent the State at large. Thirty counties were represented in the convention, one hundred delegates being in attendance. The convention was harmonious, and adjourned.

THE REGULAR LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION adjourned this day. It was resolved that, in case of a withdrawal from the Baltimore Convention, the Louisiana delegates were authorized to unite with the Richmond Convention.

MICHIGAN CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—The Fourth District Republican Convention this day nominated Roland E. Trowbridge for Congress.

THE ALABAMA DOUGLAS AND ADMINISTRATION DEMOCRATIC CONVENTIONS this day convened at Montgomery. At the Administration Convention the Committee on Resolutions reported a series that were soundly Southern, declaring that "we will take no steps backward." The Hon. J. E. Sanders was the permanent President.

At the Douglas Convention the attendance was large and the excitement great. During the first part of the proceedings there was considerable yelling, whistling, hissing, &c. Mr. Cooper, of Cherokee, made an angry speech, severely denouncing such scenes of disorder and annoyance. Robert M. Patton, of Lauderdale, was the temporary Chairman.

FAREWELL VISIT OF THE JAPANESE PRINCES TO THE PRESIDENT.—This day, at noon, the Japanese princes, accompanied by their principal officers and the naval commissioners, proceeded to the Executive mansion to take leave of the President.

The latter received them in the blue-room, in company with General Cass and several other gentlemen. The intercourse was cordial and of comparatively long continuance.

The President, among other things, informed them that he had selected for the commission several of the most gallant officers of our navy, who in peace were most kind, but in war we depend upon them for our defence. He trusted, however, that they would never be required to operate against Japan.

The distinguished visitors, through the interpreter, expressed their high appreciation of the President's address, and, as on a former occasion, alluded to the handsome reception with which they have met, and to the many kind attentions bestowed upon them.

The President presented to each of the princes a large gold medal, (which was struck at the Philadelphia Mint,) bearing his likeness and a suitable inscription, and also a number of beautifully-bound, illustrated American books. These were received with evident delight.

At parting, the hand-shaking was mutually cordial, and the interview throughout of a gratifying and pleasant character.

WITHDRAWAL OF HORATIO SEYMOUR, OF N. Y., AS A CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.—This day, Horatio Seymour sent the following letter to the Utica "Observer":—

UTICA, June 5.

To the Editor of the Utica "Daily Observer."

Although I have at all times objected to the use of my name in connection with the nominations to be made by the National Democratic Convention, and you have also repeatedly, in the course of the past year, with my approval, contradicted in your journal the rumors that I was willing to take a place upon the national ticket, I find that I am still spoken of by the press and individuals for the office of President or Vice-President. While I am gratified with the expressions of confidence and regard which I receive from the State and from other sections of our country, I deem it due to myself and others to state publicly that I do not wish a nomination for either office, and I have requested the delegates from this Congressional district to withdraw my name in case it is presented to the convention which will meet at Baltimore on the 18th inst.

In common with the mass of the Democratic party, I look forward with confident hope to the results of that convention. I feel assured if any fit and patriotic man shall be presented with unanimity, a certain triumph awaits us. The coming contest involves the highest interests of our people and the stability of our institutions, and I wish to be left free to do battle against the spirit of meddling fanaticism which has been so hurtful to the honor of our country and so baleful in its effects upon public morality.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6.

DUEL.—At nine A.M. this day, a duel was fought at Screven's Ferry, near Savannah, Ga., by two gentlemen of that State, L. A. Neims, Esq., of Warrenton, and Dr. William R. Holmes, of Waynesborough.—W. M. McIntosh, Esq., of Elbert, acting as the friend of the former, and Mr. John D. Ashton, of Burke, as the friend of the latter. The weapons were fowling-pieces, charged with buckshot: distance forty paces. At the first fire Mr. Neims received four shot from the gun of his antagonist, and was too much disabled to continue the fight. One took effect in the thigh, a second in the hip, a third in the arm, and a fourth in the shoulder. Fortunately they were all flesh-wounds, and all the balls made a clean exit. Dr. Holmes was unhurt. Mr. Neims was a member of the minority of the late delegation to Charleston, and the difficulty arose from a supposed insult cast upon those delegates to the Charleston Convention from Georgia who refused to withdraw with the majority.

They were hung in effigy by a few of the citizens of Burke, which led to a correspondence between them, which, not proving satisfactory, was settled as above.

ASSASSINATION OF PROFESSOR HENRY CRAWLEY.—In Cincinnati, the night of this day, Mr. Henry T. Crawley, a teacher in the Mount Auburn Female Seminary, while escorting two ladies home from the Opera, was stabbed in the breast by rowdies, causing instant death. A writer in the "Cincinnati Commercial" gives the following account of the transaction:—

Professor Henry T. Crawley escorted Miss Carrie Menzies and Miss Sarah Vallette, daughters of old and respected citizens, from the Mount Auburn Seminary to the concert at Pike's Opera-House, on Wednesday evening. Afterward they stopped at Mrs. Johnson's ice-cream saloon, adjoining this office, for refreshments. At five minutes before eleven o'clock, deceased, accompanied by the ladies, met the writer of this in the door of the office, and stated their desire to see the press in operation. They were conducted through the several departments of the establishment, and a little after half-past eleven o'clock, accompanied by one of the editors and his wife, they proceeded up Fourth Street, intending to visit Mrs. Louderback's saloon: but at the corner of Fourth and Sycamore Streets they perceived that establishment was closed, and the two parties separated, deceased, with Misses Menzies and Vallette, going up Sycamore, on the way to Mount Auburn. Several minutes previous to the tragedy, a police-officer saw them cross the canal bridge on Main Street. On the east side of Main, when about to cross over Hunt Street, the young ladies, walking a step or

two in advance of their attendant, saw four men standing at the corner, near Squire Rowekamp's office. Professor Crawley told them not to be afraid.

When nearly opposite the rowdies, the latter insulted them by disgusting noises with their lips, when Prof. Crawley, a step or two in the rear, smoking a cigar, turned and confronted them, the ladies proceeding. Miss Vallette thought she heard deceased laugh sneeringly; but a moment or two afterward he staggered toward them, perhaps five or six steps, and afterward fell headlong into the street. The terrified ladies supposed he had fallen in a fit produced by palpitation of the heart,—a disease with which he had been afflicted. Soon after, Mr. A. H. Kestner, who had been at a bar-room opposite Twelfth Street, arrived at the scene, and discovered the appalling state of the case.

Others, to the number of twenty or thirty, soon after collected around the body, and after some time several police-officers, assisted by citizens, placed the body in an express-wagon and conveyed it to the Bremen Street Station-House, where it remained until ten o'clock. The police also detained several persons for witnesses, notifying others to be present at the coroner's inquest.

It need not be said that the young ladies were horror-stricken. Their lonely and unprotected condition at that hour of the night and in that wretched locality, under such fearful circumstances, will suggest to the mind of the reader the agonizing shock they felt. And, strange as it appears, no one offered them assistance, and they braved the perils of a midnight walk alone, through all that solitary part of the city, up the foot of the hill leading to Mount Auburn, when they found friends and sent them to protect the body of their dead friend.

This is succinctly the history of this awful tragedy; but it is involved in fearful mystery. The total ignorance of the ladies of the nature of the brief and fatal controversy,—no words audible to them having been spoken,—and the supposition that he had fallen in a fit, mask the tragedy in almost hopeless obscurity.

Mayor Bishop offered a reward of \$500 for the murderers.

POISONED WITH BRANDY.—In Troy, N.Y., John Shelly and Patrick Carroll reside in the same house. Shelly keeps a groggery. On this day, with his children and a female friend, he went to church, leaving his wife at home. Mrs. Carroll also went to church. When Shelly returned he found his wife stupidly drunk; but, as this was not unusual, he paid little attention to the matter. At eleven o'clock he spoke to her, and she answered. About twelve he went to her again. She did not notice him, and he found that she was dead. When Mrs. Carroll returned, she

found her little girl, aged four years, lying upon the floor, evidently in great agony. On asking her what was the matter, she said Mrs. Shelly had given her a lot of liquor, and told her to drink it, as it was good. She continued to grow worse during the afternoon: toward evening she was seized with convulsions, and died about ten o'clock, after having suffered terrible agony. There is no doubt that death was produced by drinking the liquor. The character of the stuff may be inferred from the fact that Shelly swears that he purchased the "brandy" for fifty cents a gallon!

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN BY DROWNING.—In New York, the night of this day, a man about thirty years of age deliberately committed suicide, at the foot of Tenth Street, East River, by walking off the pier. Efforts were made to save the unfortunate man, but in vain, as he sank to the bottom the moment he touched the water. A few minutes before he committed suicide, deceased was observed to take off his coat and hat and tie a handkerchief around his head. Having thus divested himself of his clothing, he coolly walked toward the end of the pier and precipitated himself into the water.

DEATH FROM LAUDANUM.—In New York, this day, Margaret Ryder died from the effect of an overdose of laudanum. Margaret had been in the workhouse for about three months, and was about being released. Her clothes, containing a bottle of laudanum, had been returned to her, that she might be ready to leave. Shortly after she was taken sick, and subsequently died. A post-mortem examination was made, the result of which warranted the jury in finding a verdict of "Death from an overdose of laudanum." There was no suspicion of her having taken it with a view to self-destruction.

CONFESSION OF HICKS OF THE MURDERS ON THE SLOOP E. A. JOHNSON.—This day, Albert W. Hicks, *alias* Wm. Johnson, the convicted pirate, and supposed murderer of Capt. Burr and the two Wattses, of the sloop E. A. Johnson, made a full confession of his crime.

He states that the murders were perpetrated between nine and ten o'clock at night, while all the crew, with the exception of one of the Wattses, were below. Hicks was steering, while Watts was at the bow of the sloop, keeping a look-out ahead. Hicks seized a hatchet, and, starting forward, dealt Watts a blow which killed him almost instantly. The other Watts, who was below, was awakened by the noise, and rushed up on deck, but was met by Hicks, who struck him over the head with his axe and killed him. Hicks then went down into the cabin and attacked Capt. Burr, who was asleep. The captain instantly woke up, and, springing out of his berth, struggled

desperately with his murderer. The fight lasted several minutes; but it terminated by Hicks knocking his victim's brains out.

Hicks denies that the knife-marks on the vessel's rail were made by him. The bodies of his victims were not, he says, thrown overboard for more than an hour after the murders were committed.

In reply to a question, he stated that he felt well enough during the commission of the murder, for the devil sustained him; but, said he, "He has deserted me now, though, and I feel bad enough."

The sloop, he says, was fifty miles out at sea at the time the murders were committed, and he took good care the bodies should never rise to the surface. He also said he had heard that one of the bodies had been found, but he knew that it was impossible.

In regard to the murders on the ship *Saladin*, hinted at in the verses said to have been repeated by him, he declined to give any information, but said that his life would shortly be published in pamphlet form for the benefit of his widow, when the world would know all about his doings.

DEATH AND BURIAL OF COLONEL JOSEPH PLYMPTON, OF THE REGULAR ARMY.—This day, the body of Colonel Joseph Plympton was brought from Staten Island, where he died, and buried at Governor's Island with the honors of war. The following is a brief biography of this meritorious officer:—

Colonel Joseph Plympton was born at Sudbury, Mass., on the 24th of February, 1787, being the second son and fourth child of Ebenezer Plympton and his wife Susannah Ruggles. His ancestors were of English extraction, having emigrated from Sudbury, England, in 1635, and founded the town of the same name in Massachusetts. After attaining his majority, Mr. Plympton engaged in mercantile pursuits until the long-standing difficulties between the United States and Great Britain culminated in the War of 1812. He entered the army on the 3d of January in that year as a second lieutenant of infantry, and served with credit and distinction throughout the whole of that war, chiefly upon the Northern frontier. At the reduction of the army, in 1815, after the peace consequent upon the treaty of Ghent, Lieutenant Plympton was among the officers who were retained in service. His principal duty was upon what was then the Western frontier, among the Indian tribes. When the remodelling and reduction of the army took place in 1821, the subject of this sketch was again among the number of those selected to be retained. Under the command of Colonel Snelling, he was active in establishing military posts on the extreme frontier, and among others the well-known station of Fort Snelling, a few miles above St. Paul, Minnesota. He remained in this

active service, with the exception of two years,—1822 to 1824,—when he was on recruiting-service in New York. He returned to Fort Snelling in 1824, and remained in the Northwest, on constant and active duty, involving a great amount of hardship and exposure, until the year 1834, when he was again detailed for recruiting-service at Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor. This period embraced the time of the Black Hawk War, in 1832, throughout which Captain Plympton was distinguished for his uniform soldierly bearing and attention to duty.

From 1834 to 1836, as a brevet-major, he was in command of the depot for recruits at Bedloe's Island, and subsequently returned to Fort Snelling, in 1836, remaining there four years in command, and rendering very efficient service in preserving order and good feeling among the Indians. In 1840, he was ordered to Florida, where the Seminole War was then raging, and took an active part, under the command of General Worth, in the movements which resulted in the subjection of those brave but unfortunate Indians two years later. Major Plympton was among those highly commended by his superior officer, and particularly distinguished himself in the battle with the Seminoles near Dunn's Lake, in January, 1842. He was ordered to Sackett's Harbor after the war, where he remained until 1846, at which time he received orders to proceed to Mexico with his regiment, as lieutenant-colonel of the Seventh Infantry: he commanded it through the whole of that arduous but glorious campaign, under General Scott, which terminated by planting the American flag upon the national capital of Mexico. Colonel Plympton took an active part in the memorable siege of Vera Cruz, and at the sanguinary battle of Cerro Gordo he led his regiment at the point of the bayonet into the main stronghold of the Mexican army. For his "gallant and meritorious conduct" on this occasion he received the brevet of colonel, to date from the 18th of April, 1847. His regiment, under his immediate command, performed desperate service at the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, in which actions, and particularly the former, the Seventh Infantry took a most prominent part.

After the close of the war, Colonel Plympton returned, in 1848, to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., where he remained until the hostile manifestations of the Florida Indians again called him, with his regiment, to the scene of his old exploits. The troops were withdrawn from Florida in 1850, and he was ordered at once with his command to New Mexico. They proceeded a short distance beyond Fort Leavenworth, when they were recalled, by orders from Washington, to Jefferson Barracks. In 1851, Colonel Plympton was detailed for duty, in New York, as

General Superintendent of the recruiting-service of the army, which position he held for two years. He resumed command of his regiment on the frontiers, between Texas and Mexico, in 1853, and remained on duty for a year, when he was strongly advised by his medical officers to return to the North on account of his ill health. His long and active life of incessant hardship, privation, and exposure had brought on an organic disease, which gradually undermined his iron constitution and impaired his robust strength. An accidental wound from a rifle-ball, in the summer of 1856, nearly terminated a life which had escaped so many dangers and trials. With enfeebled health, but a clear and vigorous intellect, he remained in or near the city of New York until his death, which took place on the 5th of June, 1860, at Stapleton, on Staten Island.

Colonel Plympton married, in 1824, Eliza M., eldest daughter of Peter W. Livingston, of New York City, who survives him. He leaves six children,—three sons and three daughters. One of his sons is an officer of the army, while the others are in civil life. Two of his daughters were married at the time of his decease,—one to Captain M. Lovell, late of the army, and now of New York, and the other to Captain H. M. Black, of the Ninth Regiment of the United States Infantry. The remaining daughter, his youngest child, is unmarried.

Colonel Plympton was noted as a military man for his uniform and strict attention to his duties, which he performed at all times and under all circumstances with the most scrupulous conscientiousness, regarding life itself as of little moment when risked in the performance of the sacred call of duty. In private life, his urbane and courteous manners, his disregard of himself, and his never-ceasing thoughtfulness for others, marked him pre-eminently as an accomplished "gentleman of the old school." In privation, in sickness, even to the hour of death itself, his uniform courtesy never deserted him even for a moment. Throughout long years of service, he always commanded the respect and esteem of his superiors in rank, and never failed to secure the love and affection of his inferiors. The tears of the humble soldier will drop upon his honored grave, while the country may well lament the loss of a gallant officer and accomplished gentleman.

THE ALABAMA DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTIONS continued their sessions, this day. The National Democratic Convention resolved to send a full delegation to the Baltimore Convention and to nominate an electoral ticket. The convention of the Seceders sent delegates to Richmond and Baltimore. In the regular Democratic Convention, Mr. Yancey had the floor this morning, and

spoke in favor of the majority-resolutions. Mr. Gardner, of Richmond, followed in favor of the minority. Mr. Jackson, of Savannah, favored the majority-report, and Mr. Cobb, of Washington City, closed the debate. All the speeches were able and eloquent.

Mr. C. W. Stiles called the previous question, which was carried. The vote was then taken on the minority-platform, which was negatived,—Ayes, 77; Nays, 305. The vote on the majority-platform was then taken,—Ayes, 298; Nays, 41.

Mr. Gardner, of Richmond, entered a protest against the action of the convention. After some other minor matters were transacted, the convention adjourned *sine die*.

The delegates to Richmond for the State at large are F. S. Lyons, A. B. Meek, D. W. Paine, W. L. Yancey, W. M. Brooks, P. D. Smith, L. P. Walker, L. W. Lawler, and twenty delegates from the districts.

The National delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention appointed at the meeting last night were D. C. Humphrey, S. C. Pasley, W. C. Winston, J. J. Siebels, R. A. Baker, John Forsyth, A. W. Hilliard, W. Garnett, and twenty delegates from the districts.

LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—This day, the Bolting Democratic Convention adjourned, after providing that, in case of their withdrawal from the Baltimore Convention, the Louisiana delegates be authorized to unite with the Richmond Convention.

MEETING OF THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE.—This day, the House organized by the election of the Republican nominees made in caucus last night.

Resolutions were adopted in the House authorizing the appointment of a committee to consider what legislation is necessary to prevent the spread of the cattle-disease.

THE TRIAL OF JUDGE TERRY FOR KILLING SENATOR BRODERICK.—The trial of David S. Terry, for killing David C. Broderick in a duel, commenced, this day, in the Fourth District Court in San Francisco, Judge Hagar presiding. On being arraigned, he pleaded not guilty, and immediately after his counsel (Messrs. Hoge and Crittenden) applied for a change of venue, on the ground that the prejudice against him, as shown by the acts of the Vigilance Committee, and having just passed through a heated political canvass, would prevent his getting a fair trial.

THURSDAY, JUNE 7.

A SEDUCER AND ADULTERER SHOT.—This day, Joseph C. Williams shot the seducer of his wife, at New Orleans. He was ar-

rested and tried. In his defence he showed that for a year he knew of their intimacy, felt bad about it, tried to break it up, thought he had broken it up, when, on a recent evening, he took drinks with the man, and got his promise never to meddle with the woman again. But he broke his word, and even came to the house while he (the husband) was there; and he shot him down.

POSTPONEMENT OF TRIAL OF THE MATES OF THE BARK ANNA.—In the United States Circuit Court of New York, this morning, the first and second mates of the bark Anna, charged with the murder of six colored seamen on the voyage from Laguna to Cowes, were again brought up for trial; but, their counsel not being ready, the court granted a further postponement, with a view especially to procure the attendance of Captain Tuthill, a material witness.

MAN SCALDED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, John Van Stevenburg, of No. 311 Houston Street, was scalded to death, in consequence of having fallen into a tank of boiling liquor, at Webb & Co.'s distillery, corner of West and Beach Streets. The deceased, who was employed there, was engaged at the time in arranging some of the belting. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest on the body, resulting in a verdict of "Accidental death."

DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day, the body of John Rogan was found. He fell from one of the wharves the night previous. Deceased had been employed at one of the fishing-grounds, and had just returned, the season having terminated. He was about forty-five years old, and had a family. Coroner Fenner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidentally drowned."

BODY FOUND.—In New York, this day, the body of a man apparently about forty years of age was found in the woods near High Bridge, lying at the foot of a large rock. The body was very much decomposed, and it was impossible to ascertain whether the deceased had sustained any violence or not. Near the body lay a shovel bearing the initials "D. D. A." on the handle. Deceased had dark hair, brown pants, plush vest, dark overcoat, and was about five feet eight inches in height. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Death from unknown causes."

KILLED BY A FALLING WALL.—In New York, this day, Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body of Cornelius Breanhan, a young man who was killed on Friday night by the falling of a wall at No. 27 $\frac{1}{2}$ Washington Street. He, with others, had been engaged in tearing down the building, when

a portion of the back wall fell in, burying him in the ruins. A verdict of "Accidental death" was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, the body of an unknown man, about fifty years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Twelfth Street, East River, this day. Coroner Jackman held an inquest, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Found drowned." Deceased was about five feet seven inches in height, and, from his apparel, he appeared to have been a laborer.

FATAL FOLLY.—A young daughter of Riley Tait, of Camden, Ala., on this day, found in the house an old pistol, that had not been used for some length of time, and, thinking to amuse her little sister, snapped the pistol in her face. After snapping once or twice, the pistol fired, and the ball shot through the baby's hand, and entered the forehead, just above the eye, causing death.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—In New York, the afternoon of this day, as the Staten Island steamboat Sylph was on her six o'clock trip from the city, a Polish woman, name unknown, about forty years of age, after divesting herself of hat and mantilla, jumped overboard. The steamboat Richard Stockton was passing at the time, and the captain, seeing the occurrence, immediately stopped the boat and succeeded in rescuing the woman. No cause was assigned for the act.

ONE MORE UNFORTUNATE GONE TO HER DEATH.—In New York, this night, a woman twenty-three years of age, named Maria Cassidy, committed suicide by hanging herself in one of the cells of the Sixth Ward Station-House, where she was locked up on a charge of intoxication. She was very neatly dressed, and when brought in by the police appeared to be in good humor, laughing and talking to those in the office. She spoke to another woman in a cell on the opposite side of the corridor, and said she was going to kill herself. The doorman was back and forward frequently, but took no particular notice of her, as she stood with her back against the door. Desiring some time afterward to put another prisoner in that cell, the doorman opened the door, when he found the woman tied to the iron bars by her garter, which she had twisted about her neck. When thus discovered, life was extinct.

DEATH OF JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT.—John L. Schoolcraft, of Albany, N.Y., died at St. Catharine's, Canada, at twelve o'clock, on the night of this day. He was long an active and highly-esteemed citizen of Albany. He began mercantile life with W. & H. B. Cook, of Albany, and was subsequently a partner

in the leading firms of Cook & Schoolcraft, and Schoolcraft, Raymond & Co. In 1854, he was chosen President of the Commercial Bank of Albany, which office he filled until his death. He was twice elected Representative to the United States Congress, but declined additional political honors. The Albany "Evening Journal" says of him that "beyond most men, he was respected as a citizen and loved as a friend. Faithful and sagacious, his counsels were invaluable. Generous and warm-hearted, his hand was ever ready to aid. Reserved almost to a fault, few, even of those who knew him most intimately, knew the full worth of his character; and there are numberless good deeds of his unostentatious life which have no chronicle save in the hearts of those on whom they were bestowed."

DEATH OF LIEUT. JOHN PARKER.—Lieut. John P. Parker, of the U.S. Navy, died, at his residence in Somerville, Mass., this morning, at the age of fifty years. He was a native of Portsmouth, N.H. The last active professional service in which Lieut. Parker was engaged was as flag-lieutenant of Com. McKeever, in the Congress frigate, upon the Brazil station.

THE MAINE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met at Bangor, this day. Three hundred and twenty-one towns were represented by seven hundred and eighty-one delegates. Frederick A. Pike, of Calais, presided. Israel Washburn, Jr., of Orono, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot, receiving 429 votes against 306. The nomination was then made unanimous.

Abner Coburn, of Broomfield, and William Miller, of Portland, were selected as candidates for Presidential electors at large.

A series of resolutions were adopted, endorsing the Chicago nominations, approving the Republican platform, and strongly recommending Mr. Washburn to the people of Maine for Governor.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION met, this day, at Donaldsonville, and adjourned. The secession from the Charleston Convention was condemned, and it was resolved that the Louisiana delegates pledge themselves to support the nomination of the Baltimore Convention.

THE MICHIGAN REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met at Detroit this day, and made the following nominations:—For Governor, Austin Blair; for State Treasurer, John Owen; for Secretary of State, James B. Porter; for Presidential electors at large, H. I. Wells, and Rufus Hosmer.

THE DELAWARE PEOPLE'S PARTY CONVENTION met, this day, at Dover, George Z.

Tybout in the chair. They appointed the following gentlemen as a State Executive Committee for the campaign of 1860, viz.: Samuel Biddle, George Z. Tybout, and Sewell C. Biggs, of New Castle county, Nunes H. Coverdale, Dr. Isaac Jump, and Hiram W. McColley, of Kent county, and Peter F. Causey, John D. Rodney, and Benjamin F. Fooks, of Sussex county.

A resolution was passed that the people be instructed to meet in their respective hundreds on the 14th of July, to elect delegates to the State Convention to assemble the 25th of July.

This convention was composed of the Union and Republican party, which united together on State affairs, but differed on national,—the former supporting Bell and Everett, the latter Lincoln and Hamlin. Quite a discussion soon ensued. The Chairman, Mr. Tybout, rose and said that he declined serving as a member of the Central Committee, as he thought he should differ from a majority of the People's party. Being further pressed, he said he wished it clearly and unequivocally and distinctly understood that he was a Bell and Everett man, and that he would under no circumstance forego voting for Bell and Everett. It being stated that these sentiments would not trammel his action as one of the committee, he consented to serve. Dr. Jump rose and stated that he was a Bell and Everett man. Ex-Governor Temple said that when this convention assembled originally, it decided that no delegates from Delaware should be sent either to the Baltimore National Convention or to the Chicago Convention, but that it would await the result of those conventions and then meet to-day in order to take action in regard thereto; but, delegates having been sent to both those conventions, nothing is left for this convention to do, and that in fact the People's party is virtually dissolved, and that the only party which can defeat the Democrats in this State is the Constitutional Union party, of which he announced himself a member and that he should vote for Bell and Everett under all circumstances. Mr. H. H. J. Naff said that the People's party still had an existence in Delaware. George P. Fisher opposed the breaking up of the People's party, and thought that the voters of Delaware all could vote the People's ticket, whether they were Bell, or Douglas, or Lincoln men, or men of any other party, provided they were opposed to Locofocoism, and in favor of a protective tariff, which was a measure of vital importance to Delaware. Judge Layton was in favor of harmony for the sake of defeating the Locofocos, and hoped mild measures might be resorted to by both branches of the Opposition, that a union might be effected on the State ticket. Mr. Higgins was also in favor of union and harmony to defeat the Locofocos.

The Bell men had a large majority in the convention, but no resolutions expressive of principle, State or national, were passed, each party voting for their own electors, but uniting on State officers.

INAUGURATION OF THE GOVERNOR OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This day, Governor Goodwin was inaugurated. It was attended with unusual display, both civic and military. The inaugural address was brief, and mainly devoted to local affairs.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE NEW YORK YACHT-CLUBS took place this day. In the early part of the day the weather was not favorable, but in the afternoon there was a good breeze, favoring the movements of the fleet. The yachts came in in the following order:—1, the Haze; 2, the Favorite; 3, the Rebecca; 4, the Mannering, and 5, Glengary.

GOLD IN ARIZONA.—This day, Governor Owings addressed the following letter to R. P. Kelly, Esq., giving an account of the discovery of gold in Arizona:—

MESILLA, June 7, 1860.

R. P. KELLY:—I am happy to be able to inform you, upon the authority of Col. S. T. Torrey, Col. Phil. Herbert, Col. G. W. Frazier, and many other good men who have returned this day from the new gold-mines, fifteen miles west of ours, that Col. Snively and others have found the richest gold-mines ever found on this continent. At this time, I understand, there are about forty men at work, but in one month thousands will be taking out the yellow dust. From one hundred panfuls of dirt Col. Herbert saw ten ounces of gold taken out. He tried his luck, and with a common pan realized \$700 of gold, digging and packing the dirt all himself, except three panfuls of dirt that Col. Jones assisted him in packing. The gold is now in my office. The largest lump of gold found is worth twenty-five dollars.

Gold has already been discovered over some eight miles of country. Water at this time is rather scarce; but, the rainy season having set in, we will in a few days have plenty. The whole town is excited; all are bound for the mines. Our mines will average about ten dollars per day to the man; but the other is so much richer that I expect our hands will all stampede. I have already secured an interest for us in the new mines.

I am tied down with business, and cannot leave this place. You must come home quick. Don't send any person, but come yourself, for now is the time for you to be in this country. In haste, L. S. OWINGS.

DIVORCE-CASE.—This day, in New York, an extraordinary divorce-case was on trial before Judge Woodruff, in the Superior Court.

The applicant was a Mrs. Elizabeth M. Johnson, the respondent, Wm. S. Johnson.

The parties were married in Connecticut, in 1837, and lived together without quarrelling more than once a week, on the average, until within three years, when they separated. The wife says the husband abandoned her, took away her dresses, and left her "nothing to wear." On one occasion, he also tried to choke her, and on another, at the Western Hotel, in New York, he denied that she was his wife.

She also charged that, in November, 1857, she was in a delicate condition, and that he endeavored to persuade her to consent to a crime which, in the eye of the law, is always equivalent to murder. The husband denies all these statements in toto.

FRIDAY, JUNE 8.

DEATH OF THE HON. HENRY P. HAUN, OF CALIFORNIA.—This day, the Hon. Henry P. Haun, late United States Senator from California, expired, at the residence of his brother, A. J. Haun, near Marysville, in that State.

Judge Haun was born on the 18th of January, 1815, in the State of Kentucky. He studied law at Lexington, in the same class with Hon. Wm. T. Barbour, and married in that State. He emigrated to Iowa in 1845, and settled upon Elk River, at its junction with the Mississippi. There he engaged in merchandising with his brothers, under the firm-name of W. G. Haun & Co., and was elected a delegate, in 1846, to the Constitutional Convention of Iowa. In 1849, he crossed the plains for California, and here settled down, attended by those various successes and misfortunes which were characteristic of the period. In 1851, he was elected County Judge of Yuba county, and served in that capacity for four years. As a candidate for Governor, from the northern section of the State, he afterward occupied a very conspicuous position before the Democratic State conventions, and always wielded a very considerable influence in the ranks of the Democratic party.

In December, 1859, he was appointed by Governor Weller United States Senator, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. David C. Broderick, and announced the death of that stalwart Senator in eloquent and befitting terms.

At the moment he was stricken down he occupied, by virtue of his geographical position and Senatorial record, the fairest position of any man in California for the Gubernatorial seat; and there can be but little doubt that he would have received the next nomination of the Democratic party for that office. He died in the full tide of his advancing prosperity.

INDIAN MURDERS IN NEW MEXICO.—This day, Mr. Thompson, who resides at Ash Creek, in the neighborhood of Pawnee Fork, discovered, as he supposed, some buffalo or ponies approaching the ranche, and John Cunningham, his hired man, went out to see what they were. Mr. Thompson soon after heard a noise, and, upon looking, discovered Cunningham running toward the house, pursued by three Indians, who shot their arrows into him. Just as he reached the door he fell dead. Thompson ran into the house and fired three shots from a revolver at them, but without effect. The Indians then closed on the house and set fire to it. Thompson made his way out, and, having two guns loaded, fired on them and made his escape. As he was leaving he heard the report of a gun. The next day he went back and found the dead body of a man named Christian Krouse, who had been murdered by the same Indians. The dead bodies were decently buried by the commanding officer at Pawnee Fork. The Indians took all the clothing off the dead men and scalped them. Krouse had been in the employ of Capt. Scott, and was making his way to Missouri when killed.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.—Enos Sprague, Jr., on trial for the murder of James Henry on the 15th of January last, at Depauville, Jefferson county, N.Y., was this day found guilty of murder in the first degree.

MURDERS BY POLICE-OFFICERS IN NEW ORLEANS.—A correspondent of the New York "Police Gazette," from New Orleans, whose letter is of this date, gives the following account of murders by police-officers of that city:—

The inquest on Conrad, who was killed at the Hopkins plantation by Officer Charles Stanmeyer, has been completed, after several postponements, and resulted in a verdict of "Death caused by a gunshot-wound, in the hands of some person unknown to the jury." Time was given to Stanmeyer to leave the city, as he was advised so to do by his friends, in consequence of so many verdicts being rendered against policemen of late for murder. Last week I gave the account of the killing of Paul Schander by Officer Larry, of the Second District. That it was a cool, determined killing, no sane man can doubt; but every kind of rascality known by his associates on the police will be resorted to in order to save his worthless life. As in the case of Charley Stanmeyer, for the murder of Conrad, men will be found to commit perjury to save him. When Larry gave himself up, he had his revolver in his hand, which was taken from him and placed in a private drawer at the police-station by the clerk, Mr. Rapp. It was examined by

Lieutenant Gastinel, who found four barrels empty; but when it was produced and brought before the coroner's inquest, every barrel was loaded. . . . Williams, for killing Officer Hone, has been acquitted by Recorder Summers upon the ground of justification. . . . It was on proof that Hone was ordered by Williams never to visit his house again, and that Hone disregarded the order.

EXECUTED.—Elly H. Gordon was hung in Abbyville, Wilcox county, Georgia, this day, for the murder of Abraham Pytas in December last. The Pulaski "Times" says the occasion drew together an immense concourse of people.

CONVICTED OF MUTINY.—In the U.S. Circuit Court of New York, this day, George Beecher, Alfred Ryder, James Brown, George Cross, Joseph McDonald, Robert Craig, James Dillon, and Wm. Smith, were convicted of revolt and mutiny, on board the American ship Wm. F. Storer, on the 23d of May, 1860, while in the bay and harbor of New York.

DROWNED AND KILLED.—In New York, this day, Coroner Jackman held an inquest on the body of R. C. Falster, who was found drowned at Pier No. 3, North River. Deceased had been missing for several days from his home, No. 25 Rector Street. He was a native of Denmark, about thirty years of age. . . . Luke O'Reilly, a native of Ireland, aged twenty-eight years, died, this day, from the effect of a strain received recently while removing a piano from a cart. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, which resulted in a verdict of "Accidental death."

EXPLOSION OF A FIREWORKS-MANUFACTORY.—On this day afternoon, the fireworks-factory of J. W. Hatfield, in Middle Village, about two miles from Williamsburg, New York, was the scene of a dreadful calamity. An explosion occurred, by which two men were instantly killed, and several others so severely injured that but little hope of their recovery is entertained, and the whole premises, consisting of eight small detached brick buildings, were entirely destroyed. Mr. Charles Hatfield and Mr. Jacob Gresk were instantly killed, and Henry Hatfield, John Hertnee, Robert Brundell, and several others, were severely injured. The loss by the destruction of the property is estimated at \$27,000.

SEVERE TORNADO IN KANSAS.—Lykins county, Kansas, was visited by a severe tornado this day. At Ossawatomie and the vicinity, houses were unroofed, and much damage was done. The house of Abraham Halliday, two miles from Ossawatomie, was blown to pieces, and Mrs. Halliday instantly

killed. At Indianapolis several buildings were destroyed. At Santo, D. W. O. Baker and two children were killed.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER HANNAH SELINA, HER PASSENGERS AND CREW.—This day, the coasting-schooner Hannah Selina was found, bottom up, off Grass Point, Lake Michigan, by the steam-tug May-Queen. It is supposed she was struck by the tornado which passed over the lake the Sunday evening previous. The captain, Daniel French, his wife and child, two seamen, and two passengers, were lost. She was towed into Chicago by the May-Queen.

A SAD TALE.—A FALLEN WIFE ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.—The New York "Tribune" of this date has the following sad and eventful tale:—

The following cheerful story has relations with American social life, and with human charity, upon which some pondering may advantageously be done. A few years ago, a young girl left her home and went to Rochester, there becoming the inmate of a school. When less than fifteen years old, she felt a schoolgirl's fancy for a boy two or three years older than herself, who was fiercely in love with her, and the two were secretly married, the wife returning to her school, the husband to his, for he also was in the early stages of an education. When in course of time the marriage was made public, there was a great outcry. The parties were sent from their schools, and the indignation of the principals was hot. The boy took his wife home to a house where a rich step-father and a haughty mother divided the rule. At first they were reconciled to the loving pair, for they supposed the girl was an heiress, and the money appeased the step-father, while the idea of the "gentility" which money brings soothed the mother. But when it was found that the son had brought home a penniless bride, their indignant virtue burst its prudent bonds. The young wife was cast adrift, and the husband was sent to kind Indiana to gain a divorce. She returned to Rochester, the inhospitable parents living in another county, and there found employment in a shop. He could not obtain his divorce,—perhaps did not wish it. At any rate, he came also back to Rochester, and held clandestine intercourse with his wife. Undoubtedly reprehensible as it was, no one can wonder that he took to drink, being weak-minded and disappointed. His intemperate habits destroyed the little manliness originally in him, and he became a burden to himself and a source of shame to his friends. The wife, disheartened by the treatment she had received for contracting a legal marriage and trying to support herself, and being unused to labor and in danger of breaking quite down under it, forsook a

virtuous life and sold herself. It was not long, however, before the disgrace attaching to her position made life insupportable; and she determined to end it. Accordingly, she attempted suicide twice, but was each time kept from dying by the timely arrival of assistance. All of this has happened before she has arrived at the summer of her twentieth year.

A DOUGLAS DEMOCRATIC MEETING was held in Wilmington, Del., this day, at which Samuel Townsend and James Montgomery were appointed delegates to Baltimore.

A PROLIFIC COW.—This day, a New Jersey cow, not three years old, gave birth to *four* well-formed calves, of dark-red color, and all heifers. This promising animal is owned by Mrs. Nancy Coffin, Glendale, Camden county, New Jersey.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9.

PLANTER MURDERED BY HIS SLAVE.—This day, a man named William Smith, a planter in Oglethorpe county, Georgia, was murdered by a slave. The slave was apprehended and burned at the stake on Monday.

TWO MEN MURDERED BY A CIRCUS-COMPANY.—A terrible fight took place at Montezuma, Indiana, this day, between a circus-company exhibiting there and some of the citizens of that place, in which two of the latter were killed by being beaten with the pegs used in fastening down the canvas.

DEATH FROM DRUNKENNESS.—In New York, this day, Coroner Murphy held an inquest on the body of a man by the name of Patrick Walden, who was found dead at his residence in North First Street. A short time before his death he had a fit in a store on the corner of Grand and Third Streets,—recovering from which, he returned home, and in a few hours died. The jury found a verdict of "Death from apoplexy, superinduced by habitual drunkenness."

FATAL LEAP FROM A WINDOW.—In Philadelphia, on the afternoon of this day, Frederick Jahraus, aged twenty-three years, leaped from the attic-window of his residence, No. 118 Christian Street, and injured himself so severely that he died a few hours after at the hospital. The deceased had been laboring under aberration of mind for some time, and it was feared he would destroy his life. He took advantage of the absence of the family to put his design into execution. Coroner Fenner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—This day, Harrison Sippen, a fireman on the Norristown (Pa.) Railroad, was fatally injured, in the following manner. When the train was approaching a bridge he put his head out, and, being struck, was knocked off, the train passing over him, crushing both legs in a shocking manner. He was taken to the hospital, where he died during the night. Deceased resided at Norristown, and was unmarried. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidentally killed" was rendered.

FOUND DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day, the body of Thomas Clark was found in the Schuylkill, off Vine Street wharf. Deceased, who was a weaver, resided in Shamokin Street, Fifteenth Ward. He had been missing from the Wednesday previous. The coroner held an inquest on the body. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered.

DEATH FROM A TRIFLING CUT.—Dr. Williams, of Salem, Mass., while shaving, accidentally cut the back of his hand with his razor. The wound was dressed, and appeared to be healing; but inflammation of the cellular tissues set in and extended so rapidly that it could not be checked. It terminated fatally this day. He was sixty-three years of age.

FATAL BOILER-EXPLOSION.—This day, the boiler of Moore's steam saw-mill, in Washington county, Va., near Bristol, exploded, tearing the building to pieces and seriously damaging the machinery. John May, the superintendent, was fatally wounded; the rest of the employees escaped unhurt.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A LADDER.—In New York, this day, Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at the New York Hospital on the body of a German painter named John Vogel, aged eighteen years, who died in consequence of injuries received by falling from a ladder. The deceased was working on the front of the new building at the corner of Avenue D and Seventh Street. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

DEATH OF EUGENE CUMMISKEY.—This day, Mr. Eugene Cummiskey, an eminent book-publisher of Philadelphia, departed this life, at his country-seat, Warren county, Pa., in the sixty-eighth year of his age, of paralysis. Mr. Cummiskey began the publishing-business about forty years since, on the southeast corner of Fourth and Walnut Streets, where he remained many years, until he removed to the present location, No. 250 South Sixth Street. In 1824, he published the "Douay Bible," folio size, the only one ever issued in this country. He also, in the same year, stereotyped and published

the "Lives of the Saints," in twelve octavo volumes,—a very heavy undertaking at that time. He also published "Lingard's History of England," "Gobinet's Instructions," and many other standard Catholic works. Kind and amiable in his disposition, strictly honest and upright in all his dealings, Mr. Eugene Cummiskey won the affectionate regard of all with whom he dealt. Plain and unsophisticated in his manners, a gentleman of no pretension, he labored faithfully and cheerfully in his vocation.

THE HON. BENJAMIN PINNEY, one of the prominent men of Tolland county, Connecticut, and a much-respected citizen, died at his home, in Ellington, this day, in his eightieth year. Mr. Pinney was well known in that State, having in former years represented Ellington in the Legislature, and been elected to the Senate from the Twentieth District. He was also for several years judge of the county court for Tolland county, and in 1841 he was the Democratic nominee for Lieutenant-Governor. He was a man of good judgment and strong powers of memory,—entertained his opinions as convictions, always with firmness, and often with some degree of prejudice. He was always a Democrat.

DEATH OF L. D. STOCKTON.—Judge L. D. Stockton, of the Supreme Bench of Iowa, died, at his residence in Burlington, in that State, on this day. Judge Stockton was first appointed to the Supreme Bench by Governor Grimes, in 1856, and subsequently elected to serve six years. He was an able and learned judge and an upright man.

WRONGLY SUSPECTED AND ACCUSED.—Judge Connolly has discharged Mr. Goodenough, arrested in New York on a very serious charge. The following letter will explain:—

On Saturday last, June 9, Rollire A. Goodenough, Jr., a medical student in the office of Drs. Sayre and Jones, 795 Broadway, was brought before me, charged with grand larceny, on complaint of Dr. E. L. Jones, with having stolen some \$300 from the safe in the office. Upon a full investigation of the facts connected with this case, it has been clearly proved that said Goodenough was entirely innocent of the charge. I have therefore this day honorably discharged him from custody and dismissed the complaint.

MICHAEL CONNOLLY, *Police Justice.*
NEW YORK, June 12, 1860.

Upon the legal investigation in this case, it was found that the key with which it was alleged that Mr. Goodenough opened the safe, and which was found on his person, was a trunk-key, which could not open the

safe when locked. The \$300 were found in the safe; and it would appear from this that the search made for the money before proceedings were begun against the young man was not thorough enough to justify the grave charge of larceny on the part of Dr. Jones. The investigation relieves Mr. Goodenough from every imputation of theft, and without any foundation for arrest.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC DOUGLAS CONVENTION, which met at Donaldsonville, adjourned this day. It was represented by one hundred delegates from twenty-one parishes. Resolutions were adopted condemning the Charleston seceders and expressing a determination to abide by the Baltimore nominations. The delegates appointed to attend the Baltimore Convention go uninstructed. Ex-Senator Soulé, Gov. Wickliffe, and Isaac Morse were the ruling spirits of the convention.

VISIT OF THE JAPANESE EMBASSY TO PHILADELPHIA.—The afternoon of this day, the Japanese Embassy arrived in Philadelphia, in a special train of cars, which left Baltimore at 10.30 A.M. The cars in which the Embassy rode were new ones, built at the shops of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, and were handsomely draped with the American and Japanese flags, while the locomotives attached to the train at Baltimore, and also on the east side of the Susquehanna, were beautifully decorated with flags, flowers, &c. The one that brought the train to that city was the large coal-burner "Daniel Webster." The sub-committee of Council, consisting of Messrs Simons, Benton, and Megargee, accompanied by Mr. Felton, President of the road, went in the early train to Havre de Grace, where they awaited the arrival of the Japanese. When the cars reached the boat to cross the river, the committee were introduced to Captain Dupont by Mr. Felton, and by the captain to the Embassy. Mr. Simons then addressed the chief Ambassador, Sinme-Boojseen-No-Kami, as follows:—

To your Excellencies, the Ambassadors from Japan:—Gentlemen, it affords me much pleasure to welcome you at this point, on the part of the people and authorities of Philadelphia, and to extend to you the warmest and most friendly hospitalities of the first manufacturing and one of the greatest commercial cities in our country.

The chief, through the interpreter, replied briefly, thanking the committee for their kindness in coming so far to meet them, and also expressing their happiness in the prospect of seeing Philadelphia, of which they had heard so much.

There was a large crowd of ladies and

gentlemen at this point; but, as the train passed the river on the upper deck of the boat, and the locomotive was attached as soon as possible after crossing the river, few obtained a sight of the distinguished visitors. All the stations from the river to Wilmington were passed with speed, thus disappointing a large number at each of these places in gratifying their curiosity. But at Wilmington a halt of a few moments was made; and so densely was the street packed that the train had to move very slowly for fear of doing injury to some of those who insisted upon getting as near the cars as possible. One of the dignitaries of Wilmington got upon the platform and desired admittance for the purpose of making a speech of welcome; but he was informed through the window that he might send it to Philadelphia, and an answer would be returned to it.

Long before the train arrived, Broad Street, as far as the eye could reach, was one mass of people. Houses, sheds, board-piles, sidewalks, and streets were covered with human beings. The military were ranged on the western side of the street and extended from the depot up to South Street.

The special train reached the depot a little after three o'clock. As soon as the Ambassadors left the cars they were introduced to Mayor Henry.

The Ambassadors were plainly dressed and had very few decorations about them. In this respect there was little to distinguish the Embassy from the rest of the suite. It is only when acting in an official capacity that the ambassadorial dress is worn.

The Mayor bowed, extended his hand to the prince, which was taken, and then shook hands with the rest in order. The Ambassadors kept their eyes upon the ground, and no change of countenance was perceptible. The prince's exceedingly mild expression of face was the subject of remark generally. The introduction being over, Mayor Henry addressed them, as follows, his words being interpreted to the prince alone:—

In behalf of the assembled authorities and in the name of the city of Philadelphia, I welcome your Excellencies to this city. As the ambassadors from a powerful sovereign to the Federal Government of our country, you are entitled to every manifestation of respect. As the representatives and first visitors from a great nation, hitherto strangers, but with whom it is desired to promote and foster the most friendly intercourse through all coming years, we offer to you the hospitalities of the city. We entertain the hope that, during your visit to Philadelphia, your Excellencies will have full assurance of the hearty good will and kindly regard with which your presence is welcomed by its citizens.

The prince replied in a few words, thanking the Mayor for the welcome extended to him and his countrymen, and added that he was gratified in being able to visit Philadelphia, of which he had heard. The Ambassadors were then conducted to the carriages, on the south side of the depot, within the enclosure, and the Mayor took a seat with the prince and Captain Dupont. The Presidents of Councils and the other Ambassadors came next in their order, then the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, followed by the members of the committee, all riding with officers of the Embassy. After this, all was confusion and disorder, there being no one left to direct whose authority was acknowledged. The Japanese had to look for carriages, and there was danger of some of them being left in the depot. As it was, a number of them had to ride in close carriages, which prevented them from being seen except by those who had positions close to the line of the procession. As the Embassy left the depot, the procession went through the route previously designated. The whole line of the route was crowded with a dense mass of people, and every window and doorway, every available spot, was filled with spectators. Flags covered the streets, and flags of every size and kind were displayed from windows. The military made a very fine display, and added largely to the animation and splendor of the scene.

SALE OF SLAVES IN NEW ORLEANS.—This day, seventy-eight slaves were sold in New Orleans, for \$74,720. These slaves averaged forty-six years of age, and brought within a fraction of \$1000 round. Terms, cash. Eighty others were sold, ranging from twelve months to fifty-five years, for \$1250 round, on terms equivalent to cash. The highest price paid for field-hands was for men ranging from eighteen to twenty-five years, \$1600 to \$2000, women from \$1400 to \$1600.

DREADFUL STABBING-CASE IN NEW YORK.—In New York, late in the night of this day, a German, named Emanuel Geschwind, stabbed John B. Johnson and Albert Price, two young men, aged respectively eighteen and twenty years. Johnson, Price, and another young companion, named Enoch Tompkins, were standing conversing at the corner of Norfolk and Stanton Streets, when Geschwind approached them and insulted one of the party.

Some words ensued, when Geschwind, becoming exasperated, drew a double-bladed dirk, the blade of which was four inches in length, and plunged it into Johnson's left shoulder. The blade passed between the shoulder-blade and the ribs, and, penetrating the left lung, inflicted a wound that it is feared will prove fatal. Price, in attempting

to rescue his friend, was stabbed in the fleshy part of the left arm and badly wounded. Tompkins escaped uninjured. Geschwind then made his escape.

BURNING OF THE STEAMERS UMPIRE AND DEWDROP.—This day, the steamers Umpire and Dewdrop were totally destroyed by fire on the Osage River. The former was valued at \$10,000, and was insured for \$3000. The latter was valued at \$15,000, and was insured for \$6000.

SUNDAY, JUNE 10.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER ST. MARY'S.—This day, the schooner St. Mary's, of Bath, Me., from Wiscasset for Boston, was capsized in a gale, twenty-five miles east of Cape Elizabeth. She was afterward fallen in with by the C. D. Oliver, and towed into Portland.

ENGLISH CREW RESCUED BY AN AMERICAN VESSEL.—This day, the American bark Roscoe rescued the crew of the English bark Sea-Serpent, of Hull, which had been destroyed by fire. They afterward transhipped them on board the French bark Grognaud. The Sea-Serpent was loaded with cotton, and had left Parahiba May 12.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—In Philadelphia, this day, the doctors connected with the Embassy accompanied a medical professor of that city to the residence of a private citizen, at 1106 South Eleventh Street, in order to be present at a surgical operation of lithotomy. They expressed considerable surprise at the administering of ether to the patient, having been unacquainted with its properties. They were highly gratified with the manner in which the operation was performed, and, before leaving for their quarters, accepted an invitation to visit the Clinic of Jefferson College, and also the Pennsylvania Hospital, to witness certain amputations shortly to take place.

DEATH OF GENERAL THOMAS S. JESUP.—Major-General Thomas Sidney Jesup, Quartermaster-General of the U.S. Army, died, this day, in Washington, D.C., of paralysis. Gen. Jesup was born in Virginia, in the year 1788, and entered the army in 1808, as a Second Lieutenant of the Seventh Infantry, and his subsequent military history is succinctly described as follows. So rapid was his promotion, that in 1812 he was Brigadier-Major and Acting-Adjutant-General to Brigadier-General Hull. In 1813 he was Major of the Nineteenth Infantry; transferred in 1814 to the Twenty-Fifth Infantry as brevet-lieutenant-colonel, for distinguished and meritorious service in the battle of Chippewa, on the 5th of July, 1814. In November of

the same year, he was brevetted colonel, for gallant conduct and distinguished skill in the battle of Niagara, of the 25th of June, 1814, in which he was severely wounded. On the reduction of the army in 1815, he was retained in the First Infantry, and in 1817 was Lieutenant-Colonel of the Third Infantry. In 1818 he was appointed adjutant-general, with the rank of colonel; and the same year quartermaster-general, with the rank of brigadier-general, and was brevetted major-general in May, 1828, for ten years' meritorious service. He was assigned to the command of the army in the Creek Nation, Alabama, in 1836, and succeeded Gen. Call in Florida on the 8th of December, 1836; was wounded in action with the Seminole Indians, near Jupiter Inlet, on the 24th of January, 1838, and was succeeded by Colonel Z. Taylor, on the 15th of May, 1838, whereupon he returned to the duties of his department, which he managed with distinguished ability.

In his despatch from Chippewa Plains, July 7, 1814, Gen. Brown, in detailing the incidents of the battle of Chippewa, thus refers to the subject of this sketch:—"Major Jesup, commanding the left flank battalion, finding himself pressed in front and in flank and his men falling fast around him, ordered his battalion to 'support arms and advance.' The order was promptly obeyed, amidst the most deadly and destructive fire. He gained a more secure position, and returned upon the enemy so galling a discharge as caused them to retire. By this time their whole line was falling back, and our gallant soldiers pressing upon them as fast as possible."

In his despatch concerning the severe battle of Niagara, June 25, 1814, Gen. Brown thus refers to some of the officers:—"From the preceding details you have new evidence of the distinguished gallantry of Generals Scott and Porter, of Col. Miller, and Major Jesup, of the First Brigade."

A writer in the "Herald," who gives a biography of General Jesup, says:—

In May, 1818, he was promoted in line of promotion to a brigadier-generalship, and in ten years after, viz., 1828, he was brevetted major-general.

During the Creek War in Georgia and Alabama, in 1836, General Jesup, with his superior in rank, General Scott, was actively engaged, the latter having been called from Florida to assist in its termination.

By the 1st of July, the war, which had threatened much, was virtually concluded, five hundred hostiles having been captured. Scott soon after turned over the command to General Jesup, who, on the 12th, wrote that of thirteen hundred other hostile Creek Indians nine hundred were his prisoners. On the 9th of July, "Scott gave up command under extraordinary circumstances." He was, in fact, superseded. General Scott had written to Washington to complain of dis-

obedience of orders by General Jesup. This was as well known in the army as the disobedience had been, and, of course, came to the knowledge of General Jesup,—if Scott did not in person communicate it to him. General Jesup wrote also to Washington, not, however, to the Secretary of War, as was usual in such cases, but to Mr. Blair, the editor of the "Globe," in which he stated substantially that he considered Scott's course in prosecution of the Seminole War ruinous to the best interests of the United States. A court of inquiry was ordered; Scott made an elaborate defence, and the court, after a careful inquiry and review of the testimony, acquitted Scott. President Van Buren approved the finding of the court. General Scott then addressed a letter to Mr. Poinsett, Secretary of War, claiming the command of the army in Florida as a right, inasmuch as nearly all the troops of his division were employed there, and on the ground that he was the senior of General Jesup. The Senators and Members of Congress from Virginia, of which State both Jesup and Scott were citizens, urged that the command should be conferred on the latter. So strong was public opinion throughout the Union in this military controversy, that the Richmond "Enquirer," the devoted advocate of the Administration, urged the propriety of this course. General Jesup afterward took an active part in the Florida War, and in all cases displayed marked abilities as a military officer.

Before proceeding further in this hasty sketch of the services of a meritorious officer, we should state that General Jesup's peculiar bureau, so to speak, in the army, was of such a peculiar nature that, although his name does not appear in our military history as frequently as others, yet his master-mind was never idle, either in peace or war. He was the Quartermaster-General of the United States army, and to a military man the magnitude of the position is obvious. Of the efficiency in any army most depends upon the good order of the quartermaster's department and the activity and efficiency of its members. Its duties are multiform and various; it has to do with every thing in the army, and every person. Its duty is to provide quarters, food, forage, camp-equipage, arms, equipments, transportation for troops; and the full discharge of this duty, even with our little army, scattered as it is over a wide area of territory, requires quite as much skill as the largest army extant; and yet these duties were for a long term of years discharged with credit by General Jesup, whose long experience in the service of his country made him familiar with all its details.

The history of the war with Mexico, which gives the details of the victories won by American arms in that country, does not

even allude to the name of General Jesup. Yet it was on the good management of the detachment of which he was the honored chief that the success of the army depended. Through his bureau were all the contracts made for transportation of troops and provisions, horses and forage for their support, arms, equipments, and ammunition; and hundreds of living witnesses to-day who participated in the glorious deeds of Mexico will cheerfully attest to the completeness in every detail in this particular point. During all his military career General Jesup discharged his duties, whether in the field or other duties, with a courage and fidelity well worthy of imitation; and he has closed his earthly career ripe in years and with a clear escutcheon.

General Jesup's survivors are three daughters and two sons.

General Jesup was the adviser and second of Henry Clay in his duel with John Randolph, after having in vain tried every effort to prevent a hostile meeting. His last public appearance was on the occasion of the inauguration of the Washington statue, on the 22d of February, when he commanded the military escort of the President.

MURDER OF A MATE AT SEA.—This day, the ship *Lowell*, which arrived at Boston from Gibraltar, brought a sailor, named Henry Johnson, under arrest for the murder of a man named Cunningham, mate of the bark *Lilias*, of Belfast, Maine. It appears that the bark was on a trip from New Orleans to Gibraltar, and that when within a few days' sail of the latter port, while Johnson was at the wheel, the mate gave him some instructions as to how he should shape the course of the bark. Some bad feeling was engendered through a conversation following, and, when the mate had turned and walked a short distance away, he was attacked by the sailor with a sheath-knife, who inflicted wounds causing death. Johnson was on the arrival at Gibraltar, put under arrest and sent by the American consul to Boston.

MURDER AT YORKVILLE, NEAR NEW YORK.—This day, at Yorkville, Michael Flynn, an Irish carman, about thirty-five years of age, residing in Worth Street, New York, was murdered under the following circumstances. He and a man named Michael Lenehan, who had been drinking pretty freely all day, met at the house of a mutual friend, in Eighty-Third Street, near Third Avenue, and there quarrelled over some trivial matter. From words the parties came to blows; and in the heat of the fight Lenehan, as it is alleged, picked up a pair of tongs and struck his antagonist a blow on the head, felling him to the ground. Flynn was found to be insensible from the effects of the blow, and upon

conveying him to the hospital the surgeon discovered that the injured man's skull was fractured. Every attention was paid the patient; but he continued to fail from day to day, and died just one week after his admission. Lenehan succeeded in making his escape before the matter came to the ears of the police.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—Dean Gilbert, a resident of Prescott, Mass., about fifty years of age, balanced a rock, weighing nearly a ton and a half, and propped it up with a piece of board. He then crawled under, kicked away the board, and the rock fell, crushing him to death.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—In Philadelphia, the morning of this day, an unknown man was found hanging in a barn near the Point-House. On his person was found a gold watch and three dollars in money, but nothing to indicate his name. He had been seen about the neighborhood for several days.

DROWNINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.—This day, the body of an unknown white man floated ashore at Fancy Hill, below Red Bank, which was about five feet eight inches high. His dress was blue pants, red flannel and striped muslin shirts, and heavy boots. The right hand was nearly covered with warts, and his face much marked with smallpox. Justice Sparks, of Woodbury, made an examination of the body, and then buried it in the public ground.

Frederick Hawhurst, second steward of the ship *Norway*, while coming ashore, fell into the Delaware and was drowned, though every effort was made to save him. The body was not recovered. Deceased was a native of Portsmouth, England.

ARREST OF EMANUEL GESCHWIND.—In New York, Emanuel Geschwind, who stabbed Johnson and Price on Saturday night, was this day arrested by Sergeant McKelvey, who found him engaged in whetting his dirk. He was locked up in the Seventeenth Ward Station-House. The young men allege that no provocation whatever was given for the assault, while the accused says that one of the party kicked him.

MONDAY, JUNE 11.

THIS DAY, the delegates who seceded from the National Democratic Convention at Charleston, S.C., April 28, met, pursuant to adjournment, at Richmond, Va. Delegates were present from Alabama, Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Georgia, South Carolina, Florida, Second Congressional District of Tennessee, and the Seventh

Electoral District of Virginia. The Hon. John Erwin, of Alabama, was chosen President.

The convention adopted the following resolutions, and on the 12th, at twelve o'clock, adjourned.

Resolved, That as the delegations from States represented in this convention are assembled upon the basis of the platform recommended by a majority of the States at Charleston, which we endorse, we deem it unnecessary to take any further action on the subject at the present time.

Resolved, That when this convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet in this city on Thursday, the 21st inst., provided that the President of this convention may call it together at an earlier or a later date, if it be deemed necessary.

The convention reassembled on the 21st, but, without doing any business, adjourned to the following day, and so continued to meet and adjourn, awaiting the action of the convention at Baltimore, till after the nomination of Breckinridge and Lane, when such of the delegates as had not joined the seceders in Baltimore adopted the candidates and platform of the Breckinridge party, and adjourned *sine die*.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—This day, immense crowds assembled in front of the Continental Hotel, in Philadelphia, where the Japanese Embassy were stopping. The policemen, stationed at the entrance to the corridor on the second floor, were constantly beset by ladies and gentlemen to let them pass; but their orders were imperative, and nearly all had to go away disappointed. By these stringent measures, the Japanese were left in comparative quiet, a state of things which they really enjoyed. In the morning, one of the Ambassadors, the Governor, Interpreter, and one of the principal officers, started out with Capt. Porter, to visit several of the handsome stores and manufacturing establishments of Philadelphia. They were first taken to Bailey & Co., jewellers. The beauty of the interior of this store pleased them much, but in examining the articles displayed, it was very evident that the plainest articles, and those of use, received the most attention. This was particularly the case in their selection of opera-glasses, for all gaudy ones were rejected, and the plainest of the glasses suited them. Several of this kind were purchased by them, also a number of the plainest and cheapest thermometers. A case of rich and expensive diamonds were shown them, and they were asked if a beautiful ring would not suit the Japanese ladies, to which they responded, immediately, "No, no," and they turned away to something having more real value and use.

Whilst in Bailey & Co.'s, they were taken

to the workshops connected with the store. They particularly asked in relation to the quantity of silver placed in the gold when manufactured for use,—the mode of alloying the different metals,—all of which was put down in their note-books for future use. The large blow-pipe, which generates a heat sufficient to melt steel in a moment, received much attention from them. Its great power, being a combination of gas and hot air, was fully explained. The machinery for rolling out silver into sheets was also closely examined, and commented on with great satisfaction. Whilst in the establishment, each visitor was presented by the firm with a bronze and silver medal, having upon it a medallion head of Washington. These presents were received with lively satisfaction, as indeed all presents were, no matter how trifling.

They were next taken to visit L. Johnson & Co.'s Type and Stereotype Foundry, which they examined minutely. The whole operation was explained to them,—the mode of melting the lead, casting the type, making stereotype plates, printing, &c. They were also shown men engaged in engraving upon wood, an operation which is somewhat familiar to them, but has not been brought to such perfection in their own country as the specimens exhibited to them. Before leaving, the interpreter ordered a lot of type, for his own use, also a composing-stick. Whilst in the foundry, they were shown a splendid set of type, which that firm manufactured in anticipation of their visit, as a present for the Tycoon. This type was contained in a handsome box of massive walnut, surmounted by an elegant tablet, bearing the inscription, "Presented to the Japanese Embassy by L. Johnson & Co., Philadelphia." The contents of the box were of the most interesting nature. One department contained a vast variety of printing-types manufactured by this firm, consisting of Greek, Hebrew, Script, German, and Music characters, as well as ornamental type and borders, and Roman type of all descriptions and sizes. There were in it, besides, a page of type representing President Buchanan's reply to the Ambassadors, with stereotype and electrotype moulds and stereotype and electrotype plates of the same; and also an assortment of beautiful electrotyped cuts, as well as a wood-cut exhibiting the President. A striking feature of the contents was a casting-mould, and punches and matrices representing the names of the chief members of the Embassy in their proper characters. A composing-stick, with type and rule in it, and a pot of printing-ink and a composition roller, are also in the box, which might have been said to contain a type, stereotype, and electrotype foundry in miniature.

From thence they visited the establish-

ment of Simons & Brothers, where they were shown a great deal of fine machinery for making jewelry, thimbles, &c.

In the afternoon they were taken to see the Fairmount Park and Water-Works, the steam fire-engine of the Good Will Hose-Company, also to the extensive machine-works of Sellers and Baldwin & Co. The Embassy were presented by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. with a copy of their "Webster's Unabridged Dictionary," and their "Gazetteer of the World," splendidly bound.

HORRIBLE BUTCHERY OF A WIFE.—In Richmond, Va., the morning of this day, a most diabolical attempt was made to murder his wife by a man named Edward R. Cooper. A correspondent of the "Police Gazette" gives the following account of it:—

At an early hour, the city was startled by the news of one of the most brutal attempts at murder which it has ever been my province to record. The affair occurred near the corner of Broad and Twenty-Fifth Streets, and about three o'clock in the morning the neighbors were aroused by the cries of murder. They hastened to the premises, and there learned that a man named Edward R. Cooper had attacked his wife, Mary Ann Cooper, with a hatchet, while she was asleep, and had wounded her in a terrible manner. The fiend had also attempted the life of his son, aged fifteen years, who awoke and endeavored to defend his mother. On making further examinations, it was discovered that Mrs. Cooper had received two or three terrible cuts on the left temple, one on the back of the head, and another on the right temple. No one has hopes of her recovery. It appears that Cooper desired to sell the house they lived in, but could not do so without the consent of his wife. Mrs. Cooper, having worked hard to support herself and husband, he not having performed any work for the past ten years, refused to sign away her right, whereupon he became angry, and told her that she would be sorry for it, or words to that effect. Soon after this, he returned home and informed his wife that he had changed his mind in regard to selling the house, that they would both go to work and live quietly together the balance of their days. This occurred on Saturday night last, and on Sunday he visited church two or three times in the day and evening. In the evening, when he returned home, he asked for supper, then went to his chamber, where he sang and prayed, then commenced reading his Bible. A short time after this, Mrs. Cooper retired to bed in the same room. Her son also retired about the same time to his little bed, which was near that of his mother. After lying awake some time, watching her husband reading the Bible, she fell asleep. At about three o'clock, Cooper put aside his

Bible and procured a hatchet from a room near by, then approached his wife's bed and dealt her a powerful blow on the temple. Mrs. Cooper awoke with a scream, when the murderer struck her another violent blow on the head. The little son awoke at this time, and, though horrified by the sight which met his view, caught his father's arm. The father turned upon him with the hatchet, when the boy fled to the upper story of the house, where lodged a Mr. Brizzilars and his family. This family were aroused, and just opened the door as Cooper struck at his son with the hatchet. Cooper immediately fled from the house, but was captured by Capt. Wilkinson, of the night-watch, about ten o'clock. The poor woman, although so fearfully wounded, crawled upstairs to the rooms of the family above, where she fell insensible to the floor. It is clear that he intended to murder his wife, that he might get entire possession of the house. While searching for the hatchet, a paper of arsenic, covered with blood, was found in one of the rooms. It is said that he was not addicted to liquor, but he possessed a most violent temper and unforgiving disposition. Many years since, he was tried in this city for shooting a man, with intent to kill. Cooper is sixty-three, and his wife fifty-three, years of age.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A WOMAN WHO ELOPED WITH A NEGRO.—The Fayetteville (N.C.) "Carolinian" states that Mrs. Abe Rhodes, wife of B. C. Rhodes, who had eloped a few days before with Shad Williams, a free mulatto, and had taken with her about \$2500, was found dead in Lumber River, with her throat cut and her head crushed, on this day. Her colored paramour was arrested on suspicion and lodged in Lumberton jail.

HEAVY ROBBERY AND ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—This day, Mr. R. E. McGinty, the sheriff of Jefferson county, Miss., was robbed of \$10,000, and afterward took laudanum for the purpose of committing suicide. It appears that after arriving at the Washington Hotel, at Vicksburg, he inquired for a room, to take a nap of sleep before the cars left. He was accordingly assigned to a room, and fell asleep. On waking up, he found that his pocket had been cut, and the pocket-book, containing the money, abstracted. He then sent out for laudanum, and took a large dose. Some of his friends, having opportunely discovered his condition, called a physician, who administered the proper remedies and saved him.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN PHILADELPHIA.—J. Kleber, a German, forty years of age, fell from his furniture-wagon at the Girard Park, this day, and, the wheels passing over his

breast, he was instantly killed. The deceased was removed to his late residence, Marshall Street, above Girard Avenue.

FATAL EFFECTS OF FOUL AIR.—This day morning, three workmen were excavating for a sink in the rear of the First Evangelical Church, in Baltimore, Md., when John Hoffman, who was in the well, became insensible from the foul air, and the other two, going down to his assistance, were, in turn, also overcome. After considerable delay, the bodies were drawn up, but Hoffman was dead, and the others, although alive, were not considered likely to recover.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF THE WIFE OF A MEMBER OF THE PHILADELPHIA COMMON COUNCIL.—This day, the death of the wife of Mr. Michael Blynn, of the Common Council, took place near Columbia, Ohio, from an accident.

MURDERER CONVICTED.—This day, a man named Alexander Gale, tried for murder in the Baltimore County Court, was convicted of murder in the first degree.

DESPERATE AFFRAY AT ELM PARK, NEW YORK.—The night of this day, at about half-past ten o'clock, as the participators in the German festival at Elm Park were leaving the ground, they were attacked by a party of rowdies, and several persons were severely beaten and otherwise injured. Louis Meyer and his wife were carried to their homes insensible.

The police were soon on hand, and, after a desperate conflict with the outlaws, apprehended eight of the gang, whom they locked up in the Twenty-Third Ward Station-House.

Several other persons besides Meyer and his wife were badly injured, but, owing to the confusion, no definite particulars could be ascertained.

TRIED FOR MURDER AND ACQUITTED.—In New York, the afternoon of this day, the trial of Charles Rabert, a young German, charged with homicide, in causing the death of Thomas Greenan, by stabbing him with a knife, was commenced before the City Judge. The evidence was contradictory and unreliable; but it appeared that the occurrence took place on the 21st of April, at the corner of Orchard and Canal Streets; that deceased was in company with a man named Gayler, and as they passed on the sidewalk the deceased (Greenan) ran against the prisoner. Words ensued between them, whereupon they clinched in the street, and the deceased knocked the prisoner down. All the witnesses concurred in saying that the deceased first struck the prisoner. Greenan said he was stabbed, and soon fainted with the loss of blood. One witness testified

that the prisoner said, "Me kill a man;" but Mr. Clinton contended that the phrase was not the mode in which a German expressed himself; and, besides, he argued that the evidence of the stabbing was very unreliable. The jury returned a verdict of "Justifiable homicide," which is equivalent to a verdict of "Not guilty." Rabert left the court in company with a large circle of his countrymen, who congratulated him on his acquittal.

TRIAL FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.—In New York, this day, George Ellis was tried for the wilful murder of John A. Peterson, second mate of the bark Henry Warren, at Havana, Cuba, in March last.

The circumstances of the case were, that the prisoner, who was a seaman on board the bark, had an altercation with the second mate, which resulted in a scuffle, when the prisoner was knocked down by the deceased, and, while down, the chief mate caught him by the hair and struck him with a belaying-pin. The parties then separated. After the mate separated the parties, the second mate struck the prisoner on the head with a mallet and knocked him down, and, while down, fell upon him. The prisoner then drew his sheath-knife and inflicted the wound of which the second mate almost immediately died. The first mate was standing by, with a belaying-pin in his hand, and the prisoner also stabbed him, inflicting a slight wound. The prisoner's counsel read the depositions of the Government witnesses, taken by the counsel at Havana, and claimed that it was a case of justifiable homicide.

The court charged the jury on the law of murder and manslaughter, and also instructed them what would constitute justifiable homicide.

The jury retired, and, after being in consultation for over an hour, returned to court and pronounced the defendant not guilty of murder, but guilty of manslaughter, and recommended him to the mercy of the court.

The prisoner, who has a large scar over the eye and other cuts on the head, on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed upon him, told a simple, straightforward story. He said, when the matter first occurred, the second mate called him a damned liar; "I said he was another; he told me to shut up; he then knocked me down, struck me on the head with a mallet, and tried to gouge me; he caught me by the hair, and I gave him a desperate shove from me; he then rushed at me, gave me several licks on the head and shoulders with a belaying-pin; I then struck him with my knife; I told one of the seamen what had happened, and that I did it in my own defence; I was taken to the hospital at Havana; I have been at sea

since I was a boy, and never was in a difficulty before."

Mr. Dwight expressed his belief in the statement of the prisoner, and did not press for a severe punishment.

The judge said he was satisfied with the verdict of the jury. It was very probable, however, that the whole evidence had not appeared. The court would pronounce a very mild sentence, hoping that the prisoner would never again use a knife, unless in the actual defence of his own life. Sentenced to four months' imprisonment in Kings county jail, and to pay a fine of one dollar.

CONVICTION FOR MUTINY ON BOARD THE WILLIAM F. STORER.—In New York, this day, George Beecher and seven others of the crew were convicted of a mutiny on board the William F. Storer. One of the accused (Dillon) was very dangerously ill in prison, and the Government now moved for sentence upon the other seven.

Alfred Ryder and Robert Craig, the two principal mutineers, were then called up for sentence, and, on being asked what they had to say, replied that they were not guilty.

The judge, in sentencing them, said that they had had a fair trial. The jury had found them guilty, and there was no doubt in the mind of any intelligent person, who had heard the evidence, that they were guilty of a very high crime: the steward, who was endeavoring to sustain the authority of the captain, had lost his life, doubtless, at their hands.

The prisoners were then sentenced to Sing Sing for seven years, at hard labor, and to pay a fine each of one dollar, and stand committed until the same was paid.

George Beecher, William Smith, and George Croft, three of the same crew, on being asked what they had to say, replied that they were lying asleep in the forecabin at the time that the transaction occurred.

The judge said that the evidence showed that, though they were guilty, they were not the ringleaders in the affair; but, unless sailors are made to do their duty and obey the orders of their superior officers, all navigation and commerce would cease. The comparative mildness of the sentence of the court, compared with that just passed, is simply to show that your crime is not so heinous as theirs. Sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a fine of one dollar each.

James Brown and Joseph McDonald, two of the same crew, whom the jury had recommended to mercy, were next called up for sentence.

The court said that the evidence showed at least that they did not go to the aid of the captain; but, as they had less to do with the affair than the others, he would sentence them to one year and to pay a fine of one dollar each.

INDICTED FOR FORGERY.—The grand jury of New York, this day, brought in three indictments against Selden Brainard for forging bounty-land claims, three indictments against Joseph C. Lawrence for forging bounty-land warrants, and indictments against William Ward and John W. Ward for passing counterfeit money.

A VICTIM SEDUCED AND DESERTED.—The "New Orleans Bee" of this date says:—

A resident of this city was walking on the levee last evening, when he observed a young woman, dressed very poorly, walking out toward the river at a rapid pace. As she nearly crossed his path, he heard her sobbing as if in bitter distress, and he naturally stopped and looked after her with some surprise. She had not got more than twelve or fifteen paces from him, when the idea flashed upon his mind that she intended committing suicide by jumping into the river. He immediately ran after her, and, grasping her arm tightly in his hand, asked her what she was about to do.

According to her statement, it appears that her parents, who live in Twenty-Fourth Street, in New York City, are people of good standing and well off. One day several of the school-girls proposed that they should write an advertisement for a husband and publish it in the "personal" column of the "Herald." The second day she went in the evening to the sub-post-office, and found but one letter.

As she walked out, she was reading it. It opened with a self-introduction by the writer, and closed with the words, "I am following you now." As she read this line, she looked round, and a young man who had been walking close behind stepped to her side. As a matter of course, the first deviation from the strict line of her duty as a properly-behaved young lady led to many acts of indiscretion. She frequently met him by appointment when her school was out, and walked for hours in his company. In a couple of months this serpent-tongued villain had acquired such an influence over her that he persuaded her to elope with him and go to Texas, where he had to go on a business-tour. He told her his family were in Cincinnati, and they would go there and be married, and pretended that he had written about her to his mother, who had approved of the match.

When they got to Cincinnati he put up at a hotel, and he went out to seek his family, as he said. In a few hours he returned and told the young girl that an uncle of his had died suddenly in Texas, leaving his father an immense plantation, and that his parents had started off the day before, leaving word for them to follow immediately. He even showed her a letter which appeared to be from his father to this effect. She then implored him to delay no longer their marriage; but he insisted that his parents would cut him off

without a cent if they were not present at the marriage. They then came down to this city, and the poor deceived one soon discovered how terribly she had been wronged. Her pleadings for the fulfilment of his promises perhaps weaned him from his love for her, and she soon had reason to suspect that he was unfaithful. She has not seen him since Saturday; and yesterday afternoon she received a letter from him, dated Saturday evening, in which he coldly informed her that her reproaches had disgusted him, and he had left for the North. Five ten-dollar bills were enclosed in the letter.

SHORTEST PASSAGE ON RECORD.—The clipper-bark *Dawn*, Captain Chase, arrived at New York, this day, at two P.M., from Buenos Ayres, after the extraordinary run of thirty-six days, bringing files of papers to May 5. This is the shortest passage ever made from Buenos Ayres to that or any other American port. The *Dawn* has averaged one hundred and eighty miles per day since leaving Buenos Ayres, the distance being sixty-five hundred miles. Her previous passage was made in thirty-nine days from the same port.

COMMISSIONING OF THE SLOOP-OF-WAR PAWNEE.—This day, this vessel went into commission. Her officers are as follows:—

Commander, H. I. Hartstene; Lieutenants, Samuel Marcy, T. C. Harris, George Brown; Purser, George W. Clarke; Passed Assistant Surgeon, F. M. Gunnell; Master, Philip Porcher; Marine-Officer, Lieutenant William W. Kirkland; Midshipmen, George Dewey, R. Bishop; Chief Engineer, George Gideon; Assistant Engineers, J. F. Lamdin, J. McElder, John Johnson, W. H. Glading, W. L. Phillips; Gunner, B. Duckyer; Boatswain, Francis McCloud.

A WATER-SPOUT IN PENSACOLA HARBOR.—This day, in the harbor of Pensacola, a large water-spout made its appearance, passing very near the bark *T. G. Bunker*, lying at the west pass anchorage. Every loose article lying about the deck of the vessel was whirled into the air: even the oars were taken from out the boat. The second anchor was let go, and the ship spun around the compass three times in less than ten minutes.

THE WATERBURY (CONN.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION took place, this day. A. Bradley, Jr., the Democratic candidate, was elected by a large majority.

THE NEW LONDON (CONN.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION took place, this day. The Republican majority for clerk, aldermen, common council, and sheriff was 176. Gain over last year, 140.

SALE OF THE LAKE ONTARIO & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—This day, the Lake Ontario & Hudson River Railroad was sold, at Saratoga, on a foreclosure. Ex-State Senator Hubbell, of Utica, was the purchaser, for \$5000. This purchase includes the road-bed from Greenfield to Sackett's Harbor, with the franchise charter.

THE LA CROSSE & MILWAUKEE RAILROAD had, this day, a receiver appointed for the Eastern Division.

THE BRIG JEHOSSÉE.—Mr. Cass, this day, wrote the following letter to the Hon. W. P. Miles, regarding the seizure, some months since, of the brig *Jehossee*, a suspected slaver:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, }
WASHINGTON, June 11, 1860. }

The Hon. W. P. MILES, House of Representatives:

SIR:—In consequence of the conversation with you at this Department in reference to the violent and illegal seizure, on the coast of Africa, of the American merchant-brig *Jehossee* by her Britannic Majesty's ship the *Falcon*, Commander Fitzroy, I submitted the matter to the President, and instructions were sent to the Minister of this Government at the Court of St. James to ask of her Britannic Majesty's Government such immediate consideration of the occurrence as its gravity seemed to demand.

I have the honor to inform you that, by the reply of Mr. Dallas to these instructions, just received, the President has learned with pleasure that her Britannic Majesty's Government have censured the conduct of Commander Fitzroy, and expressed, in the amplest manner, its regret at the occurrence of these unwarranted and illegal proceedings.

As this disavowal of her Britannic Majesty's Government is so far satisfactory, I would respectfully call your attention to the fact that the statement made by the owners and officers of the *Jehossee* is not supported by affidavit, nor is it sufficiently precise in its details to enable this Department to estimate with accuracy the material injury which our citizens have sustained. Before determining whether any further action is proper, therefore, this Department will await a more complete and specific statement of the damage to which the owners of the vessel have been subjected; and any further communication on the subject will meet with the prompt attention of the Department.

I have the honor to be, sir, your very obedient servant,
LEWIS CASS.

A WEALTHY PLANTER FOUND DRUGGED.—The night of this day, a Brazilian, named

Joda Antonia Marques, residing at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, was found, about ten o'clock, lying in Montgomery Street, Jersey City, in a state of insensibility. On being taken to the police-station, he was found to have nearly one hundred and seventy-seven dollars in his possession, besides a valuable gold watch and chain and several other articles, including a gold-headed cane, umbrella, and several baggage-checks. Dr. Quidar was summoned, and gave it as his opinion, upon examining the stranger, that he had been drugged by tobacco being put in his drink, no doubt by some person with the intention of robbing him. It was subsequently ascertained that he had left the Metropolitan Hotel with the intention of going to Philadelphia. Chief of Police Marinus, of Jersey City, had him conveyed to the Philadelphia Hotel, where he lay in a stupid condition.

FIRE IN MEMPHIS.—This day, a destructive fire occurred on Jackson Street, in Memphis, Tenn., which destroyed buildings and property to the value of about \$8000. The fire originated in the cotton-pickery of D. McCombs & Co., destroying the building and contents, and communicating with a row of one-story frame dwellings, the property of Samuel Carpenter, Esq., and Dr. E. Miles Willett. The adjoining buildings were saved, from the fact that the cotton-pickery was covered with a peculiar kind of elastic roofing, which was wholly non-combustible. The fire originated in the cotton-pickery, and was the result of accident.

TUESDAY, JUNE 12.

RECOVERY OF STOLEN GOODS.—In Boston, this day, a large portion of the property stolen from Josiah Gooding, jeweller, some two weeks since, was recovered. A young man named Frank Bean is under arrest for the burglary. The value of the property stolen was about \$8000.

EXTENSIVE LEVY BY THE SHERIFF OF ALBANY COUNTY, N.Y.—The sheriff of Albany county, the morning of this day, levied on the securities of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company to the amount of \$12,000, deposited in the Insurance Department, in the suit of Peter Cagger against said company.

BODY RECOVERED.—In Philadelphia, this day, the body of the lad, John Welsh, drowned at Market Street wharf a few evenings ago, was recovered near where it sunk. An inquest was held upon it, and a verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was rendered.

FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—In New York,

this day, Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of William A. Woodhouse, who died at Brazos, Texas, from brain-fever, brought on by fright, which was produced by the Cortinas insurrection. The body was brought on to New York in one of the Galveston packets, and forwarded to deceased's native place in that State for burial.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, Catharine Murray, a child about two years of age, whose parents reside at 17 Cherry Street, died, in the New York Hospital, from burns received on the Sunday previous. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest in the case, when it appeared that deceased's mother was of very intemperate habits. On Sunday evening the woman was much intoxicated, and by some means set fire to her own clothing, and the flames communicated to the clothing of the child. The jury rendered the usual verdict. The mother of deceased was seriously burned, and was not expected to survive.

A CHILD SCALDED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, Coroner Schirmer held an inquest at No. 307 Madison Street upon the body of Mary J. Latamore, a child about three years old, who was scalded to death by falling into a tub of hot water. Verdict, "Accidental death."

FATAL FALL FROM A WINDOW.—In New York, Isabella B. Thomas, a child about three years old, was instantly killed, this day, by falling from a fourth-story window at No. 1333 Broadway. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body of deceased, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental death."

SERIOUS RAILROAD-ACCIDENT NEAR BELLEVILLE, ILL.—This day, about half-past seven o'clock in the morning, the train on the Belleville Railroad coming toward St. Louis met with a serious accident, which was attended by grave injuries to about thirty persons. The accident occurred at Gartside's coal-mines, about three miles this side of Belleville, and was occasioned by the displacement of a switch. The engineer saw the danger before reaching the spot, and with great heroism stuck to his post, whistled down brakes, and reversed the engine. But the train was going too rapidly to be stopped. It now ran off the track at the displaced switch, and the locomotive, tender, baggage-car, and one passenger-car tumbled in a wreck down an embankment fifteen feet high. There were about thirty persons in the wrecked car, the greater portion of them delegates to the State Democratic Convention at Springfield. About twenty of them were injured, some of them seriously. The engineer, Ross, was terribly scalded over his

legs and the lower portion of the body by the steam that escaped from the inverted locomotive. It is feared that he cannot recover. The other persons injured were James Hill, badly hurt; A. W. Shook, severely cut; Collins Van Cleve, badly bruised; W. H. Stewart, back seriously injured; George L. Neuhoff, injured internally; Jacob Maurer, head hurt; Jacob Choebel, left arm badly hurt; — Pidkin, cut in the face; Charles Schuchman, badly bruised; R. A. Moore, injured in his side; Judge Snyder, rib broken. Others were less severely injured. All of the injured were citizens of St. Clair, some of them being residents of Belleville. The damage to the train was about six thousand dollars.

MURDER AT DENVER CITY.—This day, Jacob Miller, a German, was murdered, in the night, by Max Greedler, another German, both from Leavenworth. Greedler is under arrest. The evidence against him is positive, and will probably lead to his conviction.

RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—This day, as a rock-train was backing down on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, near Larkinsville, Ala., it ran over some cows, and the whole train, with the exception of the engine and tender, was thrown from the track. Two men, named John Henry and Joe Wesley, were killed, and three others seriously injured; one of them had his leg broken in three places. The conductor, who was in fault, fled.

A MOTHER BEATEN TO DEATH BY HER SON.—In New York, this day, an inquest was held at Bellevue Hospital upon the body of a woman named Mary Cromie, who was beaten to death at her residence, No. 88 Willett Street, under the following circumstances:—

Mary Cromie, daughter of deceased, deposed that the family resided at No. 88 Willett Street. On Tuesday night, Edward Cromie came home and commenced to abuse his mother for scolding her (Mary) some time previously. Deceased told Edward to "shut up," when he struck her three or four blows with his fist, knocking her down upon the floor. After deceased was down, her son stamped on her face and breasts: when deceased rose, her son again attacked her and attempted to strangle her, declaring that she had lived long enough, and that he would kill her. She (the witness) endeavored to release her mother, but was unable to do so; and she then sought for an officer, but was unable to find one. Edward then ran away, and has not been seen since. Deceased was removed to the Bellevue Hospital. Robert Cromie, husband of deceased, stated that his late wife was of very intemperate habits and of very violent temper. He knew nothing

of the manner in which she came to her injuries. The post-mortem examination of the body showed extensive marks of violence upon the face, chest, breasts, and neck. The lower jaw was fractured in two places, and the upper jaw separated from its attachments. Death, in the opinion of the physician, resulted from asphyxia by strangulation, caused by the formation of a clot of blood in the larynx. A verdict was rendered by the jury to the effect that deceased came to her death by "Violence received at the hands of her son, Edward Cromie." Deceased was forty years of age, and a native of Ireland. The accused, Edward Cromie, is about twenty-five years of age, and a sailor by occupation. He has been missing since the assault was perpetrated.

PARRICIDE IN MISSISSIPPI.—This day, a man named Jones, residing near Richland, Holmes county, Miss., became crazed with liquor, and, loading his gun, threatened to kill his whole family, when one of his sons procured a gun and shot his father, killing him instantly.

CONVICTION OF THOMAS HOFFMAN.—In the Baltimore City Court, this day, Thomas Hoffman was tried for the murder of O'Sullivan. Efforts were again made to put it off, but the judge (Bond) overruled all the quibbles of counsel, and the case went to trial, which ended in his conviction, the jury bringing in a verdict of murder in the first degree. This was the first case of importance tried under the new law.

The correspondent of the "New York Police Gazette," speaking of the proceedings of the same court, says:—

During the past week sentence has been passed upon Bink, for the murder of young Taylor last summer. He was sent up for twelve years. Also upon George Lowman, for the murder of a German, in the Second Ward, on last election-day. Sent up for ten years. Also upon that incorrigible rogue, George De Ford, for stealing a lady's pocket-book. Sent to the penitentiary for eighteen months.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL JESUP.—The obsequies of Brevet Major-General Thomas S. Jesup, Quartermaster-General of the United States Army, were performed, this day, in Washington. The funeral sermon was delivered at the Church of the Epiphany, beginning shortly after two o'clock p.m. The assemblage at the church was composed of the highest officials of the Government and a large circle of sorrowing friends. The escort embraced military from Forts Monroe, McHenry, &c., besides the volunteer-companies of the district. The *cortège* was very imposing, and attracted a large concourse of spectators to the line of the

route pursued to the Congressional Burying-Ground, where the remains were deposited.

RE-ELECTION OF SENATOR CLARK, OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.—This day, in Concord, N.H., Hon. Daniel Clark was re-elected United States Senator by the Legislature of the State, receiving 184 votes of the 294 in the House. The Senate afterward concurred in the action of the House.

MICHIGAN CONGRESSMAN NOMINATED.—In Michigan, this day, the Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District, at Cold Water, nominated Fernando C. Beaman, of Adrian, for Congress.

GREAT RACE ON THE UNION (L.I.) COURSE.—**FLORA TEMPLE BEATEN BY PATCHEN.**—This day, the second great trot between those celebrated trotting-horses, Flora Temple and George M. Patchen, came off on the Union Course, L.I. The day was so delightfully fine, and the interest attached to the second meeting of those famous horses so great, that an immense crowd assembled. The betting was one hundred dollars to fifty that Flora would win the race; but she was beaten by the stallion. The following is the summary of the race:—

UNION COURSE, L.I., Tuesday, June 12.—Trotting-match for \$500 a side, two-mile heats and repeat, in harness.

D. Tallman named br. h. G. M. Patchen... 1 1
J. McMann named Flora Temple..... 2 2

	TIME.			
	Quarter.	Half.	Mile.	Heat.
First heat.....	36½ sec.	1.12	2.23	4.53½
Second heat...38		1.12	2.25	4.57½

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.—In the morning of this day, about half-past ten, the principal officers of the Japanese Embassy visited the United States Mint in Philadelphia, in company with Captains Dupont and Porter and one or two members of the Committee of Councils, all other persons being excluded except the reporters of the press. This step was rendered necessary to prevent the crowd from excluding the Embassy from seeing the curiosities and machinery of the Mint. They were received by Col. Snowden, the Director of the Mint, in a neat speech.

The Ambassadors replied in a few words of thanks, after which they were conducted through the different rooms, to see the operation of coining money. The machinery was examined with much care and apparently with satisfaction; but, as most of the Embassy had seen the same operation at the California Mint, but little time was spent in these rooms,—the main object of the visit being to witness the Assay Department and learn the proper mode of testing the value of coins and metals.

The Japanese were conducted into the

Assay Department, all other visitors being excluded, for the purpose of seeing particularly by what process the fineness and value of coins are ascertained at the Mint, and also to see a test of their own coins in comparison with those of the United States. One main object of their visit, it seems, is to establish a fair understanding as to the exchange of moneys between the two countries.

According to the usual routine, pieces were first cut from some of their coins and ours. These slips were rolled out and taken to the delicate assay balance. But at this preliminary stage of the process the Censor, or Attorney-General, interposed an objection. He said it would give no satisfaction at all to their Government to test only a small cutting: the trial must be made upon a whole piece at least, and more if possible. In fact, they had no conception of our idea of an assay, or, at any rate, no sufficient faith in it. All the gold in a certain number of pieces must be taken out and weighed by itself, and then, in comparison with the original weight of the pieces, a calculation would show the value. Of course their idea is correct; but it is a much neater and simpler operation, and more exactly reliable, to take only a small part, usually a half-gramme, or about seven and three-quarter grains. All the apparatus at the Mint for assaying is adjusted to this kind of operation, and will not admit of taking whole pieces, or several pieces together, which is properly the business of a refiner, not an assayer. No amount of argument could change their views: they were polite, but positive. In fact, they did not come to learn our mode of assaying, but to satisfy themselves as to the relative fineness of their coin and ours, and of course to see whether we knew how to demonstrate the matter. The officers of the Mint then conceded to their wishes, and agreed to melt down several of the gold pieces together, and put the melt through a "parting" or refining operation; but, as the morning had by this time nearly passed, it was found necessary to adjourn and make another appointment.

When the Embassy were about leaving the Mint, they expressed a desire that the Director, together with the officers of the institution, with whom they had been in conference on the currency question between the two countries, should call upon them at their hotel, for the purpose of conferring upon several points connected with the comparison of the relative fineness and value of the coins of Japan and the United States.

Accordingly, at two o'clock P.M., Mr. Snowden, Director; J. B. Eckfeldt, Assayer; Professor J. C. Booth, Melter and Refiner; W. E. Dubois, Assistant Assayer, and H. R. Linderman, Principal Clerk, waited upon the Envoys. The interpreter being present, the conference was opened by the "Censor" of

the Embassy, who stated that the Envoys had much pleasure with their visit to the Mint, and had witnessed with pleasure the several operations of coinage, and were much obliged for the trouble the officers had taken. The Director then signified his readiness to hear any suggestion they might desire to make, whereupon the "Censor" proceeded to state several points of inquiry in connection with their business at the Mint. A very interesting discussion then took place, which lasted some time. The mode of determining by analysis the amount of gold, silver, and copper contained in certain coins of the United States and the Empire of Japan, and their comparison respectively, was finally agreed upon.

In the afternoon several of them visited the Girard College.

FIRST PASSENGERS TO MINNESOTA FROM RED RIVER SETTLEMENT BY STEAMBOAT AND STAGE.—This day, in St. Cloud, Minnesota, the stage down from the Red River of the North arrived in the evening, bringing passengers from Red River settlement, (Hudson Bay Territory,) who came through by steamboat and stage in the short time of seven days' actual travel. This, considering the state of the road from the late heavy rains, was an unprecedented trip. The steamer Anson Northup made the trip up the Red River of the North from Fort Garry to Georgetown—a distance of about four hundred miles—in three and a half days. She there connected with Burbank & Co.'s line of semi-weekly four-horse stages, which runs between St. Cloud and there, via Alexandria, Breckinridge, and Fort Abercrombie. Captain Kennedy, the distinguished explorer and Arctic navigator, and Mr. J. C. Burbank, the principal proprietor of the steamboat and stages, were among the passengers.

CAPTURE OF THE AMERICAN CLIPPER-BARK CHARLES AND JANE BY THE NEAPOLITANS.—This day, the American clipper-bark Charles and Jane, supposed to belong to Bath, Maine, whilst conveying nine hundred men to Palermo, Sicily, from Sardinia, was captured by the Neapolitans near Fulminante, off the island of Ustica. She was at the time being towed by the Sardinian steamer Utile. Upon a representation being made to the Neapolitan Government by Mr. Chandler, the American Minister, she was afterward released.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—This day, a fire broke out in the Orleans Cotton Press-Yard, in New Orleans. The fire commenced on Front Levee Street, and soon enveloped the whole region, destroy-

ing the shed, valued at \$300, the machine therein for compressing the cotton, valued at \$15,000, and owned by R. D. Shepherd, and who had but just purchased it from Leeds & Co., the large foundry-owners. Besides these losses, two thousand bales of cotton were also destroyed before the efforts of the firemen were available. This cotton, or part of it, was the property of the firm of Rochford & Brown, who had just closed a sale for one-half of it. The entire cotton is valued at \$90,000, and the gross losses by this fire will not fall much short of \$200,000,—very little, if any, of which is secured by insurance.

FIRE IN OWEGO, N.Y.—In Owego, the night of this day, Springsteen's large machine-shop, near the railroad-depot, was consumed by fire. Loss, \$17,500: no insurance. The insurance expired a few days since. The fire originated in a spark from an engine.

SUPPOSED SLAVER OFF TEXAS.—The *Magtagorda* (Texas) "Gazette" of this date says that a Baltimore-built clipper, commanded and manned by Spaniards or Mexicans, was seen off Paso Cavallo, the preceding week, and appeared to be looking for a pilot: she finally steered for Pass Aransas. She is supposed to be a slaver which had been prevented by our cruisers from landing her cargo at Cuba, and to be now seeking a market at some out-of-the-way Gulf port.

THE ANNUAL REGATTA of the New Jersey Yacht-Club took place this day, in New York Harbor. The following table shows the prizes and winners:—

PRIZES.—Three silver goblets: one for each class.

	Winner.	Time of Sailing.	Time of Arrival.
First Class,	Daniel Lockwood,	1.09	6.10
Second Class,	John Bradish,	1.37	4.26
Third Class,	Kill-Time,	1.23	4.44

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION for the nomination of State officers and Presidential electors met at Springfield, this day. The convention was large and harmonious. Every county but Calhoun was represented.

The following nominations were made:—For Governor, James C. Allen; for Lieutenant-Governor, Lewis C. Rass; for Secretary of State, H. C. Campbell; for Auditor, Bernard Arntzen; for Treasurer, Hugh Maher; for Superintendent of Public Instruction, Dr. Roe; for Electors at large, J. L. D. Morrison and W. H. Cushman.

Resolutions endorsing the action of the Illinois delegates to the Charleston Convention, and repeating the expression of the

unanimous wish of the Democracy of Illinois for the nomination of Douglas at Baltimore, were adopted.

LOSS OF THE STEAMER WAVE.—The little American steamer Wave, which acted so prominent a part in the capture of the Marin filibuster expedition, was wrecked on the bar of Tuspan, this day, on the passage from Tampico to Vera Cruz. The Wave struck while coming out of Tuspan Inlet, and carried away her steering-gear, when she went ashore. The wind at the time was E.S.E., with a heavy ground-swell. The vessel is a total loss: the cargo, however, was saved in a damaged state. There were no lives lost. The Wave was owned in New York, and was in the employment of the Constitutional Government of Mexico. Captain Germain and family arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz in the schooner Emily Keith.

INDIANA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—This day, the Republican Convention of the Ninth Congressional District of Indiana nominated the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, by acclamation, for re-election to Congress. The convention was a larger one than ever before held in that district, and was very enthusiastic.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION assembled at Columbus, this day, and nominated Jacob Brinkerhoff, for Supreme Judge; Levi Sargent, for member of the Board of Public Works; and Gen. James Murray, for Attorney-General.

For Presidential electors at large, the following were chosen:—Frederick Hassenrack, of Hamilton, and J. M. Root, of Erie.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE (which had been holding a special session) adjourned the morning of this day. Two bills were adopted relative to the cattle-disease, —increasing the State Commission to five members, providing for a scientific investigation, giving power to town authorities to kill or isolate cattle and make other regulations for the treatment and extirpation of the disease, and appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose.

Resolutions endorsing Mr. Sumner's recent speech were adopted, after a warm debate,—86 to 44.

DIFFICULT SURGICAL OPERATION WITNESSED BY ONE OF THE JAPANESE PHYSICIANS.—The difficult operation of amputating the leg at the hip-joint was successfully performed at the Pennsylvania Hospital, Philadelphia, this day, by Dr. Pancoast, upon Mr. Morris Heston, of New Jersey. The operation was witnessed by a number of medical men, including one of the physi-

cians of the Japanese Embassy. A tumor upon the leg rendered amputation necessary, and the patient, having consented to it, has been at the hospital for a week or two, preparing for it. It was the first operation of the kind ever performed at the Pennsylvania Hospital. The Japanese doctor was not accompanied by an interpreter, and could not be communicated with freely. He watched the operation very attentively, and expressed his satisfaction by signs, at the close.

SUPPOSED ROBBERY AND PROBABLE MURDER AT JERSEY CITY.—The morning of this day, a black canvas travelling-bag was found on the Paterson dock, Jersey City, cut open, and with blood-stains on the articles it contained, and on the bag itself. The supposition then was that it had been stolen from the railroad-cars, and that the blood was from a cut probably on the hand of the thief, received in the haste to get at the contents of the bag. From papers found in the bag it was judged to belong to a Mr. W. S. Burns, who, it would seem, was transacting business for or with a Mr. Northup and Martin, Newark. The bag was fully identified as Mr. Burns's, by Mr. Martin, one of the firm in Newark, above mentioned.

Mr. Burns was a married man, of some thirty-five years, with a family residing in Rathboneville, a small village in Steuben county, N.Y., on the line of the Erie Railroad, at which place he had in operation a small flouring-mill. He left home on Monday morning last, to go to Newark, since which time nothing has been heard of him. He had in his possession between \$1500 and \$1600, with which to pay a note in Newark, and one at the American Exchange Bank, New York, which was due. The money which Mr. Burns had in his possession was on the Sussex County Bank, of Newton, New Jersey. Mayor Van Vorst directed Coroner Gafney to institute a careful search in the vicinity where the bag was found. Coroner Gafney, with a party of men, dragged the slip near the dock where the bag was found, but nothing was discovered. The missing man is five feet five inches high, thick-set, and is well known on the Erie Railroad, on which he has travelled a great deal for the purpose of selling flour.

SUICIDE ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—About one o'clock this afternoon, as the up-express was between Tarrytown and Irvington, on the Hudson River Railroad, the engineer observed a man walking upon the track, but, as he was upon the opposite one to that upon which the train was running, no signal of danger was necessary. Just as the train arrived nearly opposite him, he deliberately stepped in front of the engine, which threw him from the track. The train

was at once stopped, and backed to where he lay, when it was found that he was quite dead, his neck having been broken. The body was taken on a hand-car to Irvington, and the coroner notified. The deceased was about forty-five years of age, and no doubt walked in front of the engine with the intention of committing suicide.

DROWNED.—Messrs. Edward F. Gage and H. H. Kimball, of Memphis, Tenn., were drowned while bathing, on this day, in the river near that city.

FOUND DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, an inquest was held, this day, upon the body of an unknown man, found drowned in the Delaware, at House's ship-yard wharf, Richmond. He was about thirty-five years of age, had on a check shirt and blue drilling jacket and pants, no shoes or stockings. Tied to the body was a rope some thirty feet in length, leading to the supposition that the body had been made fast to some place. The body appeared to have been in the water five or six days. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered.

HOT WEATHER AND ITS EFFECTS IN NEW ORLEANS.—This day was the hottest day of the season in New Orleans. Thomas Hughes, a native of Wilmington, Delaware, aged thirty-eight years, fell dead on the side-walk in Thalia Street. Lewis Koenig, a German, aged forty years, was found dead at the Lesseps plantation, in the Third District. An unknown man was picked up on Washington Street, where he had fallen senseless from the effects of sun-stroke.

SQUEEZED TO DEATH.—Barney Clark, of Long Branch, N.J., who had been peddling fish through Monmouth county, was found dead, this morning, near Eatontown. His wagon had been upset, and his body was found lying beneath that of his horse.

AN HEROIC GIRL.—The night of this day, Miss Moore, the daughter of the keeper of the light-house on Fairweather Island, just below Bridgeport, Conn., heard cries for help at a distance from the shore, and determined that an effort should be made to rescue whomever it might be. It was too dark to tell the direction or the distance, but, summoning two young men to her aid, she lunched the boat belonging to the light-house, and ordered them to pull out in the direction of the cries, she herself holding the tiller. About two miles out in the Sound they found a sail-boat capsized, and clinging to it two men, who were nearly exhausted. One of them was entirely helpless; but both were finally rescued from death by the courage of this brave girl, and brought safely to shore. Mr. Moore, the keeper of

the light, has been for some years afflicted with ill health, and, when he is unable to see to the details of his office, this daughter assumes the entire management, trimming the beacon with her own fair hands.

KILLED BY A FALLING BANK.—In New York, this day, Robert Duffy, a laborer, was instantly killed by a bank of earth falling upon him, while he was engaged at work, corner of Nineteenth Street and First Avenue.

ACCIDENT ON THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—**TWO CHILDREN KILLED AT EAST NEWARK.**—As the seven o'clock train from Rahway this morning reached East Newark, two little girls, named Gallagher and Dillon, aged about seven or eight years, were discovered by the engineer walking hand in hand across the track, a short distance in advance of the approaching cars. He sounded the whistle for breaking up, and the utmost efforts were made to stop the train. The children had just come up an embankment, and attempted to cross the track diagonally just as the locomotive reached them, and, notwithstanding the warning given by the engineer, they kept on, and were both struck by the cow-catcher.

One of them was thrown beneath the locomotive and train, which passed over her, doing, however, no apparent injury, although when picked up she was in almost a lifeless condition. The other was thrown with great force down the embankment, and was injured in the face from the right temple downwards, and was instantly killed. The two bodies were placed side by side on the grass. The parents of the children, attracted by the stopping of the train and the outpouring of the passengers, approached the ground slowly and in entire ignorance of what had happened; but when they were apprized of the facts in the case, they gave vent to their feelings by the wildest exclamations and sobs. The mother of one of the little ones could hardly be restrained from doing violence to herself.

The passengers were unanimous in the opinion that the engineer could not have prevented the sad catastrophe.

BREAKING UP A BAND OF THIEVES ON THE COLORADO AND GILA RIVERS.—This day, the agents of the California Overland Mail Company succeeded in breaking up a formidable band of robbers and thieves on the Colorado and Gila Rivers. The Tucson "Democrat" says:—

This section has been a place of refuge for fugitive villains for a long time, and their numbers have heretofore given them impunity from arrest. Many robberies have been perpetrated upon individuals, and

also upon the company. On a recent occasion, one hundred sacks of barley, worth at that point twelve cents per pound, were carried off; animals also were stolen. The intentions of the band, however, were growing too sanguine for all of them. A plan was laid to rob the mail and passengers, and also the agent of the road. Before it was accomplished, one of the band revealed the plot to Mr. Stevens, agent at the Colorado, and he, with Messrs. Jacobs and Jaeger, took immediate steps to break up the gang.

Three men were arrested and choked by a hangman's noose from the lower branch of a mesquit until they confessed crimes, names, and numbers, with necks black from the compression of the rope. They were ironed, and sent under escort to San Diego for trial. They were men for whom rewards were still advertised as escaped fugitives from the courts of that country.

The next day, two others, having a lurking-place down the river, were arrested, and, after confession, were ordered to leave the country at an hour's notice, which they were only too glad to do.

The revelations located members of the band all along the road as far as Tucson, where the leader, a bold man escaped from justice in Los Angeles, remained. Messrs. Stearns and Jacobs came up to Tucson, arrested Jenkins and Phelps, and took them back in irons to the Colorado. At the Pimo villages, Jenkins managed to escape into the thicket that borders the river; but the Indians, five hundred in number, turned out, with sticks, surrounded the thicket, and, drawing a circle, soon caught him, and he was sent on for trial.

Two other bad men were arrested at the ferry.—Reub. Leroy and Charley Rathburn, —making ten in all, eight of whom were sent to San Diego for trial. There was great excitement among all the bad characters there; but the promptness of Stearns and Jacobs so astonished them that they made no attempt to rescue their associates.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14.

FATAL FALL FROM A BRIDGE.—In New York, this day, James Cregan died at the New York Hospital from the effects of injuries sustained by falling from a bridge, at Port Jervis, Orange county, New York. The bridge had been partially planked with loose boards, and as deceased was passing along he missed his footing and fell between the timbers to the ground below.

EMBANKMENT—CASUALTY.—In New York, this day, Conrad Hier, a German, died at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of injuries accidentally received by the caving in of

an embankment in Forty-First Street, near Fifth Avenue. Deceased was in the employment of a contractor named Ramrill, and was engaged in excavating for a foundation when the accident occurred.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—In New York, this day, Coroner Jackman held an inquest at Pier 11, East River, upon the body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, and five feet six inches high, who was found floating in the water. From the manner in which deceased was dressed, he is supposed to have been a 'longshoreman. He had gray eyes, light hair, no whiskers, and had one tooth missing from the upper jaw. The body appeared to have been in the water about three or four days. Verdict, "Found drowned."

FOUND DROWNED.—In Wilmington, Del., this day, Mr. Levi Weldin, while walking round the bank of the Christiana Creek, saw a human body floating in the water, which upon a nearer inspection proved to be that of a negro man apparently about twenty-five years of age. From appearances it was conjectured that he had lain in the water for several weeks, as it was much disfigured by the fish and crabs that had preyed upon it. Owing to the condition in which the body was when found, it was impossible to identify it or discover whether there were any marks of violence upon it.

A FATAL PLEASURE-EXCURSION.—This day, a lad named Henry W. Smith, aged sixteen years, of No. 196 West Thirtieth Street, New York, went on a Sunday-school pleasure-excursion and picnic with a number of children belonging to the same school. The party took a steamboat, and proceeded up the river to Dudley's Grove, where they spent a pleasant afternoon. When nearly opposite Fort Lee, on their return, a companion of Smith's drew a small row-boat that was towing astern, up to the steamboat, and Smith got into it. As soon as he was seated in the boat, the other lad let go the chain, and the boat dropped suddenly astern again. When the chain was out its full length, the sudden jerk threw Smith overboard. He called loudly for assistance, and struggled in the water a long time, but finally sank, and was seen no more. The steamer was stopped as soon as possible, but too late either to save the lad or recover the body, and, after a long time spent in fruitless search, the now saddened pleasure-party returned to the city.

DESPERATE ENCOUNTER WITH A BURGLAR.—This day morning, about four o'clock, a man named Constant Rupps, residing in East Newark, N.J., was awakened by a noise in the house, and, upon getting up to ascertain the cause, he detected a burglar ransacking

the premises. Rupp at once closed with the burglar, when the latter drew a dirk and stabbed him in the wrist, and with a slashing cut severed the cords of the other wrist. The burglar was secured, and on his person was found a valuable gold chain, the property of Thomas Craig, of the Davis House, which had also been burglariously entered. The prisoner, William R. Irving, alias Kelly Irvon, was taken to the Hudson County Jail by Constable Shephard, to await the action of the grand jury.

NEW TOWN.—Advices from Denver City of this date state that a town has just been laid out in a beautiful valley at the mouth of the California Gulch, called Jehoe, which is rapidly filling with trading-houses, cabins, &c., for supplying provisions, tools, and other necessary articles for the mines.

INHUMAN OUTRAGE.—In New York, this day, Peter Rogan, an old man, was placed at the bar charged with committing a rape upon a child six years old. The particulars of this case, if it were prudent to detail them, would show one of the grossest and most horrible deeds of crime on record. The Recorder, in passing sentence, observed that had Rogan been tried and convicted he would have sent him to the State prison for the term of his natural life; but, as the prisoner offered to plead guilty to an attempt, the prosecution, in order to avoid the liability of a disagreement of the jury, (as the only witness in the case was the little girl,) consented to accept the plea. The court sentenced him to imprisonment in the State prison for five years.

AFFRAY BETWEEN TWO NEW YORK ALDERMEN.—This day, an affray occurred in the Summers Hotel, New York, between two aldermen of that city, named Barry and Bagley. It commenced by Alderman Bagley telling Alderman Barry that he lied,—whereupon the latter struck him in the eye with his fist. Mr. Barry rushed in and closed with his adversary, and a rough-and-tumble fight commenced between them, in which both were somewhat bruised and hurt. Sergeant Van Brunt, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was called, and separated the parties, both showing in their clothes and persons the effects of the conflict.

GARDNER FURNISS CHARGED WITH STEALING A WAGON AND HARNESS.—In New York, this day, Gardner Furniss, who figured in an intrigue with the wife of Dr. Woodman, of New Orleans, at the New York Hotel, some time ago, was arrested by Officer Lee, of the harbor-police, on a charge of stealing a wagon valued at \$100 from John Harman, of No. 45 Greenwich Street, under the following circumstances:—

The accused, it is alleged, went to the complainant's livery-stable on the 6th inst., in the absence of the proprietor, and in an authoritative manner directed one of the employees to attach the wagon in question to a horse which he had in attendance. The hostler was a little suspicious at first, but, on Furniss assuring him that the "boss" had given him directions to "hitch up," he became satisfied, and allowed the vehicle to depart. Furniss promised to return the wagon the following evening, but failed to do so. Mr. Harman, who had not given the accused permission to take away the wagon, began to feel uneasy, and forthwith proceeded in search of his property. Upon inquiry he found that Furniss had visited the race-course on Long Island, and that on his return he exchanged the wagon with a Brooklynite, but the exact whereabouts of the vehicle could not be ascertained. He accordingly made a complaint against the accused before Justice Welch. Officer Lee found the prisoner at No. 372 Pearl Street, where he is engaged in the wine-business, and immediately brought him into court. The magistrate decided to hold Furniss to bail in the sum of \$1000 to answer the charge.

LOSS OF THE BRIG SOUTH.—This day, the brig South, from Nassau, was totally wrecked on Sheep Key Shoals, Bahamas Bank. Most of the cargo has been saved and brought to Nassau,—about 1800 barrels in bulk, in a fit state to send forward. She had a large quantity of iron on board, nearly all of which was saved, and one hundred and fifty tons of brick, not much worth saving. The South was built at Mystic, Conn., in 1855, two hundred and ninety-seven tons register, rated A 1½, and was owned by D. Colden Murray.

CAPSIZING OF THE SCHOONER PIONEER.—DROWNING OF TWO OF THE CREW.—This day, the schooner Pioneer, while going up to Mobile, from ship Windsor Forest, with a load of railroad-iron, was struck by a squall on Dog River Bar and capsized. Of her crew of six men four were picked up. The others were supposed to be drowned. The Pioneer was owned in Mobile, and had been engaged in the lighterage business for several years.

MUTINY ON BOARD THE BARK HELICON.—It was this day announced that a mutiny had broken out on the bark Helicon, Captain Gregory, near Gun Keys, and that one of the crew had stabbed the first officer.

JAIL DESTROYED BY FIRE.—NEGRO BURNED TO DEATH.—This day, a fire broke out in the jail at Carlinville, Ill., in a cell occupied by a negro. All efforts to get into the cell, at the time the fire was first discovered, were

unavailing, the smoke pouring out in such suffocating volumes as to render entrance impossible. In the mean time the agony of the negro was manifested in terrible groans and cries for relief. There being no fire-engine in the town, and no hose in the jail, and the resort to buckets proving unavailing, the poor fellow was left to his fate. The jail was completely destroyed, involving a loss to the county of Macoupin of about \$4000.

FIRE NEAR CINCINNATI.—The night of this day, the steam saw-mill of Cameron, Story & Malone, situated in Storrs township, was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000. Insurance, \$4000.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN WEST FORTY-SECOND STREET, N.Y.—SIX HOUSES DESTROYED.—THIRTEEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—In New York, the night of this day, a fire broke out in the large frame stable, No. 181 West Forty-Second Street, owned and occupied by John Fitzpatrick; and before the alarm could be given the entire building was in a blaze. The flames spread with great rapidity on either side, communicating first to the two-story frame dwelling, No. 179, owned and occupied in part by Wm. Connolly. The lower part was occupied by Timothy Buckley as a grocery-store.

A two-story frame building in the rear, also owned by Mr. Connolly, next took fire, and thence the flames communicated to the three-story frame house owned by Alderman Seagrist, who occupied the upper part as a dwelling,—Herman Zielg occupying the lower part as a rectifying establishment and store for the sale of liquors.

The intense heat set fire to a three-story tenement-house in the rear of No. 177, owned by Alderman Seagrist, and occupied by six or seven poor families. On the other side of the stable, the fire extended to the three-story brick house No. 183, owned and occupied by Wm. Dealing. The firemen of the district were early on the ground and labored with a will, and it was only through their united exertions that a general conflagration in this quarter was prevented.

Nearly all the buildings in this neighborhood were frame, and many of them were prevented from taking fire from the sparks that were carried in every direction by the wind, by the occupants, who kept them covered with wet blankets and pieces of carpets.

Thirteen horses perished in the flames, all attempts on the part of the firemen and stable-men to save them proving unavailing. A new carriage, valued at \$750, which had only been received yesterday by Mr. Fitzpatrick, was burned.

The losses and insurances are as follows, as near as we could ascertain:—

Loss of Mr. Fitzpatrick on stable and horses, \$3000. No insurance.

Loss of Mr. Connolly, \$2000. Insured for \$600 on front building in the Greenwich Insurance Company, and \$400 on rear building in the People's Insurance Company.

Loss of Mr. Buckley, \$400. No insurance.

Loss of Alderman Seagrist on front building, \$700. Insured in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

Mrs. Bolton, who resided in the alderman's house, sustained \$200 loss. Insured for \$300 in the Hamilton Insurance Company.

Loss on rear building, owned by the alderman, \$1000. Insured for \$1500 in the Stuyvesant and Hamilton Insurance Companies.

Loss of Mr. Zielg, \$200 on stock. Insured for \$800 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

Mr. Geniu, a tenant, was insured for \$200 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. The other tenants are uninsured; and all lost their household furniture and clothing, the flames spreading so rapidly as to preclude the possibility of saving even articles of trifling value. Several barely escaped injury, and were driven out in their night-clothes.

Loss on the house and furniture of Mr. Dealing, \$500. Insured \$2000 in the Greenwich, on the house, and \$1500 on furniture, in the People's.

The fire was occasioned by the carelessness of a stable-man in the employ of Mr. Fitzpatrick. The fellow attempted to fill a fluid lamp while it was lighted; but gas ignited, and the burning material was scattered in every direction. The man narrowly escaped with life.

SUICIDE AT HADDONFIELD, N.J.—This day morning, Mr. Griffith Hopkins went to the residence of his brother, Mr. John Hopkins, in Haddonfield, N.J., and asked for breakfast, which was furnished him. He then went up-stairs to a bedroom, and soon after, Mrs. Hopkins heard a heavy fall. When she ran up and found the unfortunate man weltering in his blood, having cut the veins of both arms. She endeavored to staunch the hemorrhage; but he soon bled to death. The deceased was formerly wealthy and respectable, but had for some time been a confirmed slave to intemperate habits.

SUICIDE.—Orines Van Houton, residing near Hohokus, in Franklin township, N.Y., committed suicide this day by hanging himself in one of his out-buildings.

SUICIDE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—This day, a jeweller of that city, named J. P. Vanderlooy, a native of Belgium, aged thirty-five

years, committed suicide by taking morphine.

SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.—In New York, the morning of this day, James Davis, residing on the corner of Schenck Street and De Kalb Avenue, was found hanging by the neck, and dead, in his garret. He made use of a clothes-line to commit the deed. The deceased was a mason by trade, but, having had no employment for a long time, grew desponding, and finally put an end to his existence while laboring under mental derangement. He was forty-eight years of age, and leaves a wife and three children.

BOILER-EXPLOSION AT SCRANTON, PA.—The night of this day, near Scranton, Pa., one of the boilers of Strong, Robertson & Co.'s tannery, at Dunnings, exploded, seriously injuring two persons and considerably damaging the building.

SAD ACCIDENT IN SANDUSKY, OHIO.—In Sandusky, Ohio, the balcony of West's Hotel, which was crowded with people witnessing the tournament of the firemen, fell at about ten o'clock on the morning of this day. The following persons were injured:—

Mr. Wales, of Clyde, O., leg broken. His wife was also badly bruised.

Mr. Arms and sister, of Tiffin, O., badly bruised about the head and chest.

Mr. Taylor, of Tiffin, O., arm broken.

Mr. Rice, of Findlay, O., arm broken.

Miss Minnie, of Tiffin, O., chest crushed.

Mr. Black, of Vermilion, O., arm crushed.

Mr. Coston, of Bellefontaine, ribs broken.

John Ross, of Sandusky, terribly disfigured.

And several others less seriously.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—FIVE MEN PRECIPITATED FROM A SCAFFOLD.—FOUR OF THEM SEVERELY AND ONE FATALLY INJURED.—In New York, about six o'clock on the afternoon of this day, a scaffold in front of a row of buildings on the corner of North Sixth and Fourth Streets, Eastern District, suddenly gave way, precipitating five men to the ground a distance of about twenty feet. Their names were Owen Conner, Patrick Hanley, John Towney, John McNamara, and Mr. Page. They were all insensible when taken up, and found to be severely injured. It was thought that Patrick Hanley was beyond the hope of recovery. He was taken to the residence of Mrs. McManuin, No. 220 South Fourth Street, and Dr. Olcott called to attend him. The other men were taken to their homes by the contractors of the buildings, Messrs. P. & C. D. Weeks.

WICKED ATTEMPT BY A FATHER TO FORCE HIS DAUGHTER TO PROSTITUTION.—In New York, this day, a policeman entered the

Jefferson Market Police Court, having in charge a brutal-looking Irishman. The man's appearance was rough and filthy, as if he had been drunk for weeks. His hair hung in matted locks about his forehead and eyes, his face was bloody and still bleeding from several little cuts received in some drunken brawl. Accompanying the officer and the prisoner was a pretty-looking girl, about nineteen years of age. She was plainly but neatly dressed, her whole appearance was prepossessing, while honesty and truth were stamped in every line of her features. The prisoner was placed in the box, to await his regular turn for examination, and the young girl took her seat among the crowd of men and women who were in attendance as witnesses and spectators. The magistrate soon noticed the young woman, and, being struck by her look of distress, and her apparent uneasiness at the situation in which she was placed, he at once called her to him and inquired the nature of her business. She told him her story, while the tears stole down her cheeks and her sobs nearly choked her utterance. Her name was Margaret Rooney, and the brutal-looking prisoner was her father. She was born in New York, and had lived with her parents until about a year ago, when she left them and went out to service. Previous to leaving her home her father had become very intemperate, and often abused his wife and children. Finally her mother took to drink also, and at last both the parents became so depraved that they kept drunk nearly all the time. When they would become partially sober, it was only to quarrel and fight, and abuse the children, of whom there were four,—Margaret being the oldest. The parents had owned a little property,—a few hundred dollars' worth,—but this was soon exchanged for drink. When that was all gone, the household goods, clothing, and every article of comfort possessed by the family, were sent a piece at a time to the pawn-shop, and its equivalent in whiskey obtained. In this way they went on,—drinking, quarrelling, fighting, and abusing their children,—till every thing of value had passed down their throats in the shape of rum. Then the father and mother, in their drunken depravity, called upon Margaret to find them money, more money, and more rum. They said the way was clear enough:—less attractive girls than she were walking the streets in gay attire, had plenty of money, and lived in luxurious ease. Why should not she? Why not sell her body and soul to give them drink? Up to this time, Margaret had borne with every abuse and indignity that had been heaped upon her, for the sake of the two little brothers and a sister, whom she felt bound to protect; but this proposition, coming as it did from those who should have guarded her innocence from all evil,

and being insisted upon by them with threats and curses, determined her to run away. So one day, when her father and mother had drunk and fought themselves into a state of insensibility, after having beaten her for persisting in refusing to accede to their wishes, she stole out of the house and left her home forever. It was not long before she obtained a good situation with a lady who treated her kindly and gave her every encouragement to do well. After having worked there a short time, she took up her wages and went to her old home to do something for her brothers and sister. She tried to leave them the few articles she had brought for them without seeing her parents; but just as she was leaving the house she encountered her father. It was impossible to avoid him, and an angry scene ensued: he attempted to detain her, but she finally eluded him and ran away as fast as she could. He followed her at a distance until he saw her enter the house where she lived. That night, about midnight, he returned to the house with several equally depraved companions, for the purpose of abducting her. Ascending the steps, he rang the bell, and Margaret shortly appeared at the door in answer to the summons. He seized her rudely, and violently dragged her to the sidewalk, where she was surrounded by the other ruffians. They attempted to hurry her away; but her screams brought to her assistance a policeman who was in the vicinity. At sight of him the father and his friends ran off, while Margaret re-entered the house. Two days after, in the early morning, Margaret was sweeping the walk, when her father again rushed upon her and attempted to carry her off. Again the same policeman came to her aid, and this time succeeded in arresting the unnatural father, after a severe struggle. Margaret did not like to have him locked up, and so entreated the officer to let him go; but, as the drunken brute persisted in threatening and cursing her, the officer refused to release his prisoner, and finally induced Margaret to accompany him to court. And now she begged the magistrate to protect her and do something for her brothers and sister. She said that since she left home the little boys had been driven into the street by their father, who forced them to steal whatever they could. When they brought any article home, he would take it to a pawn-shop, get what he could for it, and buy rum for himself and wife. In this way he was forcing the little boys to become thieves; and she begged they might be taken care of. The brutal father, who was thus striving to live upon the crimes and prostitution of his children, was immediately committed to prison, while the officer was despatched in search of the other children. He soon returned with all three,—two bright-looking boys, the eldest about twelve years old, and a little

girl of five years. They were sent to the Juvenile Asylum, whence they will soon be sent to the Far West, to be reared in habits of honesty and industry. Margaret, still weeping, took an affectionate leave of her brothers and sister, and, after thanking the magistrate for his kindness and good advice, returned to her situation, happy in the thought that she had escaped the persecution of her father and the prospect of a life of shame.

A FELONIOUS ASSAULT CAUSED BY JEALOUSY.—In New York, this day, Wm. Fowler, who appeared to be a respectable man, was put on trial, having been indicted for an attempt to commit a felonious assault upon Mrs. Mary Rue. The complainant testified that, on the morning of the 22d of April, the accused, in company with his brother and two friends, went to her residence, at 89 Bedford Street, broke in the back-room door, then forcibly entered another door, hammered with a sledge-hammer on the bed, and presented a pistol to the breast of Mrs. Rue, threatening to shoot her if she did not tell him where his wife was, remarking, "I am not quite through with you yet, but will finish another time." Mrs. Rue stated on her cross-examination that her daughter was married to Mr. Fowler, but she had been separated from him for the past three years.

Rufus Rue, a lad, son of the complainant, corroborated her testimony. On hearing his mother call for assistance, he went to her rescue, meeting the defendant, (Fowler,) who said if he made a noise he would kill him. Each of the men who accompanied the accused had pistols. These were the only witnesses for the prosecution. Counsel for Mr. Fowler, in opening the case, informed the jury that the errand which brought the defendant to the house of Mrs. Rue, was far from being criminal. He would endeavor to show that the defendant heard that his wife, from whom he had been separated, was not conducting herself with that propriety which the mother of his children ought to exhibit in society. He called Daniel Lohfler, and desired to show by him the animus with which the defendant went to Mrs. Rue's house: but the judge ruled out the evidence, as it had nothing to do with the charge of assault and battery and did not justify the acts of the accused. This witness said he heard cries of "watch" and "murder" on the morning in question, which proceeded from the house of Mrs. Rue.

John Fowler, brother of the prisoner, was the next witness, who swore that he was not in Mrs. Rue's house on the morning of the 22d of April, and that he never carried a pistol in his life.

In reply to a question of the Assistant District-Attorney, he said that he did not know he was under indictment for an assault

upon Mrs. Rue; whereupon the prosecuting officer moved for a bench-warrant, which was granted, and the witness was removed from the stand and placed in the custody of an officer of the court. This summary arrest was altogether unexpected by Mr. Fowler, who immediately endeavored to procure bail, and before the court adjourned he gave bonds to answer the charge.

The City Judge, in a lucid charge to the jury, recapitulated the facts proven by the several witnesses, quoting a comparatively recent statute, which provides for the punishment of any person who shall attempt to shoot with firearms. His Honor replied to the statement of law made by the counsel, that his client could not be convicted of the offence charged if it was not shown that the pistol was loaded, by saying that the jury were to infer from the previous threats of Fowler that he intended to kill Mrs. Rue. The evidence of William Hughes, a witness for the defence, was also commented upon by the court, and the jury were informed that he stood in the position of an interested party, having on one occasion appeared at the Special Sessions to prosecute a complaint against Mrs. Rue, which was dismissed.

The jury retired to their room at half-past five; and half an hour afterward they came into court, and one of the jurors stated that the foreman, who was a German, did not understand the English language. The judge discharged the jury from the further consideration of the case, stating that the foreman should have said he did not understand the evidence, and thus have saved the time of the court.

The prosecuting officer moved to increase the bail from \$1000 to \$2000, which motion was granted by the court, his bondsman heretofore being John Fowler, now under indictment for a simple assault upon Mrs. Rue. The defendant sent to procure bail; but the judge, having been on the bench since morning, could not keep the court open till Mr. Fowler's surety arrived; so that he was taken into custody by the sheriff and conveyed to the city prison.

Mrs. Fowler, who has been trying to get a divorce from her husband, occupied a seat beside the District-Attorney during the trial. She was fashionably dressed, and has a dashy appearance, and of course was closely scrutinized by the spectators.

EXPLOSION OF FIREWORKS.—SUSPECTED ARSON, AND ARREST OF THE ALLEGED INCENDIARIES.—In Williamsburg, N.Y., this day, a large brick building, situated in Green Street, near Union Avenue, Green Point, was blown into fragments by the explosion of a quantity of fireworks which had been placed there for storage. The building and contents belonged to the firm of Boch & Puchta, of No. 59 Liberty Street, New York, and

whose factory is at Green Point. This building is used exclusively for stowing the manufactured goods, and contained at the time of the explosion at least four thousand dollars' worth of fireworks ready for delivery. The roof of the house was thrown upward of forty feet in the air; rockets, Roman candles, and squibs of different descriptions were scattered in different directions for hundreds of yards round. The noise of the explosion, it is said, was heard at a distance of two miles. The exploded building was detached, and at least two hundred yards from any other house: consequently the damage done was confined entirely to the premises of Messrs. Boch & Puchta, who estimate their loss at about \$5000 on building and stock. It was believed that the place was set on fire; and two men, named Uriah Hoare and Henry Wendt, were arrested on suspicion.

SENTENCE OF EUGENE PEPE, ALIAS ADAMS, TO DEATH.—In New Orleans, this day, the Criminal Court was crowded to hear sentence of death passed by Judge Hunt upon Eugene Pepe, alias Adams, for the murder of Michael Dedinger, in his coffee-house, at the corner of St. Andrew and Laurel Streets, on the night of the 9th of April, 1859. The prisoner, when called to the bar, walked forward as briskly and unconcernedly as though it were to receive sentence but of a week's imprisonment, and remained, during the judge's impressive address, unmoved, though attentive. In reply to the question of the clerk as to whether he had any thing to say why the sentence of the law should not be passed, he said he had nothing at all to say. Judge Hunt then proceeded to speak as follows:—

Eugene Adams:—You are here to-day to receive the sentence of the law under a conviction for the murder of Michael Dedinger. It is proper on this solemn occasion to declare that you had an impartial trial by a jury of your countrymen; that you enjoyed and exercised all the rights accorded by law to an accused, and that your defence was conducted with great ability by learned, experienced, and eloquent counsel. But your conviction was inevitable: it was the result of the clearest, fullest, and most conclusive evidence of guilt; it was in the course of public justice and in the order of Providence. The evidence in the case has been reported in the newspapers faithfully and in detail; but the court, for the more easy and ready appreciation of the sentence of the law, will make a brief statement of the prominent facts. . . . Michael Dedinger was murdered; he was in his own house, and in the midst of his family; he had given you no cause of provocation, and had only maintained toward you his right to his property and to the orderly and peaceable management of his coffee-house. His wife and daughter and son, and an old man named Gray, were the wretched wit-

nesses of this savage action. When Dedinger fell dead, as if transformed into a wild beast in figure as well as in spirit, you ran away on your all-fours,—on your hands and feet.

An attempt was made on your part to prove that there had been a contest between you and the deceased, and that when he put you out of the house he threw you down with great violence; but it was a complete failure,—the testimony introduced by you not commanding the respect and belief of the jury.

Upon the evidence above stated, the jury concluded that you had been instigated to the homicide by a wicked and depraved spirit, and that the facts attending the killing showed a heart regardless of social duty, and fatally bent upon the destruction of the life of a fellow-creature; and they accordingly returned a verdict against you.

Eugene Adams, the act which has brought you to your present deplorable condition was committed while you were laboring under the pernicious excitement of liquor. A creature of mere impulse, of a wild and reckless temper, unchastened by the restraints of moral discipline and of religious education, you were transported, without any reasonable cause, into a frenzy of rage, a demoniacal fury, and took away the life of an unoffending citizen. For this atrocious wrong your life has been declared forfeited by the laws of your country.

Unhappy young man! May your melancholy fate serve to teach others the necessity of restraining their evil passions, and abstaining from an excessive indulgence in the use of spirituous liquors, the most fruitful source of crime! And may it especially impress on parents and other guardians the duty of inculcating on the minds of youth the great precepts of Christian love, and of guiding them in the paths of law and righteousness.

Eugene Adams, the life of man is naturally short, but yours has been contracted by crime to a still briefer period. In a few days your mortal existence will terminate, and you will stand in judgment, for the deeds done in the body, before a just and offended God. Use the precious moments that remain to you to obtain religious instruction, and endeavor, through faith and penitence, to secure the pardon of Heaven. He who is all-powerful is also all-merciful, and he has declared to those who, however grievously they have erred, yet sincerely believe and repent, that, "though their sins be as scarlet, they shall be white as snow." Humble yourself, then, before God.

On your return to prison, send for some holy minister of the gospel, and seek, with his pious aid, to become wise unto salvation. Do not delude yourself with the false hope of a pardon from the Governor, nor sur-

render up yourself to the consideration of things of this world, but devote yourself entirely to a preparation for the immortal change of estate which awaits you. And may God Almighty enlighten your understanding and purify your heart, and, through the merits of Him who died to save sinners, receive you into his blessed favor.

As the organ of the law, the court will now proceed to pass its sentence upon you. In consideration of the verdict of the jury finding you guilty of the crime of murder, and of the last section of an act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act relative to crimes and offences," approved March 14, 1855, affixing the punishment of death to said crimes, you, Eugene Pepe, alias Adams, are hereby sentenced to suffer death; and it is ordered that this punishment be inflicted upon you by hanging you by the neck until you be dead; and that the sentence be executed by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, within the walls of the parish prison, on said day and at such hour as the Governor of the State of Louisiana in his warrant shall direct; and it is further ordered that you be remanded to prison, whence you came, there to be kept in safe custody. And may God Almighty, of his infinite goodness, have mercy upon your soul!

FRIDAY, JUNE 15.

INDEPENDENT CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.—This day, Judge Simple Orr, of Springfield, Mo., addressed the people of that place, and announced himself as an independent candidate for Governor.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER TOKEN.—This day, Capt. Raymond, of the brig Judith Some, from Ponce, P.R., in lat. 37° 52', lon. 74°, saw a schooner with colors union down, and ran down to her. She proved to be the Token, of St. George, Capt. Wall, from Virginia for Thomaston, loaded with ship-timber. The captain requested to be taken off, his schooner having sprung a leak a few hours previous to sighting the brig, and had then four and a half feet water in her, and gaining rapidly. He succeeded in taking them off, five in number, and brought them to New York. As it was blowing a gale from the northeast at the time, and a heavy sea running, they did not save any thing but what they stood in.

EXECUTION OF A POLICE-OFFICER, IN NEW ORLEANS, FOR MURDER.—Ex-Police-Officer Matthew Hughes, who shot Henry Hyams on the evening of the 8th of November last, at the doorstep of Hyams's boarding-house, on Rampart Street, near Girod Street, was executed this day, about eleven o'clock,

within the walls of the parish prison. Hughes at the time was laboring under the double excitement of a late election and of liquor, and, in company with a young man named George Wolff, sought a difficulty with Hyams and his friends, because they, or one of them, had hurrahed for Tom Parker. Wolff struck one of the party, and drew his pistol upon him: none of the party quarrelled back or resented the affronts offered, and as Hyams turned to run into his house he was shot in the back by Hughes, and fell dead.

Hughes, though an officer, was not on duty that night. The chief of police had previously met him, and, seeing that he was intoxicated, advised him to go home. This he promised to do, but, falling in with others, and drinking more liquor on the way home, he was led to the commission of the act which cost him his life. He was a medium-sized man, of light complexion, and rather handsome features,—a native of the city, twenty-seven years of age. He was well known, and by many as an excellent fife-player, he having at one time followed public fife-playing for his living. He was generally liked for his mild and kind disposition, but was known to be desperate and insanely reckless when in liquor.

From the time of his sentence to death, Hughes prepared himself for his fate, and soon became reconciled to it, willingly receiving and profiting by the pious ministrations of the Rev. Father Dufau. He long ago declared his intention of dying like a man and a Christian. His fife, the pet companion of his happier days, was permitted to him in prison, and he played upon it frequently and merrily for the entertainment of himself and his few companions in the condemned cells.

The following letter, written by the prisoner for publication, will serve to show the state of the unfortunate man's feelings:—

PARISH PRISON, N.O., June 14, 1860.

The privilege of a man in my position to speak a few parting words from the scaffold I have waived for a brief address, which, through some friends of mine, will be given to the public after I shall have suffered the last penalty of the law.

Unfettered by the empty formalities of the world, now fast receding, I address myself, as I trust, in a Christian spirit suited for the occasion, first to you, my fellow-men and citizens, among whom I have been born and raised, and to ask your pardon for the humiliation and disgrace brought upon your city by one of its sons, who as man and boy looked with pride upon his native place, but who, deluded by its attractions, led by its diversions, forfeited his inheritance to its lawful enjoyments, and who by his fall detracted and lowered its fair fame. This

pardon I feel assured you will grant me, when I am about to atone with my life for the crime which has been committed in your midst, while I offer my last prayers for the future prosperity and welfare of your beautiful city. The particulars of my crime are too generally known to require a repetition of the circumstances. It is sufficient to say that I committed a murder while under an extraordinary excitement of the worst passions, at the momentary impulse of a frenzied brain. Into this disgraceful state I had wrought myself by my own free will: I therefore acknowledge the justice of my punishment, and do not desire to shift the responsibility upon others who might have incited the deed, as they encouraged the reckless course followed by me of late. On the contrary, I freely forgive, as I hope to be forgiven before a higher tribunal, all those through whose advice and example I have been drawn into those dissolute habits which would have become the bane of my life, as it has been the cause of the crime for which I now have to suffer. A great consolation it would be in my last hour that this sacrifice of my life should prove a safeguard to the young and the thoughtless, a warning to put a stop to their heedless career, and a lesson that the laws of our country may not be invaded and trampled upon with impunity, but that surely a day of retribution will come. Could I take with me into the next world the assurance that I had caused the retreat of but one soul from the road leading to endless misery, I should not consider my sinful life utterly spent in vain, but receive an additional promise in the mercy of my Creator. In addressing the parents, relatives, and friends of my unfortunate victim, what language can express the deep humiliation and penitence which have been the growth of constant and bitter remorse from the hour of the fatal deed! Humbly I beg their pardon for the affliction this sudden bereavement of a beloved member of their family must have occasioned; and I fervently hope that, with a Christian resignation in the loss they have sustained, they will nobly and generously forgive, upon my departure, the ruthless hand which has carried death and desolation into their very midst. Another severe task remains: to give words to those keen reproaches for having crushed and broken the heart of my poor wife, who affectionately has clung to me through all the vicissitudes of my misspent life, and who is doomed to drain the cup of affliction to the very dregs! Her prayers have sustained, her consolations have supported me to the very last: therefore my gratitude for her invariable kindness falls short of expression. May God strengthen and solace her, while from the bottom of my heart I ask her forgiveness for the misery I have caused, the un-

happy fate I have linked her to. I recommend her, in this my last hour, to those noble friends who have protected her during our separation, who will kindly continue to guide and guard, and keep her reputation unsullied of a crime which her husband is about to expiate with his life. Those few friends who have not deserted me in the hour of need I beg to forgive the trouble and anxiety I have caused, thanking them for their kind offices during my long imprisonment. Among these, permit me to particularize the officers of the parish prison, who, under the superintendence of Captain Fremaux, so well known for his gentlemanly deportment and generous disposition, merit my grateful acknowledgment for their kind attention. Messrs. Louis Woolfero and Gabriel Douvillier, with whom, through their daily attendance, I became more intimately acquainted, will pardon the liberty I take with their names, as the only mode to testify my deep sense of gratitude for their numerous acts of kindness and devotion displayed toward me, blending their stern duties with a sympathy and delicacy rarely met with in positions like theirs. May Heaven bless and prosper them, and all those who have kindly lent their aid by instructions and prayers to make my peace with God and to reconcile me to my inevitable doom. I also tender my most sincere thanks to all those persons who have kindly visited me during my sojourn in prison since the time of my sentence; and I return thanks particularly to the two really benevolent and charitable ladies, Madames F—s and B—e, for their great kindness to me, and the vast amount of spiritual consolation they have afforded me by their advice and instructions; and I beg that they will still continue to pray for my soul after I am dead, and I promise to do the same for them in that other and better world, in which, through the merits of Jesus Christ, I hope to live forever. To Him, before whose judgment-seat I shall have soon to appear, I now direct my last thoughts and prayers, and implore of the Father's unbounded mercy that forgiveness which his Son has promised to repentant man. In this faith I die, commending my spirit into the hands of my God. Amen!

MATTHEW HUGHES.

In the morning, one of the doomed cells being fitted up into a sort of rude chapel, with an altar decorated with flowers and candles, Hughes spent some time at his last devotions with Father Dufau. At about ten o'clock he appeared on the gallery, (which is in the third story, and enclosed with an iron grating,) smoking a cigar, and looking down at the assembling crowd in the yard, pleasantly exchanging recognitions with all he knew. Some two hundred persons were admitted to the yard, while, as usual, a great

and miscellaneous crowd of people collected in front of the prison, scorching and sweating in the hot sunshine, without a hope of gaining admission or seeing any thing connected with the execution.

At about eleven o'clock, the doomed man, attended by his confessor and the officers, his hands pinioned behind, and dressed neatly in white, the white death-cap on his head and a crucifix suspended to his neck, walked down to the second-story gallery and out upon the fatal trap. He was as firm and cool as it was possible for any man to be, his movements being firm and his face calm and placid, if not pleasant-looking. The death-warrant was read by a deputy sheriff; the rope was put over his head and drawn around his neck by the masked executioner, who, however, bungled, and did not get the noose properly placed until Hughes had given him repeated instructions, which he did in a manner and voice of perfect unconcern. Then the unhappy man made a brief address to the spectators. He acknowledged his guilt; expressed his readiness for death; claimed that he had a kind heart, and did not murder Hyams intentionally; stated that he had prayed many times for the soul of Hyams, and hoped that those present would forgive him his sins, and pray for him when he was gone. His voice was firm and clear; and only once was there any sign of emotion in his face.

Father Dufau prayed for him, blessed him, and held up the cross for him to kiss; after that, with his eyes raised to the blue sky and the bright sunshine above, he fervently recited the Lord's Prayer, and bowed his head in token of conclusion. The grim ogre behind drew the cap over his face and retired, taking the stepping-board off the trap. He disappeared in the cell behind; a moment of breathless suspense followed; a sharp chop was heard, and the convict dangled in the air. It was fifteen minutes before the physicians pronounced life extinct and gave the order to lower the body into the coffin beneath.

All the prisoners were, as is the custom on such days, confined in their cells during the execution and deprived of the view of it. Eugene Pepe, Antonio Cambre, and the sailor Powell, the three remaining occupants of the doomed cells, obtained a partial view of the execution, by means of a small mirror, which they thrust out between the bars and held in such a position as to see the awful spectacle in the glass.

Hughes's wife visited him on Thursday, and their final and most touching separation took place. This day, about an hour before the execution, she again visited the prison, and weepingly begged the favor of seeing her husband once more before his death. The request was kindly but firmly denied, as being made too late. The unhappy woman

remained in an inner room until after the execution. The fact of his wife's visit was withheld from Hughes; but about half an hour before his death he said that he knew his wife was there in prison, and he wished to see her once more before dying. Father Dufau, by the advice of the officers in authority, represented the request as being made too late, and that such an interview was calculated to unnerve him and unfit him for the solemn scene so soon to take place. Hughes represented that it would not unnerve him, and begged to see his wife once more. The favor being denied with all the kindness compatible with the case, he resigned himself, and went to his last prayers in the cell.

After the execution, the body was neatly adjusted in the coffin, and all the marks of hanging removed or concealed as far as possible, the face being left bare; and then the coffin was laid in the lower hall of the prison. After the crowd had been turned out, the widow was escorted in by the chief of police. She bent over the coffin; all others retired; and for a long time her moans of agony echoed through the corridors. The body was given to her.

SUICIDE IN SAN FRANCISCO.—This day, Arthur Matthews committed suicide by shooting himself on board the steamer Milton S. Latham, off South Beach. Deceased for some time past has been engaged as watchman on the boat, but was in very ill health and suffering from chronic rheumatism. In 1852 he was considered independent, but he had met with repeated reverses and was reduced to poverty. It is supposed that the commission of the sad act was induced by a humiliating sense of inability to support his wife and children, who are living at Iowa Hill, and by intense physical agony. The following note was found beside his body:—

Oh! the Lord forgive me for the rash act, but my pain is unendurable. I am tired of life. Good-bye, Mr. Donahue.

ARTHUR MATTHEWS.

BULLET IN A MAN'S HEART FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS.—On this day, Drs. Orville Terry and G. B. Balch made a post-mortem examination upon the body of Mr. John Kelly, who resided at the time of his death in the town of Black Brook, N.Y. In their report of the case they say:—

In June, 1842, he was accidentally shot at Chatham Four Corners, a place on the Western Railroad, about twenty-five miles east of Albany. The bullet, passing through three boards before striking him, entered his right shoulder, passed toward the heart, and lodged under the collar-bone near where it is united to the breast-bone. This is substantiated by the amount of disease found at this place, and the further fact that the sur-

geon passed his probe in about four or five inches before reaching the ball. We found one of the veins closed and the artery ossified at this place.

We then examined the heart, and found it to resemble a stomach as much as a heart. The right side especially was very much changed, and seemed to be undergoing fatty degeneration. While examining the heart, we found a hard lump in the lower part of it. We introduced our finger into the right cavity of the heart, and found the lump to be in the substance of that organ; we then cut from the outside down on to the lump, and found it to be a leaden bullet.

Our theory is that this ball remained in the vein where it was lodged until fourteen years ago, when it passed into a larger vein and thence into the heart, and there, irritating that delicate organ by its unnatural presence, caused the difficulty then for the first time observed. Ten days before his death he took a severe cold, resulting in an inflammation of the lungs and an aggravation of all the symptoms of disease of the heart, which continued unabated until the messenger of death relieved him of his earthly sufferings.

SUICIDE IN NEW YORK.—In New York, Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest, at 337½ Water Street, upon the body of John Gilvain, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-one years, who committed suicide under the following circumstances:—

On this day morning, deceased, who had been in low spirits in consequence of ill luck in business, procured a pistol, and, after loading the same with powder and ball, discharged the contents of the weapon into his left side. The unfortunate man was conveyed to the New York Hospital on a litter, and promptly attended by one of the surgeons; but, notwithstanding the ball was extracted and every attention was paid him, he gradually sank, and expired in less than twenty-four hours after his admittance. Deceased had often expressed a desire to die, and had more than once threatened to commit self-destruction. Verdict, "Death by a pistol-shot wound at his own hands, for the purpose of committing suicide."

MURDER IN MISSOURI.—This day, in the evening, Mr. Edward Carroll, a respectable farmer living about three miles from the town of Franklin, was sitting before his house, when a man named Decker, one of his neighbors, went up to him with a shot-gun, and, after a few words, uttered in a high state of excitement, levelled it at him and fired. The gun was loaded with "turkey-shot," which lodged in his armpit and chest. A great deal of hemorrhage followed, and gangrene set in. In that condition he was brought to the city and placed in one of the hospitals, where, seeing the condition of the

limb, Dr. Gregory performed an amputation of the arm near the shoulder. Mortification, however, continued to progress until the chest was involved, and the unfortunate man was relieved of his sufferings on Wednesday. He leaves a wife and children. Decker is at large. The cause of the quarrel was a cow, for the winter keeping of which Carroll had claimed damages.

TWO NEW YORKERS FIGHT A DUEL IN MARYLAND.—The afternoon of this day, a duel was fought at Marshy Point, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, Md., between Mr. Thomas Bryan and Mr. Samuel Neale, well-known gentlemen of New York City. The weapons used were pistols, and upon the first fire Mr. Neale was hit in the left shoulder, receiving a painful but not dangerous wound, the ball penetrating only the fleshy part of the arm. Mr. Bryan was attended on the ground by Mr. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Neale by Mr. George Bowdon, of New York. The cause of the quarrel, which is said to have taken place at the Union Club in New York, grew out of a heated discussion between the parties respecting the nationality of the Italian patriot Garibaldi. A difference of opinion on this point led to words, and then to a blow from Mr. Neale and a subsequent challenge from Mr. Bryan.

Mr. Bryan is about sixty, of small size, high toned, and highly cultivated, one of the best connoisseurs of art in America, polite but quick, and, when excited in discussion, gesticulates like an Italian. Mr. Neale is of the same age, six feet high, and athletic in proportion. He gets easily offended; and thus he took offence at some gesticulations habitual to Mr. Bryan, and struck him. Mr. Neale was shot in the same arm which he used in such a violent manner.

FATAL EXPLOSION.—This day, the large boiler in Loomis's pottery, at Atwater Station, Ohio, exploded with terrific violence, shattering the building to pieces, and tearing off the head of the engineer, Richard Alexander, throwing it several feet from the body. No other person was injured, though several were in the building at the time of the explosion.

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—In New York, Patrick Morrison, a deck-hand on board the steamboat Isaac Newton, while washing himself in the wheel-house on this night, missed his footing, and, falling into the water, was drowned before any assistance could be rendered him. The body was recovered by dragging, and taken to the station-house, where Coroner Schirmer held an inquest. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was thirty-five years of age.

DEATH OF JOHN GALBRAITH.—This day,

the Hon. John Galbraith, an ex-member of Congress and Presiding Judge of the Sixth Judicial District of Pennsylvania, died suddenly at his residence in that State.

ARREST OF A CONDEMNED FUGITIVE MURDERER.—In New York, this day, Captain Seaman, of the Fourth Ward, arrested an Italian, named Francisco Dominick Mayo, who is alleged to be a fugitive murderer from New Orleans. The story goes that, in the fall of 1857, Mayo became enamored of and finally married a housekeeper who was in the service of a Catholic priest. The priest, being desirous to see his housekeeper fairly settled in life, lent Mayo a sum of money to go into business. The time for payment came around, but Mayo was not ready with the money. The priest became anxious for his money, and pressed the matter rather closely, to the great annoyance of Mayo. Finally the community were startled one morning by the discovery that the priest had been murdered in his bed. Great excitement followed, and the police were active in their endeavors to arrest the perpetrators of the deed. They finally arrested thirteen men, Mayo being one of them, on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, and they were all put on trial. The evidence showed conclusively that Mayo was the main instigator of the bloody deed; but the prisoners were all found guilty, and sentenced to be executed at different times, three at a time. Three of them were executed, but on the second day of execution, when three more were to have been hung, the entire ten broke jail and escaped. Mayo was traced to Galveston, Texas, but managed to elude the officers. The others have not since been heard of. Information was received in New York a few days ago that Mayo was in that city, and Capt. Seaman instituted the search which led to his arrest. He was about sailing for a foreign port, as one of the ship's crew. The prisoner denies his identity; but two persons who know him declared that he was the man. He was sent to New Orleans immediately for identification.

SATURDAY, JUNE 16.

DEATH OF JOHN BINNS.—Mr. John Binns, a venerable citizen of Philadelphia, died in that city on this day. He was born on the 22d day of December, 1772, in the city of Dublin, Ireland, and, sympathizing warmly with the Liberal party of his native country and of England, he became connected with revolutionary movements, which led to his arrest at Birmingham on the charge of high treason. For nearly two years he was confined in prison for his alleged political offences. In 1801, soon after his release, he embarked at Liverpool for Baltimore, and proceeded at once to Northumberland, Pa.,

where, in 1802, he commenced the publication of "The Republican Argus," which soon acquired an extensive circulation, and secured for its author great influence with the Democratic party of that section of the State. In 1807, he commenced the publication, in Philadelphia, of "The Democratic Press," which speedily became the leading Democratic paper of the State, and continued to occupy that position until 1824, when Mr. Binns earnestly opposed the election of General Jackson to the Presidency, and supported John Quincy Adams. The popularity of the Hero of New Orleans was so great that many of the readers of "The Democratic Press" withdrew their patronage in consequence of the position of the editor, and his political influence and the prosperity of his journal rapidly dwindled away. In November, 1829, after the election of General Jackson, he abandoned his editorial career. In 1854, he published an autobiography, in which the main incidents of his life are sketched, entitled, "Recollections of the Life of John Binns: Twenty-Nine Years in Europe, and Fifty-Three in the United States."

Mr. Binns was also the author of the "old coffin handbill," a celebrated and bitter document against General Jackson. Subsequently he obtained a commission as an alderman, which he held a long while, and in which capacity he was known as one of the ablest and purest of public magistrates. "Binns's Justice" is a standard book of instruction to the other aldermen. Mr. Binns was a ready and forcible writer, and a man of warm feelings and excellent principles.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY this day left Philadelphia for New York.

RELEASE OF MR. HYATT.—The United States Senate this day voluntarily released Mr. Hyatt, as the committee had concluded its investigation in the Harper's Ferry business, for refusing to answer questions in relation to which he was committed to jail.

HEAVY DAMAGES AGAINST THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—In Oneida County (N.Y.) Court, this day, Jared D. Matteson and wife obtained a verdict of \$7150 against the New York Central Railroad, for injuries the wife received from an accident on that road.

FORFEITURE OF THE SLAVER WANDERER.—In Boston, this day, Judge Sprague, of the United States District Court, gave a lengthy decision, condemning the schooner Wanderer as forfeited for being engaged in the slave-trade.

FIRE AT LOWELL, MASS.—The saw box and planing mills of Otis Allen, at Lowell, were burned this afternoon. Loss estimated

at \$10,000. The policy of insurance expired on that day, and the agent of the insurance-company was on the premises when the fire broke out, for the purpose of renewing it.

FACTORY BURNED.—The woollen-factory of Solon Perry, at Cambridgeport, Vt., was set on fire and totally destroyed, on the night of this day. The loss on factory, machinery, and stock is about \$35,000, on which there is insurance amounting to \$26,000. A large number of people were thrown out of employment in consequence.

SUICIDE OF A WOMAN EIGHTY-TWO YEARS OLD.—In Detroit, Mich., this day, an old woman eighty-two years old committed suicide. The Detroit "Tribune," in giving an account of the affair, says:—

On the corner of Adams Avenue and John R Street lives a lady by the name of Mrs. Boden, who for a month past had an old lady named Mrs. Martha Shinn, and her daughter, aged about thirty years, as boarders. Mrs. and Miss Shinn had lived in the city for about nineteen years, and, being in destitute circumstances, and the daughter being very ill, the ladies in the vicinity had for a month back supported them at Mrs. Boden's.

The daughter had been bedridden for some time, and had required a large amount of attention from her aged parent. Last evening the mother went out of the back door of the house about ten o'clock, and, an hour having elapsed, and the daughter needing attention, the latter called out, and was answered by Mrs. Boden, who, not finding Mrs. Shinn in the house, went to the door with a lighted candle in her hand, to look after her, when, on opening the door, what was her astonishment to see the person for whom she was in search, hanging from the limb of an apple-tree near the building and within the yard-enclosure!

Mrs. Boden immediately gave the alarm, and Mr. Wm. A. Warren, who resides in the house adjoining, came to the spot as soon as possible, and discovered that the old lady had ceased to breathe. He immediately cut her body down, and, with the assistance of his wife, made every effort to bring back the vital spark; but all in vain. The deceased was an Englishwoman, and had, besides the daughter, two sons in California. She had often been heard to say that "she hoped to God she might die before her daughter;" and it is believed that the suicide had been pre-meditated for some time. Just at dusk she dressed herself very neatly,—probably with a view to her death. Standing by the step of the door at which she went out was a bench, and near it an apple-tree.

The indications were that when she went out she walked from the step along the bench to the apple-tree, and then, putting her head through the loop of a handkerchief tied to

the limb of the tree, kicked the bench away. When found, the handkerchief was under her chin and pressing against her neck, her tongue was hanging out of her mouth, and her lower limbs were almost at right angles with her body. Her neck was not broken, but death was caused by strangulation. The probable cause of this self-murder of a woman who, in a short space of time, must have died from old age, was her destitution and the care it was necessary to bestow upon her child.

SUICIDE BY DROWNING.—In Philadelphia, the afternoon of this day, an unknown white man, apparently thirty-five years old, leaped into the Delaware, at Pine Street wharf, and was drowned, though every effort was made by the bystanders to save him. A rope was thrown to him, and a boat-hook held within reach, but he would not take hold of either. The body was soon after recovered, and an inquest was held on it by the coroner. A verdict of "Suicide by drowning" was rendered. Deceased was dressed in a suit of black, and was of very genteel appearance. There was not any thing about him to indicate his name or residence.

SUICIDE BY SHOOTING.—In New York, Matthew Walsh, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-six years, died at the New York Hospital, from the effect of a pistol-shot-wound in the head, inflicted by himself for the purpose of committing suicide. Deceased, it appeared, was a man of intemperate habits, and on the 5th instant, while laboring under the effects of delirium tremens, he procured a pistol and some powder and shot, and commenced firing at a mark. He then reloaded the weapon, and, telling his friends that he was about to kill himself, he deliberately placed the muzzle of the pistol to his head and discharged the contents of the weapon into his brain. Deceased was brought to the New York Hospital, where he lingered in great agony until this day, when death put an end to his sufferings. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon the body of deceased. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

AN UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DEAD.—In New York, the body of an unknown man, probably a Scotchman, was found dead in the cut, corner of Eighty-Third Street and Eleventh Avenue, on the night of this day. Death is supposed to have been caused by intemperance.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT IN CALIFORNIA.—This day, John Stanly, aged twenty-eight years, employed at F. Dunbar & Co.'s saw-mill, situated about thirteen miles from Murphy's, met with his death in a most shocking manner. While attending to his

duties, his foot slipped, and he fell on the large circular saw while it was running at full speed, the terrible instrument severing his head from his body and cutting off one of his arms and both legs.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.—On the night of this day, some Germans who had just returned from an entertainment given by Mr. A. W. Bolenius, in Lancaster, Pa., were standing at the residence of Mr. Myers, in that city, when two men who were passing made some insulting remark, and one of them, drawing a revolver, fired into the crowd, instantly killing Adam Rees, the keeper of a lager-beer saloon. The coroner's jury found a verdict against Alvin Kendrick, who was accordingly arrested and committed for trial.

DESTRUCTIVE TORNADO AT ALBANY, N.Y.—On the afternoon of this day, a terrific gust of rain and wind passed over Albany, N.Y., and its vicinity, uprooting trees, prostrating houses and fences, and doing considerable damage to persons and property. Nearly all the gardens were destroyed by the hail, and the grape-vines suffered severely. The gust was quite limited in its extent, but the amount of damage done by it will reach \$50,000.

A HARD BLOW.—The recent tornado, extending up the Holston River, in Tennessee, was very violent. A letter from Freedom, Tenn., of this date, says that the ploughed earth was carried into the air by cartfuls. It adds:—

At Hall's there was a quantity of bar-iron: it was picked up and carried a quarter of a mile, and some bars twisted around stumps of trees, so that they had to be pried off with hand-spikes. Mr. Dayvalt had over two hundred bushels of wheat in his barn, which was carried off and has not been heard of as yet. Bacon, flour,—in short, every thing within range,—were carried up in the air. Sheep and stock were seen away up in the air.

MONUMENT TO THOMAS H. BENTON.—It was this day announced in St. Louis that the committee appointed to raise funds for a marble statue of the Hon. Thomas H. Benton have obtained the desired amount, \$10,000, and awarded the work to Miss Harriet Hosmer.

SUNDAY, JUNE 17.

A WIFE KILLS HERSELF BECAUSE HER HUSBAND CHEWS TOBACCO.—Mrs. Rebecca Neshing, a native of Germany, thirty-nine years of age, residing in Tenth Street, near Avenue D, N.Y., was walking with her husband and some acquaintances, on the even-

ing of this day, on Harlem bridge, when, reaching the centre of that structure, she suddenly stopped, and, without giving any intimation of her intention, jumped into the water. When the body was taken from the water, life was extinct. The deceased was married nine years since, but during the greater part of the time her relation with her husband had been unpleasant, and she had refused to live with him, and had visited Europe and California in the capacity of nurse to invalid tourists. Returning from the latter place some three months since, a reconciliation between herself and husband was effected, which was not disturbed until a few minutes previous to her death, when a dispute arose, during the progress of their walk, on the subject of tobacco-chewing, to which practice Mr. Neshing was addicted, and which was a source of great offence to his wife. Neither he nor the others who heard the argument believed for a moment that a difference upon what some look upon as a trivial matter would have sufficed as a motive for suicide.

BURNED TO DEATH.—In New York, Mary Murray, a native of Ireland, aged forty-five years, set fire to her clothes a day or two ago, at her residence in Cherry Street, and was so severely burned that she died this day, at the New York Hospital.

FOUND DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, an unknown man was found drowned, the morning of this day, at Market Street wharf. He was middle-aged, about five feet eight inches high, and was dressed in a gray cassimere coat and pants. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered.

RAILROAD-CASUALTY.—In New York, this day, Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest, at the New York Hospital, upon the body of Peter Rooney, a native of Ireland, aged thirty-one years, who died from the effects of injuries accidentally received on the Erie Railroad, near Port Jervis. Deceased was employed as a switchman, and while in the act of switching off a train of cars his foot became entangled in the switch, and he was run over by the locomotive before he could be extricated. Verdict, "Accidental death."

DROWNING-CASE.—Near Philadelphia, Joseph McCafferty, aged twenty-five years, and residing at No. 17 New Church Street, Federal Hill, was drowned, this day, from off a boat in Bear Creek, while engaged, with others, in crabbing.

THREE CHILDREN RESCUED FROM DROWNING.—The afternoon of this day, three little girls, two of them daughters of G. Nelson Smith, Esq., of the "Johnstown (Pa.) Echo,"

and the other a niece of Mr. Peter Mastron, of the same place, were rescued from death by drowning, by two noble young men named John Meloy and Nicholas Prestly. The children, in attempting to walk the foot-way placed across the Conemaugh leading to the picnic-grounds in Mary's Grove, became dizzy, and fell into the stream, and were being carried off by its impetuous torrent to inevitable death, when the young men jumped in and rescued them.

DEATH OF COMMANDER TIMOTHY G. BENHAM.—Commander Timothy G. Benham died on Staten Island, this day, aged sixty-four years. Commander Benham entered the navy of the United States in 1814, and his present commission dates from February 15, 1848. His total term of sea-service was fifteen years, embracing in that time important and responsible duties. He was devoted to his profession, and in experience and skill as a navigator and sailor he had not his superior in the service.

He was actively employed in the Gulf during all of the Mexican War, and returned with honors which elicited from the county in which he lived (Richmond) the public presentation of a testimonial, and the high commendation of his townsmen, which, from his known worth as a citizen and officer, he so justly merited. About this time, from long and arduous duties and exposure, his health became impaired; but, after a lapse of time to recruit, he became so much restored that he was again ordered on duty as commander of the Navy Rendezvous, New York, which duty he was in performance of in 1855, when he was left off by the Board of Fifteen, who probably deemed his health not sufficient for active service. Since that time he lived in retirement.

DEATH OF BENJAMIN BANGS.—This day, Benjamin Bangs, one of the oldest merchants of Boston, died in that city. He was largely interested in the trade between Boston and the Pacific coast of South America, and was probably, at one time, one of the heaviest ship-owners in New England.

FATAL CATASTROPHE.—This day, thirteen miners, most of whom were intoxicated, attempted to cross Portage Lake, Lake Superior, from Hancock to Houghton, in a skiff, but when about half-way across the boat swamped, and seven of the party were drowned.

FATAL RESULT.—John Major was burned by the explosion of a fluid lamp, this day, at Germantown Railroad and Columbia Avenue, Philadelphia, and injured to such an extent that he died.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of an un-

known man was found floating in the water at Pier 8, North River, N.Y., this day. Deceased was about forty-five years of age, had brown hair and whiskers, and was dressed in a black coat, gray vest and pants. The body appeared to have been in the water about six weeks.

SAILOR LOST OVERBOARD.—This day, Martin Tensin, a sailor, was lost overboard from the ship Daniel Webster, on her passage from London to New York.

MONDAY, JUNE 18.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION this day reassembled, according to adjournment, at Baltimore, and held their sessions in the Front Street Theatre. The following States were fully represented:—Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Missouri, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, California, and Oregon. Connecticut was represented in part, there being some misunderstanding as to the hour of meeting. Two delegates were present from Delaware.

When South Carolina was called, the chair directed that only those States be called which were present at the adjournment of the convention at Charleston. Consequently South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Texas were not called.

Mr. Howard, of Tennessee, offered the following:—

Resolved, That the President of this convention direct the sergeant-at-arms to issue tickets of admission to the delegates of the convention as originally constituted and organized at Charleston.

Mr. Cavanaugh, of Minnesota, moved to lay the resolution on the table, but withdrew the motion to permit Mr. Sanford E. Church, of N.Y., to offer the following, which, being read, created much excitement:—

Resolved, That the credentials of all persons claiming seats in this convention made vacant by the secession of delegates at Charleston be referred to the Committee on Credentials, and said committee is hereby instructed, as soon as practicable, to examine the same and report the names of persons entitled to such seats, with the distinct understanding, however, that every person accepting a seat in this convention is bound in honor and good faith to abide by the action of this convention and support its nominations.

Mr. Church moved his resolution as an amendment to that offered by Mr. Howard, and upon that called for the previous question.

The question being taken by States upon seconding the demand for the previous ques-

tion, it was not agreed to,—Yeas, 108½, Nays, 140½.

The convention then took a recess till five p.m. Upon reassembling, several resolutions were offered in reference to the admission of delegates, but the convention did not act upon them. A number of delegates participated in a spirited debate, among whom were Messrs. Randall, of Pa., Richardson, of Ill., Cochrane, of N.Y., Montgomery, of Pa., Merriek, of Ill., King, of Mo., and West, of Conn., against Mr. Gilmore's amendment, and Messrs. Russell, of Va., Ewing, of Tenn., Loring, of Mass., Hunter, of Mo., Avery, of N.C., and Atkins, of Tenn., in favor. At last Mr. Atkins moved the previous question, which was sustained,—233 to 18½,—and the convention adjourned till Tuesday morning.

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE BY THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK.—At a few minutes before two o'clock in the afternoon of this day, the first and third Ambassadors, with the five officers next in rank, visited the City Hall, and were received by Mayor Wood in the Governor's Room. The Japanese were escorted by the Seventh Regiment, and accompanied by members of the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Councils. The arrangements for the preservation of order within the Park were thoroughly complete. The crowd of spectators, however, was not excessively large, excepting immediately about the entrance to the Hall. On entering the Governor's Room, the Japanese were met by the Mayor, Governor Morgan and staff, and the staff of General Sandford, of the First Division. After salutations of hand-shaking, performed across the writing-table of General Washington, the Mayor delivered the following address of welcome, which was translated to the Ambassadors in the usual manner:—

YOUR EXCELLENCIES: It gives me pleasure to receive you. You are welcome to New York. Though not so populous as your own great city of Yeddo, it is nevertheless the largest in America. We shall cheerfully show you every thing of interest, and endeavor to render your sojourn among us agreeable and advantageous. Knowing the fatigue attending the numerous ceremonies through which you have passed since your arrival in this country, we shall not press any public attentions not altogether consistent with your own wishes.

The first duty of hospitality is to render our guests happy: that you may be so while here is our earnest desire. You will not, therefore, be required to forego your own preferences in any way. It will only be necessary to intimate that which will be most agreeable to yourselves, and we shall readily comply.

Your Excellencies are aware that in this

city lived and died Commodore Perry, a very distinguished American officer, who visited Japan in a similar capacity to that in which you now visit us, as the envoy of peace and good will.

New York is also the home of the Hon. Townsend Harris, another eminent citizen, who is known to you as the Representative of the United States to your Government.

We recollect with grateful feelings the consideration with which the Imperial Government of Japan received and entertained these citizens of New York; and we now gladly avail ourselves of the present opportunity to offer in return our own more feeble demonstrations of hospitality.

It is by such kindly offices toward each other that the friendship of the two countries will be secured and maintained. This city has a peculiar object in the promotion of such relations. We hope that a trade, alike reciprocal and mutually advantageous, will be the result, tending still stronger to bind the countries together in bonds of amity and brotherhood.

Thus, the great East and the great West will be cemented by a communion of interests, while Europe, notwithstanding her boasted superiority over both of us, will learn by our example that trade can be extended without war, and that liberal principles can be disseminated without coercion.

Instead of compelling commercial intercourse, as some of the enlightened nations of Europe are now purposing to do with the East, we have obtained this privilege through the influence of the olive-branch alone.

May the people of all the nations come together in like spirit, on like principles, so that the arts, civilization, liberty, self-government, and universal good will shall be established among men now and forever.

I again welcome you to New York as the honored guest of the city authorities.

The first Ambassador answered to the following effect:—

We are extremely obliged to you for your good wishes and the kind welcome you have offered us. The ratifications of our treaty have already been exchanged at Washington; and we trust that the result will be perpetual peace and friendship between our countries.

Mr. Portman, the interpreter, said he was requested to state that the illness of the second Ambassador had prevented his appearance. Governor Morgan was afterward introduced, and offered a few words of greeting. The Ambassadors were then shown the various pictures which cover the walls of the room, and listened to elucidations and instructive remarks by the Mayor. The portrait of Columbus was spoken of as that of the discoverer of this continent; but the fact, more interesting to the Japanese, that his expected destination on his great voyage

was no other than Japan, was not alluded to. The Ambassadors next accepted the congratulations of Mr. Benjamin Wood, the Mayor's brother, and other guests of the occasion. Previous to departing, they stepped out upon the balcony to view a portion of a dress-parade by the Seventh Regiment. They withdrew just before three o'clock, remaining altogether about one hour.

LOSS OF THE SHIP FREDERICK GEBHARD.—This day, the ship Frederick Gebhard, Captain Godfrey, from Liverpool for Melbourne, was wrecked near Parahiba, Brazil. Part of her cargo was saved. The Frederick Gebhard was built in New York, in 1856, eleven hundred and twenty-four tons burden, rated A 1, and was owned by F. Gebhard and others, of New York.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER MARY FRANCIS.—The night of this day, the schooner Mary Francis, of Baltimore, from Alexandria to Philadelphia, with coal, collided near Turkey Point, sinking immediately in three fathoms water. Crew saved.

TRIAL-TRIP OF THE PAWNEE.—This day, the United States steam-sloop Pawnee, built at the Philadelphia Navy-Yard, under the superintendence of Mr. Griffith, the contractor, started on a week's trial-trip. She carries four eleven-inch Dahlgren guns; each gun requires for a single discharge fifteen pounds of powder, and the shell propelled weighs one hundred and thirty pounds. Her crew consists of twenty-one officers. Petty officers, twenty-six; seamen, twenty; old seamen, twenty-five; landsmen, twenty; firemen, sixteen; coal-heavers, fourteen; marines, twenty-four. Total, 145. Whole number, 166.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—In New York, Andrew Schensky, a German, aged about thirty-three years, was committed to the Essex Market Prison, on Sunday morning, as a vagrant, by Justice Brennan. This day afternoon, about three o'clock, he obtained a razor in some manner unknown and cut his throat. The windpipe was almost entirely severed. He was immediately attended by the surgeon of the prison, and the wound was sewed up; but, in his efforts to breathe, the injured man continually tore it open again. The wound proved fatal.

SUICIDES IN PHILADELPHIA.—The morning of this day, James Goodwin, for thirteen years an inmate of the U.S. Naval Asylum, committed suicide, by jumping from the third story of the main building. The deceased was seventy-nine years of age. On Sunday he was outside the walls of the institute, and had partaken freely of liquor; and, on his return, he was admitted into the

sick-ward. During the absence of the nurse, he jumped from the window. An inquest was held, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered by the jury.

Charles Roberts, aged forty-one years, committed suicide, this day, by hanging himself with a piece of rope to the baluster, at his residence in Lawrence Street, below Poplar. Deceased had been for a long time subject to fits of melancholy. He leaves a wife and six children.

SUICIDE.—This day, a free negro, named James McGuffie, committed suicide, in Charleston, S.C. About two years since, McGuffie lost his wife by death, and, though very sober and regular up to that event, he lamented his loss so much that his reason was shaken. His insanity culminated in his self-destruction.

MURDER BY INDIANS.—This day, a band of twenty-five Comanches attacked the station at the "Head of Concho," one hundred miles east of the "Pecos Crossing," killed the keeper, Mr. J. W. Sheppard, scalped him, and ran off all the stock,—eleven mules. The stage was delayed seven hours for the other animals to be brought in. Mr. Sheppard killed one Indian, the chief of the party, before he fell. He was a native of New Hampshire, but was recently from Kansas, where he has a wife and three children now residing, near Lecompton.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN KANSAS.—This day, a most horrible murder was committed in the neighborhood of Kansas City, near Wyandotte Bridge. A Mr. McClatchy and his little son were ploughing on the land owned by Mr. Armstrong, when, just as they were about to turn a furrow, a man, concealed about forty yards distant behind a fence, raised himself and fired at the father. The ball took effect in Mr. McClatchy's side, completely tearing the liver to pieces and flattening against the ribs. He ran a few steps and then fell dead. The murderer coolly waited to see the effect of the shot, and then escaped through the brush. The little boy, confused by the smoke and shocked at the death of his father, failed to recognise the features or appearance of the murderer. As yet, no clew has been discovered to the author of the outrage, or the reasons which prompted it. It is supposed that it is the result of family differences.

SHOT BY THE SHERIFF.—A man named Taylor Cox was shot, this day, in Galveston. He resisted the sheriff, who attempted to make an arrest, and was shot by him; but the wound was not mortal.

SUDDEN DEATH.—This day, in Newark, N.J., in Andrews's carriage-factory, corner

of Third Avenue and 125th Street, a workman, named McKinstry, fell dead while engaged at business.

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—This day, a melancholy and fatal accident occurred to Mr. B. G. Bentley, a gentleman residing at Claverack, Columbia county, N.Y., who was struck on the head while passing a bridge on the Hudson & Boston Railroad. The particulars are as follows:—

Mr. Bentley, with two or three friends, were on their way from Hudson to Claverack, when Mr. Bentley took a fancy to climb one of the freight-cars, to obtain a better view of the country, when, as the train was passing under Ludlow's bridge, the unfortunate gentleman's head was nearly severed from his body by coming in contact with it. He lived only a few moments. Mr. Bentley was steward of the Hudson River Institute, and was highly respected.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—This day, William Ashton was thrown from his wagon, on the Ridge Avenue, near the nine-mile stone, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and killed.

A MILL IN CINCINNATI SET ON FIRE BY LIGHTNING AND DESTROYED.—In the night of this day, Cincinnati was visited by a heavy thunder-shower, during which lightning struck the lumber-mill of Cameron, Story & Malone, on the river-road. Almost instantly the building was wrapped in a sheet of flame, and the mill, together with a large amount of lumber, were completely destroyed. The loss cannot be estimated with any degree of certainty,—though it will most likely reach the sum of \$25,000. Messrs. Cameron, Story & Malone put up the mill at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, but since its completion they have added a large amount of expensive machinery. They had two mills, one besides the above. They stood about one hundred feet apart. The latter escaped uninjured,—a fact which is probably owing to the great quantity of rain that fell during the early progress of the fire. On the two mills there was an insurance of six thousand dollars in the Queen City office.

FIRE AT EAST BOSTON.—Loss, \$8000 or \$9000.—This day, the planing and sawing establishment of Manson & Peterson, on Border Street, East Boston, was destroyed by fire, with all the machinery and a large lot of stock. The loss of Manson, Peterson & Co. was about \$5000, and they had an insurance for \$4000. The establishment was owned by Mr. J. P. Woodbury, who formerly carried on the business there. His loss is estimated at \$3000 or \$4000.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER AT NEWBURYPORT,

Mass.—The boiler of the Globe Mills, at Newburyport, exploded on the morning of this day, nearly demolishing the boiler-house. No person was killed.

A FIENDISH OUTRAGE.—Two rough-looking men called at the house of Mr. Capron, of Palmyra, N.Y., on this day, at eleven o'clock A.M., and asked for something to eat. The only person in the house was a servant-girl; and she declined giving them any thing while her mistress was out. They immediately seized her, and one of them held his hand over her mouth, to prevent her screams being heard, while the other tore off her apron and made a kind of cord of it. They then conveyed their victim to the cellar, and, without further ill treatment, tied the apron tightly about her neck, and then hung her up on a large nail in a beam overhead. Having done this, the ruffians left. After hanging a short time, the nail broke, and the girl fell to the floor, where she was shortly afterward found in an insensible state by Mr. and Mrs. Capron, who had returned. They of course were at a loss to account for the strange state of things, and it was not until some time in the afternoon that the girl recovered sufficiently to be able to render an account of what had occurred. Both the scamps have been arrested and confined in jail.

SINGULAR BIRTH.—CHILDREN BORN TOGETHER LIKE THE SIAMESE TWINS.—This day, the following extraordinary birth took place in Birmingham, a suburb of Pittsburg, Pa. In relating it, the "Pittsburg Dispatch" says:—

An extraordinary accouchement took place in Birmingham on the night of Monday, June 18, a woman having given birth to twin male children, of full size, weighing twenty-five pounds, and joined together by fleshy ligatures, being face to face when born. The twin fetus presents a perfect development of the heads, arms, legs, and feet, and of the bodies, except where joined at the sternum. The dissection presented these facts. There is but one vena cava, while there are two hearts in one pericardium, common to both. The ribs of both join the one breast-bone. The lungs are imperfectly developed,—the outer lobes in each being full-sized and regular, and the others in each false or imperfect. Both of (what we believe the physicians call) the trunki anonymi and arcus aorta are regular, the aorta and its branches being normal and regular to the head and arms. The vena cava superior is natural, or of the usual size or form; but the vena cava inferior form both hearts into one trunk, running down to the abdomen. As to the bronchial organs, the physicians could not determine definitely, they having been partially, if not entirely,

destroyed in the accouchement with instruments; but it was their opinion that their condition must have been abnormal, as the lungs were seated too far down for them to have been otherwise. There is but one diaphragm, and that common to both. Between the two bodies is an enlarged double liver, four inches long, which fills nearly three-fifths of the abdominal cavity; while in the hypochondria of each fetus is found an imperfect liver,—one about one-eighth and the other about one-fourth the size of the enlarged liver,—while between these and the enlarged liver are the stomachs. In one hypochondrium the spleen is double the usual size; in the other, the normal size. Below the umbilicum the intestina are perfect in each fetus, while, to cap the climax, there is but one umbilical cord. It was the opinion of both physicians, after an examination of the intestina and blood-vessels, that this compound humanity could have lived only a fetal life, or otherwise could not have lived after birth, had it been possible that it could have passed parturition alive. At last accounts the mother was convalescent, and will soon be about.

ELOPEMENT FROM CINCINNATI, OHIO.—This day, Samuel Alexander Smith eloped from Cincinnati with Mary Jordan, of New York, of which his wife makes the following announcement:—

ELOPEMENT.—On Monday last, 18th of June, Samuel Alexander Smith, my husband, eloped with Mary Jordan, recently of Syracuse, N.Y. The said Mary Jordan has light hair, and top of head bald; cross-eyed, and wears gold-framed spectacles; weighs about one hundred and fifty pounds; and, when last heard from, were stopping at the Beekel House, Dayton, Ohio, curing corns.

CATHARINE SMITH,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

OPENING OF THE RARITAN & DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—The opening of the Raritan & Delaware Bay Railroad, at present to communicate between New York and Long Branch via Port Monmouth, and a connecting-link of a chain of railroad along the Atlantic shore to the Gulf of Mexico, in conjunction with roads now in operation, was formally opened, this day, by a grand civic and military excursion.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE HON. ANDREW JOHNSON AS A CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.—This day, the Hon. Andrew Johnson sent the following letter, declining to be a candidate for the Presidency:—

WASHINGTON CITY, June 18, 1860.

General SAMUEL MILLIGAN:

DEAR SIR:—Whilst deeply thankful to you and your associate delegates in the National

Convention for your support of my name as a candidate for the Presidency, endorsing and reflecting therein the honor done me by the State Convention of the Democracy of Tennessee, an honor and distinction given my name by the people whom I have served, and whose confidence is worthy of the best efforts and highest ambition of any man, yet in the hour of peril to the harmony and integrity of the Democratic party—in this hour of serious apprehension for the future welfare and perpetuity of our Government—I cannot and will not suffer my name to add to the difficulties and embarrassments of my friends. I feel that it is incumbent upon you, upon me, that every thing that can honorably and consistently be done should be done by us to secure unity and harmony of action, to the end that correct principles may be maintained, the preservation of the only national organization remaining continued, and, above all, the Union, with the blessings, guarantees, and protection of its Constitution, perpetuated forever. That the Tennessee delegation may so act, and that in no contingency they may find themselves embarrassed by the action of our State in regard to myself, I desire through you to request that they will not present my name to the convention at Baltimore, and to each of them tender my regards.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

CALIFORNIA FAILURES.—It was formally announced, this day, that Scott, Vantine & Co. and William Hawley & Co., of Marysville, and R. E. Brewster, of San Francisco, had failed. The "San Francisco Bulletin" says:—

The news was received in the city of the failure of William Hawley & Co. and Scott, Vantine & Co., in Marysville. We have been unable to ascertain the amount of their liabilities, but, judging from the extent of their business, heavy losses must be incurred by San Francisco merchants. They were jointly indebted to R. E. Brewster & Co., of this city, upward of \$14,000, and have involved the latter house in their fall. This firm have confessed judgment for \$30,000 upon endorsements, and for other debts to the amount of \$100,000 in all. Their liabilities are stated to exceed \$300,000, with sufficient assets, if managed without restraint, to leave a handsome surplus. The various members of the house have the warmest sympathy of their fellow businessmen. They have been known for years as upright and honorable men, fair in their dealings, liberal to a fault, with few enemies and many friends. There are few firms in this city who have done more extensive business or who have better deserved a success that has been defeated by an accumulation of misfortunes, precipitated by a coming danger that required to be averted.

Rumors are rife about other firms, and the next week will be one of great anxiety, during which none can expect to escape suspicion.

THE BUNKER HILL REGATTA came off, at Boston Harbor, the afternoon of this day. The first prize for six and four oared boats was won by the Haidee, in fourteen minutes and thirty-nine seconds,—two miles. The Haidee was rowed by the Sophomore crew, and the Thetis, which came in second, by the Harvard crew. The first prize for shell wherries was won by M. S. Smith: time, fifteen minutes and forty-two seconds.

THE BURCH DIVORCE CASE.—The Circuit Court of Cook county, this day, ordered the venue in this case changed to Du Page county, and the trial will take place at Naperville, the court commencing its session on the second Monday in November.

INDICTMENT OF ISAAC V. FOWLER.—The afternoon of this day, the grand jury presented an indictment against Isaac V. Fowler, the defaulting Postmaster of New York, the defaulting Postmaster of New York. The indictment is very brief, and simply charges the accused with defaulting the United States Government.

ESCAPE OF FOUR PRISONERS.—This day, Jefferson Hamilton, George Elfright, Harrison Eckle, and Edward Stewart (colored) broke out of Altoona (Pa) jail, by boring through the wall.

DEATH OF EDWIN S. GARDNER.—This day, Edwin S. Gardner, a prominent Nashville (Tenn.) merchant, died.

TUESDAY, JUNE 19.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER PRESIDENT.—The schooner President, from St. Augustine, Fla., loaded with copper, hides, and tallow, was wrecked in lat. 32° 17' N., in a storm. Vessel and cargo entirely lost. Crew picked up by the Jane C. Patterson, of Philadelphia, at midnight of this day. Cargo valued at \$6000.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ALBUS.—This day, Capt. Julius Nelson and eight of the crew of the American ship Albus, bound from Sunderland for Rio Janeiro, were picked up by the Western Chief, Capt. Wording. The remainder, in their own boat, had parted company before.

The following are the particulars of the loss, taken from the protest of Capt. Julius Nelson, made before Robert Bayman, Esq., U.S. Consul at Madeira:—

That they sailed from Sunderland, Eng., on the 22d May, 1860, with a cargo of coal

and coke, bound to Rio Janeiro, the vessel being tight, staunch, strong, and seaworthy, well manned and equipped, and in every respect well found for their intended voyage: that nothing worthy of note occurred until the 8th of June, when, there being a heavy sea, a leak was discovered, and the next day, after keeping both pumps going all the time for twenty-four hours, four feet water was found in the hold. A steamer being in sight, the men came aft and said they could work no longer; but, as there was a fair wind for Fayal, they determined to keep on. At nine p.m. on the 9th of June, there was five feet water in the hold; at twelve o'clock, six feet; on the 10th, at four o'clock, there was eight feet; at ten, there was eleven feet, when three boats were lowered; the captain and five men got into one, the first mate and four men into another, the second and three in the last,—the captain and mate remaining on board till twelve o'clock, when there was thirteen feet of water in the hold and the vessel got logged, the sea breaking clear over, fore and aft: they then got into the boats and hung by till daylight, when the vessel went down. On the 12th June, one of the boats sunk; two of the men got into the captain's boat, and the first mate and two men into the second mate's boat; that during the night they parted company; that on the 19th June, at sunset, in lat. 40° 46' N., long. 12° 55' W., they were picked up by the American ship *Western Chief*, of Belfast, Me., Capt. Wording, from Liverpool, bound to Melbourne, and landed at Funchal, Madeira, on the 27th of June, 1860. Signed, Julius Nelson, master; William Edwards, Robert Long, mariners.

The *Albus* was built at Frankfort, Me., in 1849, was six hundred and eighty-seven tons, rated A 2, and was owned in New York.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION reassembled this day, when Mr. Church obtained unanimous consent to make a proposition, which, he thought, would produce harmony. This proposition, he said, was simply this:—"The gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Gilmore) consents to withdraw his amendment to my amendment, and then I am to withdraw the latter part of my resolution, leaving only a simple resolution of reference to the Committee on Credentials." This proposition was accepted, and the resolution as thus amended was adopted, without a division; whereupon the convention adjourned.

HEAVY DEFALCATION OF EDWIN ROBINSON.—It was, this day, announced that Mr. Edwin Robinson, of Richmond, President of the Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac Railroad, was a defaulter to the amount of \$175,000. The defalcation was made known by Mr. Robinson himself, who appeared before the Board of Directors of the company,

informed them of the deficiency, and furnished them a list of the liabilities of the company, in the form of various notes which he had given to parties during his financial operations. He then offered his resignation, and surrendered most of his property, which is said to be worth nearly \$100,000, to the company. Afterward, five of the Directors being present, one of them offered a resolution to prosecute Robinson for felony, when two were for and two against the prosecution. The chairman then voted in the negative, and there the matter of the contemplated prosecution dropped.

The Board of Directors elected Peter V. Daniels President of the company, who was directed to make a thorough examination of their affairs.

A writer, speaking of the affair, says:—

It appears that Mr. Robinson is a large stockholder in the village of Ashland, a place of summer resort, some fifteen or twenty miles from this city; and for improvements on this property, and a race-track at the same place, he has expended this enormous amount of funds belonging to the company of which he was President. It is said that he commenced using the money of the company in 1857, and has continued his operations until the recent developments. It further appears that the Treasurer of the company knew of the operations of the President, to a considerable extent.

THE DELAWARE BRIDGE CASE.—The Chancellor of New Jersey, this day, at a session of his court in Trenton, gave an opinion in the Delaware Bridge case, affecting in some degree the exclusive grants. The Trenton Delaware Bridge Company claimed the exclusive right to bridge the Delaware three miles above and below their bridge. The grant was alone granted by New Jersey. This question came up on an application to grant a perpetual injunction to restrain the Trenton City Bridge Company from erecting a bridge across the Delaware. The Chancellor denied the injunction. The grant by the Legislature of New Jersey of the exclusive franchise, he decided, was invalid and inoperative, for want of the concurrent jurisdiction provided for in the agreement between the two States of Pennsylvania and New Jersey made in 1783. New Jersey had no right to give any such franchise, or to covenant to refuse the right to build a bridge, without the consent of Pennsylvania.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO CUMBERLAND HOUSE, ON THE SASKATCHEWAN.—From St. Paul's, Minn., this day, Messrs. Wm. Terrell and Simon Newcomb left, by Burbank's Red River line of stages, upon a journey of one thousand miles northwest of St. Paul's, for the purpose of observing, with astronomical instruments, the eclipse of the sun on the

18th of July, at Cumberland House, in the interior of British America.

They proceed by appointment from the Nautical Almanac Office, established by the Navy Department of the United States, at Cambridge, Mass., under the charge of Commander Charles H. Davis, United States Army.

The eclipse will be total to a belt of the continent, whose southern limit is from the mouth of the Columbia River northwest to the entrance of Hudson's Bay. And, while observations will be made on the Pacific and Atlantic coasts, it has been thought highly advisable to have a report from Central British America.

The gentlemen named took warm letters from Sir George Simpson, Governor McTavish, of Fort Garry, and other officers of the Hudson Bay Company. Their route will be by stage to Georgetown, by steamboat to Fort Garry, by an oar and sail-boat through Lake Winnipeg, and up the Saskatchewan to Cumberland House, which is in lat. 54°, long. 102° 20'. They hope to accomplish the journey to Fort Garry in ten days, and from Selkirk to Cumberland House in fifteen days.

RACE AT LOUISVILLE.—In the race, this day, on the Woodland course, between colts, best three in five, stakes \$4000, Silverheels distanced Membrino Chief in the first heat. Time, 2.55½.

RECEIVER APPOINTED FOR THE CLEVELAND & PITTSBURG RAILROAD.—J. N. McCullough was, this day, appointed Receiver of the Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad.

CROSSING NIAGARA FALLS ON A TIGHT-ROPE.—This day, a Frenchman, named Blondin, crossed the cataract of Niagara for the second time, having crossed on a previous day, on a rope stretched across the falls. In the middle of his way across, he stood upon his head, and in this position was photographed by a female operator on the Canadian side of the stream. The expression of his feet is said to be accurately preserved. After this contribution to high art, Mr. Blondin put on a sack, tied tightly a bandage over his eyes, and, thus hampered, traversed his cord, again standing on his head when half-way over.

TRIAL OF AN EX-POLICEMAN FOR ROBBERY.—In Boston, this day, Wm. H. Hicks was placed at the bar to be tried for breaking and entering the store of George P. Schenkle and George S. Hardwicke, on the night of the 5th of June, 1859, and stealing therefrom one double-barrelled gun, three revolvers, and one rifle. Hicks pleaded not guilty. Micah Dyer appeared for the defence, and District-

Attorney Coolly for the Government. The facts in the case were these. On the night mentioned in the indictment, Hicks, Hutchins, and McCrillis were policemen. The former was placed on the corner of the street where the job was to be done. One of the other two would unlock and enter the store and close the door, while the other would stand in the doorway, to make sure that no one should see his accomplice coming out. At the trial, the chief of police (Mr. Coburn) and his deputy testified they knew Hicks and his confederates were thieves. Mr. Coburn also said that, after knowing Hicks to be a thief by his own confession, he signed a petition for his appointment as an officer in the State prison.

AFRAYS BETWEEN DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES AT BALTIMORE.—This day, whilst the Committee on Credentials of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore were in session, Mr. William G. Whiteley, a member from Delaware, (also a member of Congress from that State,) who seceded from the Charleston Convention, demanded admission. His right to the seat was contested by Mr. Samuel Townsend, a Douglas delegate. Upon opening his case, Whiteley said that when his statements were denied by gentlemen he knew what course to pursue, but when they were controverted by *men* (peculiar emphasis on "men") he preferred the documents. This roused the ire of his opponent, who inquired if he referred to him,—when Mr. Whiteley struck him over the head with his cane. Mr. Townsend thereupon immediately struck Mr. Whiteley a blow on the face with his fist. The New York "Times" correspondent, who was present, then gives the following account of the affair:—

The committee interfered and endeavored to separate them. "Let me alone," said No. 2: "I'm no lawyer, only a plain farmer; but I can clean him out in less time than he can wink." Finding it an utter impossibility to keep order, the police were called in. Whiteley is a very large and powerful man, and for a long time kept them at bay, until, with a desperate plunge, all six policemen seized him and lugged him off to the station-house.

That case being disposed of, the contested seat in the Arkansas delegation was taken up. The claimants are Hindman and Johnson. Hindman made a statement which Johnson declared to be false,—whereupon Hindman slapped his face and drew a pistol, which he held at the head of his adversary. Johnson was pale with anger, but prudently said nothing to Hindman. Turning to the member from Tennessee, he asked him to lend him his pistol. Finding he could not get one, he coolly shrugged his shoulders and sat down. In the mean time the pistol had been taken from Hindman, and his

friends had caused him to sit down. Order being restored, Hindman apologized to the committee for his action, and left his opponent to take it up at another time and in the manner recognised by the gentlemen of the South.

NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—In Philadelphia, during the storm, this day, William Shavin and Noah Galer took shelter under a cedar-tree, near the Spring Gardens, when the tree was struck by lightning, and the fluid descended the tree several feet and passed into the ground. Both gentlemen escaped unharmed, with the exception of a slight shock which they experienced.

James H. Black, the engineer of the steamer Baltimore, whilst standing under an awning at the corner of Fayette and Front Streets, was prostrated by a flash of lightning about the same time as the above, and it was several hours before he recovered. He was confined to his house, No. 124 Bond Street, from paralysis, consequent upon the shock to his system, for several days afterward.

REV. N. K. GEORGE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—This day, the Rev. N. K. George was instantly killed by lightning while riding near the iron-works at Franconia, N.H.; also the animal upon which he was mounted. The reverend gentleman had but recently returned to New Hampshire from Maine, where he had been preaching for about two years. He was generally known as a zealous disciple of Christ, and was much beloved.

CAPSIZING OF A SAIL-BOAT.—GENTLEMAN DROWNED.—This day, a sad accident occurred near Glen Cove, Long Island Sound, by which Mr. Charles B. Cromwell, son of Mr. Charles T. Cromwell, owner of the well-known yacht Manursing, lost his life.

It appears that, on the latter portion of the forenoon of the same day, Mr. Cromwell, accompanied by a friend, Mr. Henry Mali, of South Amboy, N.J., put out from Glen Cove, in a sail-boat, to spend the day in a trip about the Sound. The time passed very pleasantly until between four and five o'clock in the afternoon, when a sudden squall struck the boat and capsized her at a point of the Sound opposite Glen Cove and near Manursing Island. Both the young men were instantly precipitated into the water; but Mr. Mali had the good fortune, on rising to the surface, to grasp the boat and seat himself upon her side. His companion, however, was carried off by the strong tide which was running at the time. He attempted to take off his coat in the water, to aid in keeping himself afloat; but the effort was unsuccessful, as were also his

endeavors to buffet the high-rolling waves. Mr. Mali, from his seat on the boat's side, threw ropes to him, but he was too far off to catch them, and in a few minutes afterward disappeared.

Mr. Mali remained floating about on the wreck for nearly two hours. A steamboat and schooner passed, to both of which he made signals; but they passed on, evidently not having seen him. Finally he was discovered by Mr. Willet Weeks, of Glen Cove, who was out on the Sound fishing. He was immediately rescued from his dangerous position and conveyed ashore, whence he departed for home. Such was the effect of the day's excitement that upon arriving home he immediately fell into a feverish sickness.

Mr. Cromwell, his less fortunate companion, was about twenty-six years of age and unmarried. His loss is deeply felt by his friends and relatives, by all of whom he was highly esteemed.

DEATH FROM EATING ARSENIC.—In Philadelphia, this day, a son of Mr. Louis Schwartzwalder, aged two years, died at his father's residence, Third Street, near Noble, from the effects of eating arsenic, which he picked up in the street. The coroner investigated the circumstances. Dr. Schoenig, chemist, was examined, and testified that the father of the child brought him a white substance that he said the child had eaten of, and that, upon analyzing it, he found it to be a preparation of arsenic, such as is used both for medicinal and manufacturing purposes. He further told him that the child found it in a cellar, a person employed in a neighboring store having thrown it into the street.

DREADEFUL TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.—In Boston, this day, a woman named Mary Maguire beat a woman named Honora Barry to death. The circumstances of the case, as related in the Boston "Bee," are as follows:—

Utica Street, on the South Cove District, is among the worst localities in the city, abounding as it does in criminals of various kinds and grades,—drunkards, demi-civilized people, and the lower specimens of mankind in general. It is a locality requiring the constant vigilance of the police, and is the scene of ever-recurring fights and broils and disturbances of innumerable kinds.

Yesterday afternoon, an old woman, about seventy-six years of age, named Honora Barry, got into an affray with a woman named Mary Maguire, about thirty years old, at No. 128. The encounter was preceded by bad temper and high words, as is usual in such cases. After the exchange of a few blows, the woman Barry was thrown to the floor, where she was beaten with passionate fury

by her maddened antagonist, which resulted in her death.

The woman Maguire is a muscular, powerful woman, and readily despatched her victim,—though it is not probable she intended to kill her. Both had not only been drinking, but to excess, and the vilest of liquors. Both were intemperate, the deceased peculiarly so, the police having often had occasion to quell her noisy and rebellious demonstrations.

The murder excited great commotion, hundreds of Irish—the population in that neighborhood is all Milesian, and very bad at that—assembling about the house, which contains, as a matter of course, one or more very bad rum-rooms. The versions of the affair were very mixed, miscellaneous, and contradictory, some putting the blame on one side, and others on the other. The plain truth of the matter is as above stated: they got very groggy, went to fighting, and the young woman killed the old one.

Officers Drew and Dickson, of Station 4, arrested the woman Maguire and took her to the station. She has a new-born infant, and denies knowing any thing about the murder.

Dr. David Thayer was called as coroner, who summoned a jury, which proceeded to the house where the tragedy occurred. After viewing the body, the inquest adjourned, to allow an autopsy. The body was removed to the dead-house, greatly to the chagrin of the relatives and others, who had assembled to indulge in a wake. The candles had been lit and the liquor provided; but the coroner very properly insisted on the removal of the body

MURDER AND SUICIDE.—In Lowell, Mass., this day, Bryant Moore, a shoemaker, shot and killed his wife, and afterward shot and killed himself. He was about forty-five years of age. The cause of the act was jealousy.

FATAL TERMINATION OF A QUARREL.—In New York, this day, a fight occurred between two men, named James Farrell and Neil Cannon, in Columbia Street, near Hamilton Avenue. They fought for half an hour, and, both being nearly exhausted, were finally taken apart by the neighbors. Farrell went into his house, near by, and, lying down, was discovered about two hours afterward dead. Cannon was arrested by the Third Precinct police.

SAILOR DROWNED.—In New York, this day, two sailors attempted to escape from the receiving-ship North Carolina, lying off the Navy-Yard, by swimming to the beach outside of the Navy-Yard wall. One of the sailors was seized with the cramps and drowned, and the other was retaken.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20.

DEATH OF ARCHBISHOP BLANC.—In New Orleans, this day, died Archbishop Blanc, of the Catholic church in New Orleans. The "New Orleans Crescent," speaking of him, says:—

Personally the late archbishop was a man calculated to win the esteem and affection of all who made his acquaintance. Remarkably gentle and mild in his manners, affable with all, nothing of the hauteur so common to high position and commanding sway could be detected in his conduct. Of course large sums of money must have constantly passed under his control; but no ostentation or luxury ever betokened even a liberal application thereof to his personal uses. An antiquated, sombre-looking residence, an apparel slightly removed from shabbiness, and pedestrian habits which eschewed any thing like an equipage,—every thing about him,—characterized the faithful administration of the goods of the poor.

DEATH OF HON. JOHN SCHWARTZ.—In Washington, the night of this day, the Hon. John Schwartz, member of Congress from Berks county, Pennsylvania, died, at ten minutes to eleven o'clock. Major Schwartz was about the age of the President, and was the immediate successor of Glancy Jones. He won many friends in the House by his devotion to his principles and constituents. His determination to stand to his post in the House and adhere to his duties undoubtedly caused his death.

SUICIDE OF A CONDEMNED MURDERER.—Eugene Pepe, alias Adams, lying under sentence of death in the parish prison, New Orleans, La., for murder, committed suicide on the night of this day, by taking poison. When discovered, he was beyond human aid. Previous to his death, Pepe was very violent in his denunciation of the American party and certain of its leaders, in whose interest, it is alleged, he had acted for a long time. In his confession, says the "True Delta," he states that there were in the American party hundreds of murderers worse than he was. His denunciation of the American party in general, and in this connection of Bob Johnson, alias McNeil, in particular, was about as bitter as it could be.

The same paper says that the opinion of the community is tolerably equally divided on three points: first, that Pepe committed suicide; second, that the poison, if such there was, was unknown to Pepe, and was administered to him from interested motives, as it was currently rumored that he intended, before being hanged, making disclosures in relation to the assassination of Abe Phillips and other deeds of blood and violence, that would compromise many parties in this city,

who at present carry rather a high head; and, third, that Eugene Pepe is not dead, but alive and kicking, the inquest a farce,—the hurried manner of carrying off his supposed remains giving color to the latter phase of public opinion.

SUICIDE BY JUMPING OVERBOARD.—In New York, a man, whose name is supposed to have been C. L. Robbins, committed suicide on the morning of this day, by jumping overboard from one of the Catharine Street ferry-boats. His body was not recovered. A memorandum-book found on the wharf, and which was supposed to have been left there by deceased, contained a paper with the following, written in lead-pencil:—"I have lived long enough. Good-bye all. My brother lives corner of First Place and Court Street. C. L. ROBBINS."

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—THREE MEN KILLED WHILE FIGHTING ON THE TRACK.—As the up express-train of this day, which leaves Chambers Street at eleven A.M., on the Hudson River Railroad, was within a quarter of a mile of the Peekskill depot, it ran over and killed three men, two of whom were fighting upon the track. The men, named George Rawcliffe, Henry W. Hall, and Thomas Granger, were walking on the track near Peekskill, about one o'clock in the afternoon, when Hall and Granger got into a quarrel, clunched, and fell upon the track. This occurred just as the train appeared in sight; but it was impossible for the engineer to observe them at that distance. As the train approached, he gave the usual signal of danger, and continued to blow the whistle up to the time of the accident. The warning was, however, unnoticed by the two men fighting; but the other, George Rawcliffe, went to them as soon as he observed the train and attempted to separate them, when Hall seized him by the arm and held him on the track. The engineer, now seeing that it was almost impossible to prevent running over them, reversed the engine and applied the patent brake, but too late, as before the train could be stopped it had passed over them, instantly killing two and fatally injuring the third. Rawcliffe, the young man who attempted to separate the others, was struck upon the head by the cowcatcher and thrown over on the other track. He struggled hard to free himself from the grasp of Hall; but the latter held him so that the head of the unfortunate young man projected over on the track upon which the train was. He was instantly killed. Thomas Granger was underneath Hall, and was mangled in a horrible manner. He was also instantly killed. The other, Henry W. Hall, was struck upon the head by the cowcatcher and thrown to the side of the track. He lived nearly half an hour, but was speechless and insensible. On examina-

tion it was found that his skull and side were broken. The accident was seen by several persons. The men were recognised by Mr. David Tate, who keeps a brick-yard near Peekskill. The bodies were taken up and placed on a hand-car, as well as the box which contained the remains of Granger, when it was run into the engine-house. Two five-cent pieces and three or four pennies were picked up along the track. They had no doubt belonged to Granger. No blame could be attached to either the engineer or fireman. Hall was an American, and was for several years a member of Engine No. 40, of New York. He was about thirty-five years of age, and lived at Oyster Bay, L.I. Granger was also an American, and twenty-eight years old. Rawcliffe was an Englishman. Some three or four days since he received a letter from his mother in England, and yesterday morning bought some paper and envelopes for the purpose of answering his mother's letter. They were all single men.

Another accident also occurred on this road, this day. About eleven o'clock in the morning, when the express which leaves Albany at nine minutes past ten had just left Barrytown, on the Hudson River Railroad, the body of a man was seen lying alongside the track. He was taken up, but life was extinct. On examination it was found that his neck was broken. He had no doubt either fallen or jumped off the train as it was passing Barrytown, and was thrown upon his head, thus breaking his neck and killing him instantly. He appeared to be about forty-five years of age, and was apparently a foreigner.

KILLED BY FALLING OUT OF A WINDOW.—In New York, this day, a child named Arthur Mazurkiewicz, residing with his parents at No. 343 East Tenth Street, was instantly killed by falling from a fourth-story window. Deceased was playing with his sister at the window, when he lost his balance and fell to the pavement, a distance of nearly fifty feet. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body of deceased. Verdict, "Accidental death."

DEATH FROM AN ACCIDENTAL SHOT.—This day, Edward T. Rodney, who was shot by the accidental discharge of his gun, on the 12th inst., while on Fenwick's Island, Del., died, at the residence of his father, John D. Rodney, at Georgetown, in that State.

CAMPENE-CASUALTY.—In New York, Ellen McDonald, the girl who was so severely burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp at the grocery-store No. 8 Franklin Street, on Tuesday evening, died on the night of this day, at the New York Hospital, from the effects of her injuries. Deceased, it appears, was in the store, making some purchases, when the

ceiling, and along with it a lighted camphene lamp, fell upon her head. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body. Verdict, "Accidental death."

ACCIDENTAL DROWNING.—In New York, this day, Coroner Gamble held an inquest, at the foot of East Forty-Fourth Street, upon the body of a man named William Kirwin, who was found drowned. Deceased had been missed since Wednesday week, and when last seen alive he was laboring under delirium tremens brought on by intoxication. Verdict, "Accidental drowning." Kirwin was a native of Ireland, and was thirty-five years of age. He was a quarryman by occupation, and lived in a shanty near the spot where he was found drowned.

DROWNING OF THE ASSISTANT WEIGHMASTER AT UTICA, N. Y.—James McDonough, Assistant Weighmaster at Utica, was drowned in the weigh-lock about ten o'clock this night. A boat had been weighed, and he had just opened the gate at the east end of the lock for the purpose of refilling it, when, by some mischance, he fell into the water outside the lock.

A FRENCHMAN DROWNED.—The Vergennes (Vt.) "Citizen" states that a Frenchman, named Guindon, was drowned in trying to swim across Otter Creek, this day. He was alone at the time. Eighty dollars were found in the pockets of his clothes.

SAD CASE OF DROWNING.—This day, Mr. Benjamin G. Fletcher, who had just returned from an Eastern voyage, left his vessel at Kittery Point, Me., and took a boat to go to his own residence, but fell overboard when near the shore, and was drowned, in full view of his wife, who had come to the beach to meet him.

FIRE IN FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK.—SEVEN HORSES BURNED TO DEATH.—Between twelve and one o'clock on this morning, a fire broke out in a row of frame stables, No. 119 Fifth Street, New York. The flames spread rapidly, and, before the fire was extinguished, five horses were burned to death, and two others so severely injured that they were afterward killed. The building facing the street is of brick, two stories high. The first floor was occupied by Samuel Lauderbeck, as a stable for four horses. Three were saved and one burned to death; one of those saved is badly injured. These horses were insured in the Pacific Insurance Company. The upper part of the building was occupied by Frank Rolzhauser as a dwelling. His loss on furniture will amount to about \$150: no insurance. Strauss & Co. lost one horse, worth \$200; Mr. Daneman lost two horses, worth \$3000; H. Lazarus &

Co. lost two horses, worth \$200; and Mr. Slaver lost one horse, worth about \$200. There is no insurance on these horses. The stables were owned by Frank Rolzhauser. Loss, about \$500: no insurance.

The building adjoining, (No. 117,) owned by F. S. E. Goodman, is damaged about \$25: no insurance.

ELOPEMENT OF A WHITE WOMAN WITH A SLAVE.—This day, a white woman, named A. E. Moore, eloped from Savannah, Ga., with a slave mulatto boy named William, the property of Mrs. N. Rahn. The Charleston "Courier" gives the following account of the affair:—

Lieut. Simons, of the Upper Ward Police, and Detective Officer Schouboe, on Friday, arrested a white woman, calling herself Mrs. A. E. Moore, hailing from Savannah and accompanied by a mulatto named William. The conductor, on the arrival of the train, communicated to the policeman on duty there his suspicions that there was something wrong in the movements of this couple. They took up their quarters in Queen Street. Captain Bass, hearing of the circumstances, ordered the arrest of the parties, and telegraphed to Savannah for more information. He was answered with a request to hold the parties.

On Sunday evening, Mr. A. Rahn arrived from Savannah, and identified the boy William as the property of his mother, Mrs. N. Rahn. Both the white woman and slave will be placed under his charge and taken back to Savannah this day. The marks on the baggage of the prisoners show that they were either on their way to Texas, or, as it is thought, were attempting to hoodwink the authorities here. The woman gave several aliases to her name, calling herself Ann E. Moore, Sarah Moore, Mrs. Robert Moore, &c. When first arrested on suspicion, she was sent to the House of Correction, but, upon the chief's being satisfied that she was an old criminal, he had her transferred again to the cell in the guard-house.

AFFRAY BETWEEN MESSRS. WHITELEY AND TOWNSEND, DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES FROM DELAWARE.—The morning of this day, an affray occurred at the Maltby House, Baltimore, between the Hon. William G. Whiteley, member of Congress and Administration delegate from Delaware, and Mr. Samuel Townsend, Douglas delegate from Delaware, who contested his seat: of which the correspondent of the New York "Herald" gives the following account:—

This morning, Mr. Whiteley, of Delaware, and Mr. Townsend, the contestant for his seat in the convention, met and had a desperate rough-and-tumble fight, in which they pummelled and punished each other well. Last night, Mr. Whiteley got his eye

blackened by his antagonist, whilst he was held by his friends. He said he was resolved to have satisfaction, but promised not to attack his opponent at night. He said he would assail him in the morning; and so punctilious was he on the point of honor, that he remained up all night, and, meeting him at five o'clock this morning, he commenced the attack, when both parties bruised each other until they were separated, and one of them was taken to the station-house, from which he was afterward released by local influence. Of the affair, the following are the facts, obtained from several eye-witnesses, all agreeing:—

At five o'clock this morning, Mr. Whiteley entered the Maltby House, where Mr. Townsend is stopping, and took a seat by the passage-way leading to the washing-room.

About a quarter-past five o'clock, Mr. Townsend came down-stairs into the office, laid his cane on the counter, and was walking into the washing-room, having to pass Mr. Whiteley on the way.

Mr. Whiteley rose, and as Mr. Townsend passed he struck him a violent blow on the side of the head. Mr. Townsend was staggered by the blow, but recovered immediately, and, springing on Mr. Whiteley, seized him by the front of his shirt and neck-tie and ran him across the office.

Both are very powerful men, and they kept striking rapidly at each other until Mr. Whiteley fell, Mr. Townsend also falling over him. Mr. Townsend then shook Mr. Whiteley somewhat, and said, "Sir, I want no difficulty with you; and, if you will promise to behave yourself and leave me alone, I will let you up." Mr. Whiteley replied harshly to this, refusing to make any promise, and still keeping up the struggle. The landlord of the hotel, who alone witnessed the encounter, called for assistance, and the police entered and separated the parties.

When Mr. Whiteley rose, he immediately thrust his hand into his breast-pocket, as though feeling for something,—when Mr. Townsend said, "Be careful: he may be armed."

Mr. Whiteley, after feeling in his pocket, looked around him on the floor, when Mr. Townsend saw Mr. Whiteley's pistol lying near his feet. He instantly secured it, and placed it in his own pocket, saying, "I will take care of this for the present." Mr. Whiteley was then taken out of the house, and the affair for the present has terminated.

FIGHT IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF NEW YORK.—In New York, the morning of this day, during the trial of a case in the Superior Court, before Judge Robertson, the counsel engaged therein, Messrs. Hoxie and Laroque, became personal and unduly excited. Mr. Hoxie struck Mr. Laroque in

the face with his fist; Mr. Laroque instantly struck back, and a rough-and-tumble fight ensued between them. They were at once separated by the by-standers. The judge fined them ten dollars each.

DESPERATE ASSAULT UPON A YOUNG LADY.

—In New York, this day, a young lady, named Lina Norwald, brought suit against Levi Aarons and David Caballa, for \$10,000 damages, for an alleged assault committed by them upon her, at No. 21 Oliver Street, New York, on the morning of July 5, 1858. The plaintiff, who is a seamstress, previous to the morning in question boarded with the defendants, and on going to get her trunk, she alleges, the defendant's wife seized her by the hair of her head, throwing her down, and beat her while lying on the floor. The defendant, she alleges, jumped upon her breasts with his knee, and beat her about her face and body. She was then taken from the room by a young man named Emile Praeger, and carried down-stairs. Shortly afterward, as she was going upstairs to her room, she alleges, she was again assaulted by defendant's wife, and a young man named David Caballa, who (Caballa) beat her and thrust an iron rod through her eye, and broke one of the bones of her face. From this time she was insensible, and was taken to her room. Subsequently she was twice arrested at the instance of the defendant, and after examination she was discharged. After a brief charge from the judge, the jury brought in a verdict of \$2000 in favor of the plaintiff.

QUASHING OF AN INDICTMENT FOR AN ATTEMPT TO BRIBE ALDERMEN.

—In New York, this day, Recorder Barnard, in the Court of General Sessions, quashed the indictments against Wm. N. McIntyre and J. C. Tucker, charged with an attempt to bribe Alderman Brady to vote in the board for the appointment of Mr. Gideon J. Tucker to the Presidency of the Croton Aqueduct Board. His honor ruled that the offence, if committed, was a misdemeanor, and not a felony, as charged in the indictments. In any case, a defendant, having committed a misdemeanor, should not be indicted for a felony, subjecting him, as it would, to penalties which the law did not contemplate. The District-Attorney had no option but to indict for felony in all cases, irrespective of the nature of the offence.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS FROM THE CALIFORNIA STATE PRISON.—This day, ten State-prison convicts escaped from one of the small schooners attached to that institution. The vessel belongs to the lessee of the prison, and is sent about the bay on various errands, with convicts, under charge of a

couple of guards. She was returning from Petaluma, with a load of wood. She had fourteen convicts and two guards aboard. When the vessel was near the island known as the Sisters, the convicts suddenly seized the guard, put them down in the hold, fastened the hatches over them, sailed for the nearest land on the eastern side of the bay, and there landed. Four of the convicts refused to escape, but liberated the guard and returned with them to the prison.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—MEN INJURED.—This day, a church in Bloomfield, N.J., was struck by lightning, of which the Newark "Advertiser" gives the following account:—

During the storm, the lightning struck the northwest corner of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Bloomfield, and ran down the gutter. The ladies of the church were holding an ice-cream and strawberry festival in tents, on a vacant space adjoining the church; and one of them was erected immediately adjacent to the building. As the water from the gutter ran against the tent, Constable Joseph Osborn took hold of the gutter to alter its direction, just at the moment the electric fluid struck it. The lightning went into the top of his shoulder, passed down his left arm and leg and out of his foot to the ground. The skin was torn off, and a round hole, about the size of a small bullet, was left in the bottom of the foot. His leg was completely blackened. His clothing was nearly all torn off, and he was, of course, rendered nearly insensible. Mr. Osborn was taken home, and this morning is better, and will probably recover. His escape from death is remarkable. Mr. Samuel Carl, who was about assisting Mr. Osborn in fixing the gutter, but had not touched it, was burned on the arm and stunned. Most of the persons present were stunned, and some of them knocked down, but only Mr. Osborn received serious injury.

JUDGE BATES, OF MISSOURI, WRITES A LETTER IN FAVOR OF MR. LINCOLN.—The St. Louis "Democrat" of this date contains a letter from Judge Bates in support of the Chicago nominees. He disclaims all dissatisfaction at not being nominated himself. The approaching contest must be between the Republican and Democratic parties, and he prefers the former party, as the latter is wholly sectional, and has merged its existence in one idea,—that of negro-slavery.

CAPSIZING OF THE SCHOONER ROB ROY.—The evening of this day, the schooner Rob Roy, Colby, of and from Wiscasset for Boston, with lumber, was capsized, between seven and eight o'clock, at the entrance of

Marblehead Harbor. The life and surf-boats from that place were immediately sent to her assistance, manned by T. and J. Le-craw, J. Clothby, M. Sweet, A. Leavitt, J. Curtis, J. Adams, and A. Allen, Jr., who succeeded in rescuing the crew from their perilous situation. The schooner went ashore on Marblehead Neck.

RAILROAD-PRESIDENT ELECTED.—This day, John Broadhead, the President of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, was elected President of the Cape May & Atlantic Railroad.

ABANDONED SCHOONER FOUND.—This day, the schooner Laura Gertrude, Campbell, bound for Charleston, at eight A.M., lat. 37° 25', in sixteen fathoms water, passed a three-masted schooner lying on port side, painted green, the foremast and foretop-mast standing square, stern painted white, arch yellow and black, with letters N. C. on her stern.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING AND SET ON FIRE.—In Chesapeake Bay, this day, the schooner Sea-Gull, Capt. Miles, was struck by lightning off Annapolis. The mainmast was shivered, the schooner set on fire, and part of the cargo destroyed before the flames were subdued. No one was injured. The cargo, mostly merchandise, was consigned to sundry parties in Northampton and Accomac.

LONG PASSAGE.—Ship Southern Rights, Harvard, which sailed from Liverpool, March 30, for Philadelphia, with a valuable cargo, arrived at that port this day. She was not reported as seen or spoken since her day of sailing, and the morning previous to her arrival it was reported that seventy-five per cent. had been offered by consignees of the cargo and refused by the insurance-offices in Philadelphia.

SUSPECTED OF BEING A SLAVER.—In New York, this day, the brig Marquita, was detained on suspicion of fitting out for the slave-trade.

BURNING OF THE PROPELLER SPAULDING.—In Port Saruia, Canada West, early in the morning of this day, the propeller W. B. Spaulding, of Buffalo, while loading with lumber, on the lake-shore, was burned; also one hundred thousand feet of lumber on deck. The captain and crew had a narrow escape, being asleep. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

BOLD PLUNDERING-EXPEDITION OF THE INDIANS.—This day, a party of Indians made a descent upon the Frio and Leona,

and took all the horses belonging to the rancho of Mr. Askins; also one hundred head of fine American horses, belonging to Mr. Goens; also from N. Walker, William Walker, Joel Walker, and Benjamin Slaughter, a number more,—making in all some three hundred head.

A Mexican living on the rancho of Mr. Joel Walker received seven arrows in his body during the attack which the Indians made upon the rancho. It is not known how strong the Indians were; but it is believed they were in large force.

These places are only a short distance from San Antonio, in Texas.

THURSDAY, JUNE 21.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION again met this day, according to adjournment on the 20th, (at which session no business was transacted, in consequence of the Committee on Credentials not being ready to report.)

The Committee on Credentials presented their reports. There were three. Mr. Krum, of Missouri, presented the majority-report, which was as follows:—

1. *Resolved*, That George H. Gordon, E. Barksdale, W. F. Barry, H. C. Chambers, Jos. R. Davis, Beverly Matthew, Charles Clark, W. L. Featherston, P. F. Slidell, C. G. Armistead, W. F. Avaunt, and T. J. Hucston, are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Mississippi.

2. *Resolved*, That Pierre Soulé, F. Cotteman, R. C. Wickliffe, Michael Ryan, Munsell White, Charles Bienvenala, Gustav Leuroy, J. C. Morse, A. S. Heron, N. D. Colburn, J. N. T. Richardson, and J. L. Walker, are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Louisiana.

3. *Resolved*, That R. W. Johnson, T. C. Hindman, J. P. Johnson, Henry Carroll, J. Gould, and John A. Jordan, be entitled to seats as delegates from the State of Arkansas, with power to cast *two* votes, and that Thomas H. Bradley, M. Hooper, and D. C. Cross, be also admitted to seats as delegates from the same State, with power to cast *one* vote; and in case either portion of said delegates shall refuse or neglect to take their said seats and to cast their said votes, the other portion of said delegates taking seats in this convention shall be entitled to cast the entire three votes of said State.

4. *Resolved*, That J. M. Bryan, F. R. Lubboen, F. C. Stockdale, E. Green, H. R. Runnell, W. B. Ochiltree, M. W. Cary, Wm. H. Parrows, R. Ward, J. F. Crosly, B. Burrows, and V. H. Manning, are entitled to seats from Texas.

5. *Resolved*, That James A. Bayard and Wm. G. Whiteley are entitled to seats from the county of New Castle, Delaware.

6. *Resolved*, That R. L. Chaffee, who was duly admitted at Charleston as delegate from the Fifth Congressional District of Massachusetts, is still entitled to said seat in this convention, and that B. F. Hallett, who has assumed said seat, is not entitled thereto.

7. *Resolved*, That John O. Fallon, who was duly admitted at Charleston as a delegate from the Eighth Electoral District, Mo., is still entitled to said seat in this convention, and that Johnson B. Gardy, who has assumed said seat, is not entitled thereto.

8. *Resolved*, That R. A. Baker, D. C. Humphry, John Forsyth, Wm. Jewett, I. I. Seibles, S. C. Pasey, L. E. Parsons, Joseph C. Bradley, Thomas B. Cooper, James Williams, C. H. Brynan, Dan. W. Wearley, L. M. B. Martyr, Jno. W. Howard, W. R. R. Wyatt, B. Hanson, Thos. M. Matthews, and Norbert M. Lord, are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from Alabama.

9. *Resolved*, That the delegations from the State of Georgia of which H. L. Benning is chairman be admitted to seats in this convention, with power to cast one-half of the vote of said State, and that the delegation from said State of which Col. Gardner is chairman be also admitted to the convention, with power to cast one-half of the vote of said State; and if either of said delegations refuse or neglect to cast the vote as above indicated, that in said case the delegates present in the convention be authorized to cast the full vote of said State.

Mr. Stevens, of Oregon, presented the following

MINORITY-REPORT.

1. *Resolved*, That B. F. Hallett is entitled to a seat in this convention as a delegate from the Fifth Congressional District of the State of Massachusetts.

2. *Resolved*, That Johnson B. Gardy is entitled to a seat in this convention as a delegate from the Eighth Congressional District of the State of Missouri.

3. *Resolved*, That James A. Bayard and W. G. Whiteley are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Delaware.

4. *Resolved*, That the delegation headed by R. W. Johnson are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Arkansas.

5. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which George W. Bryan is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention from the State of Texas.

6. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which John Tarleton is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Louisiana.

7. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which L. P. Walker is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Alabama.

8. *Resolved*, That the delegation of which Henry L. Benning is chairman are entitled to seats in this convention as delegates from the State of Georgia.

9. *Resolved*, That the delegation from the State of Florida accredited to the Charleston Convention are invited to take seats in this convention and cast the vote of the State of Florida.

The report of the committee was signed by I. I. Stevens, of Oregon; A. R. Speer, N.J.; H. M. North, Penn.; John H. Bewley, Del.; E. W. Hubbard, Va.; R. R. Bridgers, N.C.; W. H. Carroll, Tenn.; Geo. H. Morrow, Ky.; D. S. Gregory, Cal.

In the points of difference between the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Credentials, I concur in the conclusions of the minority-report in the cases of Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, and Massachusetts.

Aaron V. Hughes, N.H.

Mr. Giddings, of Maryland, presented still another report, concluding with the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That so much of the majority-report of the Committee on Credentials as relates to Massachusetts, Missouri, Delaware, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, and Texas, be adopted.

Resolved, That the delegation of which L. P. Walker is chairman be, and they are hereby, declared the only regularly authorized representatives of the State of Alabama, and as such are entitled to seats in the National Democratic Convention.

Mr. Stevens demanded the previous question, which was sustained by the convention, and the main question was ordered, but, without taking the vote, the convention adjourned.

LOSS OF THE U. S. STEAMER WALKER AND TWENTY OF HER CREW.—This day, the U. S. steamer Walker, under the command of Lieut. John Guthrie, which had been on the Coast Survey, and was on her way back to New York, having got as far as the Absecom light-house, the look-out sighted a vessel right ahead, coming toward the steamer. The vessel seen proved to be a fore-and-aft schooner of about three hundred tons burden; her name was not discovered. Scarcely ten minutes elapsed from the time the schooner was first sighted until she struck the steamer. Mr. Sewell, the deck-officer, seeing the approach of the schooner, and believing a collision inevitable unless both vessels altered their course, at once ordered the man at the wheel to port his helm. This order was immediately obeyed, and some three or four minutes before the collision the steamer had sheared off from the course of the schooner.

He ordered the schooner to port her helm also. Instead, however, of porting her helm, she appeared to have put it hard astarboard.

It was too late to shift round. The schooner being before the wind, with a northeast half gale blowing, and the sea running very high, she struck the Walker on the port side, about two feet forward of the paddle-box, and cutting the second cutter in two. She hung on to the steamer for several minutes, then her bow rolled right up on top of her; she then slid off, and the two vessels dragged side by side for about three minutes more. During this time no voice answered from the schooner, nor was any one seen on board. While the vessels were dragging together, the fourth cutter was smashed so completely as to be rendered utterly useless. The schooner then dropped astern, and in ten minutes afterward was out of sight.

The gale continued to blow with unabated vigor, and the sea ran high, making it exceedingly perilous to put out either of the two remaining cutters which were on board the steamer. Vessels last seen had been close-reefed. No time was lost, however, and the pumps were sounded immediately. It was ascertained that the vessel was making water very fast. Some of the men were sent down into the coal-bunker, where they found the water rushing in. They tried to stop the leak with beds and blankets, but found it impossible, as the hole was so large that they no sooner put a bed into it than it was carried through. In this way, one bed after another was lost in the effort.

Finding their endeavors all in vain in that direction, and the vessel fast sinking, they were ordered to clear the boats and to have them ready for lowering. At the same moment an order was given to run the vessel for shoal water. This order was promptly obeyed, and she was heading finely for the shore, when, owing to the influx of water in the boiler-room, the fires were drowned and the engine stopped. To prevent explosion, the engineer at once ordered the steam to be blown off, which was done forthwith. An order was also given to cut away the mainmast, for the purpose of making a raft, but, before it could be disentangled from the rigging, it went down with the vessel.

The order to lower away the first and third cutters was next given and obeyed. Mr. Sewell's wife was then placed in the first boat, which was dropped astern in tow, while the crew was endeavoring to sail the vessel. Finding this impossible, the boats were ordered to be manned. In four minutes after this order was given, the steamer went down by the head, the captain standing aft on the poop-deck until she was two-thirds hid in the water. He then jumped overboard, and was picked up by the third cutter. When the steamer went down, Mr. Sewell was standing on the poop-deck and went down with her. He was subsequently picked up by one of the boats. Owing to the continued roughness of the sea, it was impossi-

ble to crowd the boats. So long as there was any hope of saving the vessel, every man on board the steamer worked with a will. Every order was obeyed with alacrity and promptitude. The men were cool and self-possessed. As the steamer went down, the screams and shrieks of the perishing echoed terribly through the boisterous elements.

After the steamer went down, the boats pulled to the leeward of the wreck, among the drift, and picked up as many as they could of those who were yet floating about. Finding it too dangerous to go close to the wreck, and seeing a sail in the distance, it was thought best to pull out athwart the bow of the approaching vessel. As soon as she came within hailing-distance, she hove to. She proved to be the schooner R. G. Porter, Captain Hudson, bound to Philadelphia. All who were in the boats, with the exception of a sufficient number of men to work them, were taken on board the schooner. The boats then proceeded on a search for the remainder of the crew. Both boats pulled away for the wreck, and succeeded in saving about a dozen more, who were drifting about, some clinging to chairs, some to chicken-coops, some to planks, and some to ladders. Finding it impossible to pull the boats to the windward of the wreck, they pulled back to the schooner and got the captain to beat to the windward, and at about ten o'clock they fell in with Mr. Sewell, in a greatly-exhausted state, and four others of the crew, clinging to the poop-deck, which had been separated from the steamer by the force of the sea.

Mr. Sewell had got his leg entangled in the ridge-rope, which was fastened to the stanchions. This kept him in water nearly up to the neck, the sea at times breaking over him and smothering him. At length, however, by the continuous efforts of the men who were on the poop-deck with him, the stanchion which yet remained was unshipped, and he was released at once and taken on board the schooner, as were also the others. One of the four just mentioned,—a young man named William Logan,—in diving to get at the rope and cut it, got away from the place, but was picked up and put on board the schooner also,—not, however, until he was almost drowned. The schooner then stood to the windward again, in search of more men, but saw no one until about half-past eleven o'clock, when they fell in with a man, who appeared to be naked, swimming toward them.

They hove to and manned a boat, the sea at this time running very high, but before they could get to him they lost sight of him. They pulled backward and forward for three-quarters of an hour in the trough of the sea, expecting to be swamped every moment, but they could see nothing of the man. They went on board again and beat up to the

windward toward the wreck, so that they could examine the topgallant foremast, the top of which was still above water. Five men, who had taken to the mast, had been seen clinging to it when the stanchion was unshipped and the poop-deck floated away.

The reason of their taking to the mast was an impression which they had that they were in shallow water, and that the rigging would be a safe resort. But the masthead was examined in vain: no one was there. They bore away for Cape May, where they arrived on Thursday afternoon. The people, seeing their destitute condition, treated them very kindly, giving them such food as could be found.

Most of those saved took passage on board the steamer Kennebeck, for New York. Some, however, took passage in the steamer Delaware, for Philadelphia.

The men spoke in praiseworthy terms of the officers. Not one of them got into either of the boats, the doctor, of course, excepted.

At the time of the collision, an old man, named Essex Cochrane, one of the crew, who had been very sick for some time, was brought on deck, passed into one of the cutters, and put on board the schooner R. G. Porter.

Lieut. Guthrie, the officer in command, speaks very highly of the good order maintained by the men.

The utmost order prevailed during the whole time of the catastrophe, until the vessel sank and they were left to the mercy of the waves. The sea was very rough. When the vessel went under, part of the deck got loose and floated on the water, fortunately for the men, as it afforded a means of support without which a great number of those rescued must have been swallowed by the waves.

After the fate of the vessel had become certain, Lieut. Guthrie ordered the cannon to be fired; but the powder was wet, and the next moment each man was forced to struggle for dear life. The schooner that ran into the Walker disappeared, notwithstanding their urgent need of assistance. There were other vessels about, however. The R. G. Porter, a Jersey schooner, Capt. S. S. Hudson, came timely to their aid. The energetic efforts and good offices of Capt. Hudson were beyond all praise. He and his mate, Mr. E. Smith, made almost superhuman efforts for the rescue of Lieut. Guthrie's men, and are remembered by them with the warmest gratitude.

At Cape May, Capt. Cannon, of the Delaware, and the captain of the steamer Kennebeck, whose name is not ascertained, betook themselves earnestly to supplying the wants of the wrecked.

Mr. John C. Little, of "Our House," took in some of them, and furnished carriages to

convey the others to Congress Hall, at the request of Capt. West, of that place, and to other houses in that vicinity. Messrs. T. M. Quicksal and G. M. Burton, of Philadelphia, freely furnished them all the money they needed, and, besides, went around among the people to collect stray boots and jackets, (for the seamen had cast theirs off,) and food, which they, by this time, felt the want of, laboring most generously until all had been made comfortable.

The saved unite in returning thanks to the whole community, in short; for everybody seemed to busy himself or herself in their behalf.

The following is the narrative of Charles Clifford, quartermaster:—

At the time of the collision, Lieut. J. A. Sewell, the executive officer, was on the watch. It was about quarter-past two in the morning. We saw the schooner ahead, coming before the wind, and put the helm hard aport to clear her. The schooner was close aboard of us. The lights of both vessels were burning clear. The atmosphere was cloudy, and the wind blowing fresh from the northeast.

The schooner thereupon put her helm hard astarboard, which made a collision inevitable. She struck the steamer forward of the port guard and wheel-house, cutting her down to the water's edge, and carried away her own head-booms. The schooner hung for a moment, then swung alongside, and carried away the forward and quarter-boats of the steamer. Getting clear of the schooner, we worked ahead, but found the Walker was sinking; cut away her mainmast, booms, and got every thing movable on deck, to make a raft for the man. Everybody cool, and the officers behaving with great presence of mind. Lowered both starboard boats and dropped them astern for use when the vessel went down.

By this time every soul was on deck, except those who may have been killed or injured by the collision, and a sick man on board, nearly seventy years of age, almost helpless, had been carefully lifted out and put in one of the boats. All was orderly. The men stayed by the steamer until she was sinking, and then, without confusion, such of them as could took to the boats. Many of the crew went down with the steamer, however, clinging to the spars and portions of the wreck, and expecting to be saved in that way. The captain stayed on board until the steamer went down, and just before she disappeared from sight jumped into the water and was picked up by one of the boats.

Lieutenant Sewell was drawn down in the vortex, and, after remaining for a considerable time floating on a portion of the wreck, was also rescued by one of the boats. A heavy sea was running, and many of the

men were doubtless washed off the spars and drowned from mere exhaustion of holding on, while others were killed or stunned on rising to the surface by concussion with spars and other parts of the wreck.

The steamer had entirely sunk from sight in thirty minutes after the collision. Many of the crew were rescued by the boats, in which were about forty-four persons, and they were in turn picked up by the schooner R. G. Porter, Captain S. S. Hudson. He did nobly, keeping his vessel about the spot where the wreck went down until two o'clock in the day, and using every endeavor to render us comfortable and afford the desired assistance. Finding that it was useless to remain longer searching for the missing, Captain Hudson stood into Cape May, where he arrived about four o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The following are the

Names of the Saved.—John J. Guthrie, Lieut. Com., J. A. Sewell (and lady), second officer, B. W. Guthrie, fourth officer, James Hellum, surgeon, Charles Marriott, assistant surgeon, R. B. Swift, engineer, Henry Dick, John C. Thompson, John Burton, John Walsh, John McCaffrey, Charles Clifford, John R. Hall, John Brown, John Taylor, William H. Mapes, James Harrison, John McMillan, Edward Lynch, Daniel Evans, James Wilson, Jefferson Cravens, Andrew Young, William F. Jones, Robert Bell, Jos. Clark, John Bryan, George Henn, John Cazner, Jos. Morg, John Smith, Jos. A. Golding, William Logan, John Rowe, Jos. Peter, James De Courcey, William Boyes, Bernard Carrah, Thomas Riley, John A. Minor, Alonzo Hood, James Clark, Peter Decker, Michael Boyle, Patrick Doherty, Michael Lyons, Henry Hotten.

Names of the Missing.—Henry Reed, Timothy Connor, Jeremiah Coffey, John M. Brown, Michael M. Lee, Marquis Bonevents, Jas. Patterson, Michael Allman, John Driscoll, Robert Wilson, Cornelius Crow, Charles Miller, Geo. W. Johnston, Samuel Sizer, Daniel Smith, John Farren, Joseph Bate, James Farren, George Price.

The crew of the R. G. Porter all behaved gallantly, and it was owing to their noble exertions that many lives were saved. Their names were S. J. Hudson, E. Smith, John Englisson, and William Taylor.

The vessel which came into collision with the Walker, and caused so much loss of life, proved to be the schooner Fanny, Capt. Mahew, bound from Philadelphia for Boston. She immediately after the accident put into the Cape, and went up the river to Philadelphia. She was a vessel of about two hundred and fifty tons, long and narrow, built upon the model of a canal-boat, and loaded with two hundred and forty tons of coal, her bow being exceedingly strong, as was evidenced by the effects of the collision by which the

steamer was sunk, her bow being but slightly injured, and no damage done to the vessel except the carrying away of her bowsprit and a portion of her railing. She did not leak a bit after the accident. The captain of the Fanny says that his vessel was headed for Cape May, and running before the wind, her course having been changed in consequence of the high wind and heavy sea. The lights of the steamer were seen for some distance, but her hull was not discovered until the vessels were within two hundred yards of each other. The captain of the Fanny then eased his vessel off a little, he says, to avoid a collision, and at the same time the steamer, it is alleged, changed her course, bringing her directly toward the Fanny, and in a moment the two came together. The first contact was near the bow of the steamer; and, as the bowsprit of the Fanny did not break at this time, it is thought the anchor over the bow knocked a hole in the iron side of the Walker. The schooner got clear for a moment, but again struck the steamer, aft the wheel-house, breaking her bowsprit, railing, &c. The captain of the Fanny then examined his vessel and tried the pumps, and, no leak being found, he continued on his course, not thinking, he says, "that there was any probability of the steamer sinking, his fears being altogether for his own vessel." He also states that his vessel, after the loss of her jib, was entirely unmanageable, and that he could not have gone about to render any assistance.

WRECKED VESSEL FOUND.—This day, the schooner Wide World, Burns, bound for Charleston, lat. 37° 50', long. 75°, fell in with the wreck of a sunken vessel, supposed to be a schooner, with about twenty-five feet of her masts out of water.

A PAUPER KILLS HIMSELF.—In New York, this day, Coroner Schirmer was called to Bellevue Hospital, to hold an inquest on the body of Andrew Schensky, a Polander, who, two or three days since, cut his throat, in Essex Market Prison, where he had been committed preparatory to being taken to Blackwell's Island. The deceased, who had seen better days, being out of money, and having no friends to assist him, could see nothing in the future worth living for, and consequently resolved to die by his own hands. Accordingly, during the temporary absence of the keeper the desperate man drew a razor across his throat and severed the windpipe, as also several of the arteries. From these injuries death ensued. A verdict of "Death by suicide" was rendered by the jury.

DREADFUL WICKEDNESS.—A HUSBAND THROWS VITRIOL OVER HIS WIFE.—In New York, this day, an actor, named Wm. G.

Easton, was brought before Justice Kelly, at the Lower Police Court, charged, on the complaint of Joseph Carlisle and others, with having thrown the contents of a bottle of vitriol over the face and neck of his wife, Maria G. Easton, with felonious intent, burning her in a most shocking manner.

The New York "Herald," describing the affair, says:—

The facts of the case, as elicited before the magistrate, are briefly as follows. Easton and his wife have, for several months, been living separate, in consequence of alleged ill treatment on the part of the husband, who is somewhat of a jealous disposition. About two months ago Mrs. Easton left New York in company with a band of strolling players, and, after giving a series of theatrical performances throughout the country, returned to the metropolis and put up at No. 115 Leonard Street. During her absence Mr. Easton, while crossing the Hoboken ferry one day, was unfortunate enough to break his leg. He was conveyed to the New York Hospital, where he remained under medical treatment for nearly two months. Some three or four days ago Easton met his wife in the street, and entreated her to come and live with him as usual; but she refused to listen to the proposal, in consequence of the previous bad treatment she had received at his hands. A bitter quarrel then ensued, Easton threatening to kill his wife if she did not accede to his request. Mrs. Easton was determined, however, that she would not be imposed upon or frightened into submission, and, going before Justice Kelly, made a complaint against her husband, and prayed that he might be held to bail to keep the peace. A warrant was thereupon issued for the apprehension of the accused; but it was not executed in season to prevent Easton's making a most cowardly and savage assault upon his wife. The affair occurred at the corner of Leonard and Centre Streets. At the conclusion of an excited conversation between the jealous husband and his wife, the former drew a vial of vitriol from his pocket and deliberately poured the entire contents over the head, face, and neck of his victim. The screams of the injured woman brought citizens Carlisle and Armstrong to the spot, who rushed upon the assailant and quickly took him into custody. Mrs. Easton was found to be in a terrible state of suffering, and totally blind from the effects of the powerful acid. She was carried into the court-room, where she remained for a few minutes, in order to subscribe to a short affidavit, and was then conveyed to the New York Hospital, where she now lies in a very precarious state. The physicians in attendance are afraid that she will never recover the use of her eyes, and say she will be disfigured for life. Upon searching the prisoner a large dirk-knife was

found in his possession, with which it is supposed he intended to kill his wife had he failed in maiming her with virioli. Justice Kelly, after hearing the statements of Mrs. Easton, Messrs. Carlisle, Armstrong, and others, decided to commit the accused to the Tombs. Mrs. Easton is rather good-looking, about eighteen years of age, and says she is a native of Tennessee. The prisoner is a man about thirty-three years of age, and claims to be a native of Philadelphia. He is said to have another wife living in Pittsburg, Pa., from whom he has been separated for several years. Mrs. Easton describes her husband as a man of very jealous disposition, quick tempered, and not unfrequently harsh and cruel in his manner. She says she is determined never to have any thing further to do with him, and hopes that she will soon be placed in a situation where she will not be subjected to any further threats or violence.

REFUSAL TO PARDON HARDEN.—The evening of this day, the Court of Pardons of the State of New Jersey convened, at half-past seven o'clock, in the State-House, in Trenton, the following gentlemen being present:—The Governor and Chancellor, and Judges Risley, Swain, Wood, Corneilson, Macombs, and Kennedy. The first case which came up for consideration was that of Jacob S. Harden, who was sentenced by Judge Whelpley to be executed on the 28th of the present month, for the murder of his wife on the 7th of March, 1859, in Anderson, Warren county, N.J. The father of the condemned and several friends were present, and an interview of an hour took place. Several papers were presented in behalf of the condemned, &c. The court, after consulting until half-past nine o'clock, adjourned over until this afternoon at three o'clock.

The Court of Pardons sat with closed doors from three to six o'clock, considering the applications for pardon, the principal one being that of Harden. After due deliberation of the whole question, the court came to the unanimous conclusion to reject the application for a commutation of his sentence.

A MYSTERY CLEARED UP.—As some laborers, this day, were laying the foundation of a new store in Pittsburg, Pa., on the site of one of the buildings destroyed in the big fire in 1845, they found some human bones, and a few pieces of silver money. A pedlar, named John Johnston, has been missing since that time, and no certain clew had ever been obtained to his fate, until the finding of these bones, which it is thought are his.

ATTEMPT TO POISON A FAMILY.—In St. Louis, this day, Mr. James Medam, his wife

and daughter, residing at No. 824 Franklin Avenue, after drinking tea at breakfast, immediately began to be taken with violent symptoms of poisoning. Dr. Barnes was sent for, and, suspecting the true state of the case, administered an emetic.

The remainder of the tea was examined by Dr. Stieren, a practical chemist, and, by means of Marsh's analytic process, arsenic was discovered in quantities sufficient to have killed at least fifty persons. The great quantity swallowed by the family was the means of saving them, as it produced vomiting. Dr. Stieren, however, administered the usual antidotes, and the family were pronounced out of danger.

Mr. Medam is at a loss to account for the presence of the poison. A person is suspected, and the matter will be thoroughly investigated.

OUTRAGE OF THE SIOUX ON THE PAWNEES.

—This day, a band of Sioux came dashing in between the Pawnee village and the Indian Agency, (only about rifle-shot distant,) killing and scalping two squaws and taking a few ponies. The Pawnees with difficulty rallied sufficient brave men to follow them, half an hour afterward, but without effect. The Sioux are aware of Pawnee cowardice, and act accordingly. In this last little foray Judge Gillis, the Indian Agent, endeavored to rally them to surround the little band of Sioux; but it was useless. Although comfortably fixed upon their reservation, and under charge of an excellent agent, they live in constant dread of the Sioux.

AFFRAY BETWEEN ROBERT E. RANDALL AND MR. MONTGOMERY, OF PENNSYLVANIA.—MR. MONTGOMERY CHALLENGED BY THE HON. SAMUEL RANDALL TO A DUEL.—This day, the following scene occurred in the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, which afterward caused a street-collision between Mr. Montgomery and Robert E. Randall, and the sending of a challenge by the Hon. Samuel Randall to Mr. Montgomery to fight a duel.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at five o'clock, having waited half an hour for New York.

Mr. Ludlow, on behalf of that delegation, asked further time for consideration. They were now in session, and begged the indulgence of the convention.

Mr. Bradford, of Pennsylvania, moved a recess till eight o'clock.

Loud cries of "No, no."

Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, moved to adjourn.

Much confusion and applause, and cries of "No."

Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, suggested that time would be saved by taking a vote of all

the other States and recording New York when she was ready.

Cries of "No, no." "Put the motion to adjourn," and much confusion.

Mr. Montgomery, of Pennsylvania, on a question of privilege, desired to know where the delegates here were to get tickets of admission. He desired that the present mode be changed. Tickets were given to others than delegates, and he could not obtain his through a third party when it was known that he did not choose to hold any communication personally with the chairman of the delegation. He asked that half of the tickets might be given to Mr. Cassidy, of Pennsylvania, for distribution, and half to the chairman of the delegation.

While Mr. Montgomery spoke, Mr. Randall, of Pennsylvania, approached as near him as possible, exclaiming, in an excited voice, "It's false!—it's a base falsehood!"

Mr. Montgomery (pointing to Mr. Randall) said:—"That old man"——

Loud cries of "Order;" confusion, and much excitement.

Mr. Montgomery, keeping the floor, exclaimed, "Am I to be protected against these insults?"

Fifty delegates rose to their feet and crowded forward.

One of Mr. Randall's sons gesticulated violently in dumb show, and struggled to approach Mr. Montgomery, who remained standing on the bench.

After several attempts to restore order, Mr. Dawson rose and said:—

Mr. President: If you will give me the floor I will get order. [Laughter.]

The noise then partially ceased, when Mr. Dawson said he had used every personal effort to distribute tickets to members. Mr. Montgomery's ticket had been applied for by a boy, and he had not chosen to give it to any but a delegate himself. [A voice: "That's right."] He therefore pronounced the insinuation of Mr. Montgomery as uncalled for and untrue in every particular. [Applause and confusion.]

Mr. Montgomery rose in an excited manner, but his voice was drowned by uproarious cries of "order," and several persons endeavoring to address the chair. All the Pennsylvania delegation, and half the convention, were on their feet, endeavoring to crowd around Mr. Montgomery, who exclaimed, in a loud voice, "He lies! it is a base lie! and the man who utters it is a lying scoundrel."

Intense excitement ensued, and continued for some time, until at last order was restored, and a vote taken by States on a motion to adjourn, which was carried, and the convention adjourned till to-morrow at ten.

During this confusion, and before the convention adjourned, after Mr. Montgomery's remark to Mr. Randall, George McHenry, of Pennsylvania, at the request of Robert E.

Randall, went over to Mr. Montgomery's seat and said, "I have a message for you. Mr. Randall, Jr., desires to know if the remarks just made are intended to apply to his father or Mr. Dawson."

Mr. Montgomery replied, "Tell Mr. Randall to go to hell."

Mr. McHenry said, "I conveyed the message, presuming you were a gentleman, but now discover that you are not. I denounce you as a low, vulgar fellow, not worthy of notice. If I had known you were a black-guard, I should not have conveyed the message."

Mr. Montgomery made no reply.

As soon as the adjournment took place, Mr. Dawson left the hall in company with his friends, Mr. Montgomery remaining behind. Mr. Randall also left the hall, accompanied by his son Robert. They proceeded down Gay Street to the corner of Fayette, and were talking there when Mr. Montgomery approached, accompanied by a friend. Immediately Mr. Robert Randall saw him, he left his father and, confronting Mr. Montgomery, struck him a powerful blow between the eyes, staggering him back, and covering his face with blood from the nose. Mr. Montgomery recovered himself and struck Mr. Robert Randall a dreadful blow under the ear, knocking him down, and was about to kick him, when a crowd surrounded and separated them.

Young Randall was not hurt, and proceeded up the street with his father, who displayed much excitement. Montgomery went into a house to wash the blood from his face. Montgomery is a large, heavy man, and Randall is small and light built. Some persons insist that Montgomery drew a pistol, but this is not confirmed by any eye-witness, and comes from Montgomery's opponents. The collision caused much excitement in the streets, which were at the time crowded.

Mr. Bryan, of Texas, came up immediately after the blows had been struck, and, drawing a revolver from his pocket, offered it to young Randall. The parties, however, did not get together again.

Mr. Montgomery has recently been defeated in a struggle for renomination to Congress.

SAD DEGRADATION OF A RUINED GIRL ONCE RESPECTABLE.—This day, a young girl named Emma Cady was arrested, brought before the Recorder of St. Louis, and fined five dollars for being drunk. Speaking of this affair, the St. Louis "Republican" says:—

The name of Emma Cady graced the docket of the Recorder's Court for the third time. There is nothing extraordinary in this, but a few passages of her life may be interesting.

Emma is seventeen years of age, and very

handsome. She was born on Spring Creek, near Springfield, Ill., and her parents are said to be very wealthy and respectable. About a year ago she formed the acquaintance of a young man named George Cady, who was a worthless fellow, and had no means of earning a livelihood. Emma's family saw the two together a good deal, warned the girl to shun Cady's company, and forbid Cady from visiting the house. But the youthful couple, in spite of these parental cautions, managed to have secret meetings, and finally determined on an elopement. They came to St. Louis, where they lived as man and wife for about three months, when Cady, surfeited with his illicit love, deserted its object and left her destitute.

The girl did not know what to do. She endeavored to get work, but failed, and was ashamed to return to her friends whose advice she had scorned and whose good name she had compromised. At last she accepted a place as waiting-maid in one of the abominable underground resorts which have become so great a pest to the community. Here, as might have been expected, she contracted a fondness for drink, and gave herself up to many excesses. Sinking lower, she went into the notorious Rip Van Winkle Saloon, on Third Street, where, one Sunday night, under the influence of liquor, she got into a fight with another waiting girl, and was arrested and fined ten dollars by the Recorder, to cancel which she was sent to the workhouse. Her father, seeing the fact mentioned in a newspaper, came to St. Louis, paid the fine, and took her home, but she ran off and returned to the city. This was about two months ago, ever since which time she has been an inmate of a house of prostitution.

A week or so ago Emma was arrested by the police in a dance-house and tried on a charge of vagrancy, but was discharged from the fact of her not being well enough known. Yesterday she was tried for being drunk on the street, and a fine was assessed of five dollars and costs.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.—LETTERS OF MR. DALLAS AND LORD JOHN RUSSELL.—The following letters have been received by the Mayor of New York, in reply to his invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit that city, in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council:—

LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES,
LONDON, 22d June, 1860.

SIR:—My letter of the 8th inst. will have informed you of the step taken by me to apprise the Prince of Wales of the desire expressed by the Common Council of New York that he should visit your great city at the close of his public duties in Canada.

I have now the honor to transmit a note

addressed to me, in answer to my communication, by her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, conveying the gratifying assurance that his Royal Highness, with the high sanction of his illustrious mother and her Government, will meet the wishes of your community. With the highest respect, sir, your most obedient servant,

G. M. DALLAS.

To his Excellency FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of New York.

The undersigned, her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has the honor to acknowledge a communication addressed to him by Mr. Dallas, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, containing a resolution expressive of the wish of the Municipality of New York, and of its important and wealthy community, to receive a visit from his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, on the occasion of his Royal Highness's presence in the colonial possessions of her Majesty. The undersigned, having laid these documents before her Majesty and the Prince of Wales, is commanded by them to express to Mr. Dallas the high sense which they entertain of the importance of strengthening by every means the relations of friendship and regard which bind this country to the United States of America.

When, therefore, the public duties for the performance of which the Prince undertakes the voyage across the Atlantic to her Majesty's North American colonies shall be concluded, both the consideration above referred to, and the natural desire on the part of the Prince to visit some of the institutions and some of the most prominent objects of interest in the United States, will prompt his Royal Highness, on his return from the Upper Province of Canada, to direct his route through a portion of that great country: and that route will include a visit to the important city of New York. The time allowed for this journey will, however, under all circumstances, be necessarily very limited, and it will be consequently out of the power of his Royal Highness to make a prolonged stay.

His Royal Highness will, leaving the British soil, lay aside all royal state, and exchange his title, as he has done on former journeys to foreign countries, for that of Lord Renfrew. While thus dispensing with any ceremony which might be inconvenient to the communities which he hopes to visit, he trusts to be enabled as a private gentleman to employ the small amount of time at his disposal in the study of the most interesting objects in the United States, and of the ordinary life of the American people.

The undersigned is directed to request that Mr. Dallas will communicate to his Excellency Fernando Wood the expression of

the satisfaction felt by the Prince of Wales upon receiving the resolution of the Municipality of New York, and of his hope that toward the latter end of September he may be enabled to pay a visit to the city they represent, and to the mercantile community who have given to him so welcome a testimony of their friendly regard.

The undersigned requests Mr. Dallas to accept the assurance of his highest consideration.

J. RUSSELL.

Foreign Office, June 21, 1860.

G. M. DALLAS, Esq.

ARRESTED FOR STEALING.—This day, a sporting man named Charles Clark was arrested in Syracuse, N. Y., charged with stealing the clothes of the wife of Mr. Sturges, of Weedsport. Mrs. Sturges was in the clothes when stolen.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE LEGISLATURE. it was this day announced, had passed a bill increasing the time of residence from three to six months to entitle to a vote.

SALE OF A RAILROAD.—The franchise of the York & Cumberland Railroad Company, and the right in equity to redeem the same, were sold at auction on this day, on an execution obtained against the company by John B. Carroll, Esq. Charles Q. Clapp, Esq., was the purchaser, he having bid the amount of the execution, \$7676.89.

THE BANK-OFFICERS OF PENNSYLVANIA, NEW JERSEY, DELAWARE, AND MARYLAND, this day, held a convention at the clearing-house in the Farmers and Mechanics' Bank in Philadelphia, agreeably to a resolution passed at a similar meeting May 21, to form an association for the prevention of counterfeiting and the detection of counterfeiters of bank-bills, coins, checks, or drafts.

The association was formed, and rules were adopted, among which were that each bank was to be represented by one officer, to be appointed by the Board of Directors, that an annual assessment be made upon each bank represented in the association, in proportion to the amount of its capital, that they hold an annual meeting in May, to receive a detailed report of their proceedings and the acts and doings of their agents, &c.

RACE IN LOUISVILLE.—In Louisville, this day, the horse Reindeer won the trotting race, two-mile heats, to harness, winning both heats. The time was 4:58 and 5:09, beating Billy Lewis and Abbey Woods.

LARGE LIVE-STOCK TRAIN.—On this day, one hundred and six long cars, containing over five thousand head of cattle, sheep, and hogs, were sent from Pittsburg, Pa., and passed through Harrisburg, bound to the

eastward. The Harrisburg "Patriot" thinks this is the largest stock train ever sent over any road.

SETTLEMENT OF THE MULLANPHY WILL CASE.—The celebrated Mullanphy will case was decided in the Supreme Court this day in favor of St. Louis, which will receive over \$700,000 thereby. In relation to this case, the St. Louis "News" says:—

It will be recollected that Judge Bryan Mullanphy, at his death, some years ago, bequeathed one-third of his estate to the city of St. Louis, to be used, if we remember rightly, for the benefit of sick or distressed emigrants arriving in our city. Some of the heirs contested the will; and hence the suit, finally decided as above. The entire estate was valued in 1851 at over fifteen hundred thousand dollars. The judgment carries also one-third of the rents and profits since that date, and, as the real estate has increased immensely in value, it is fair to assume that the city will, by this decision, come into possession of fully \$750,000 of property.

FRIDAY, JUNE 22.

WHEN the National Democratic Convention assembled this day, Mr. Gittings withdrew his report, which brought the minority-report proper—that of Mr. Stevens, of Oregon—first in order; and the question being put on the substitution of the whole minority-report for the report of the majority, the motion was lost, 100½ to 150, as follows:—

Yeas.—Maine, 2½; New Hampshire, ½; Vermont, 1½; Massachusetts, 8; Connecticut, 2½; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 17; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 5½; Virginia, 14; North Carolina, 9; Arkansas, ½; Missouri, 5; Tennessee, 10; Kentucky, 10; Minnesota, 1½; California, 4; Oregon, 3.—100½.

Nays.—Maine, 5½; New Hampshire, 4½; Vermont, 3½; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, 3½; New York, 35; New Jersey, 3; Pennsylvania, 10; Maryland, 2; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 1; Arkansas, ½; Missouri, 4; Tennessee, 1; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, 2½.—150.

Maryland, ½ vote not voted. Tennessee, 1 vote not cast.

The question then recurred on adopting the majority-report. A division being called for, the vote was taken on the first resolution, admitting the original delegates from Mississippi, which was adopted almost unanimously, 250 to 2½.

The vote was then taken on the second resolution, admitting the Soulé (Douglas) delegates from Louisiana, which resulted, yeas 153, nays 98, as follows:—

Yeas.—Maine, $5\frac{1}{2}$; New Hampshire, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Vermont, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, $3\frac{1}{2}$; New York, 35; New Jersey, 23; Pennsylvania, 10; Maryland, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Virginia, 1; North Carolina, 2; Arkansas, $\frac{1}{2}$; Missouri, 4; Tennessee, 2; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, $2\frac{1}{2}$.—153.

Nays.—Maine, $2\frac{1}{2}$; New Hampshire, $\frac{1}{2}$; Vermont, $\frac{1}{2}$; Massachusetts, 8; Connecticut, $2\frac{1}{2}$; New Jersey, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Pennsylvania, 17; Delaware, 2; Maryland, $5\frac{1}{2}$; Virginia, 13; North Carolina, 8; Arkansas, $\frac{1}{2}$; Missouri, 5; Tennessee, 10; Kentucky, 10; Minnesota, $1\frac{1}{2}$; California, 4; Oregon, 3.—98.

So the second resolution was adopted.

The question was then taken on the third resolution, admitting Col. Hindman and his colleagues. (the original delegates,) with power to cast two votes, and Mr. Hooper and his colleagues. (the contestants,) with power to cast one vote; and providing that, if either set of delegates refuse to take their seats, the other shall be entitled to cast the whole vote of the State, (Arkansas.)

The resolution was divided, and the question was taken on the three several propositions:—1st, The admission of the Hindman delegates, which was adopted, 182 to 69. 2d. The admission of the Hooper delegates, which was adopted, 150 to $100\frac{1}{2}$. 3d. On the giving of power to one set to cast the whole vote if the other set withdrew, which was adopted without a division.

A vote was then taken on the fourth resolution of the majority-report, admitting the original delegates from the State of Texas, which was adopted almost unanimously.

The fifth resolution, admitting Messrs. Bayard and Whiteley, from Delaware, was adopted without division.

The sixth resolution, giving R. L. Chaffee the seat in the Massachusetts delegation, contested by Mr. Hallett, was then adopted, yeas 138, nays 111 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The seventh resolution, declaring J. O. Fallon entitled to the seat in the Missouri delegation, claimed by Jno. B. Gardy, was then adopted, yeas 138 $\frac{1}{2}$, nays 112.

The eighth resolution, admitting the contesting delegates from Alabama, was next adopted, yeas 148 $\frac{1}{2}$, nays 101 $\frac{1}{2}$.

The contesting delegates from Georgia here withdrew their claim, and the original (seceding) delegation, headed by H. L. Benning, was admitted.

The question now recurring upon the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the minority-resolutions, Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, moved the previous question, which being sustained, the motion to reconsider was rejected, 103 to 149, as follows:—

Yeas.—Maine, $2\frac{1}{2}$; New Hampshire, 2; Vermont, 1; Massachusetts, 8; Connecticut,

$2\frac{1}{2}$; New Jersey, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Pennsylvania, 17; Delaware, 2; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 15; North Carolina, 9; Arkansas, $\frac{1}{2}$; Missouri, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Tennessee, 10; Kentucky, 10; Minnesota, $1\frac{1}{2}$; California, 4; Oregon, 3.—103.

Nays.—Maine, $5\frac{1}{2}$; New Hampshire, 3; Vermont, 4; Massachusetts, 5; Rhode Island, 4; Connecticut, $3\frac{1}{2}$; New York, 35; New Jersey, $2\frac{1}{2}$; Pennsylvania, 10; Maryland, 2; North Carolina, 1; Arkansas, $\frac{1}{2}$; Missouri, $4\frac{1}{2}$; Tennessee, 2; Kentucky, 2; Ohio, 23; Indiana, 13; Illinois, 11; Michigan, 6; Wisconsin, 5; Iowa, 4; Minnesota, $2\frac{1}{2}$.—149.

The several motions to lay on the table the question of reconsidering the votes by which each of the resolutions of the majority had been adopted, were then put and carried in the affirmative, and the delegates who had been voted in were admitted to seats.

At this stage of the proceedings, Mr. Purpell announced that a portion of the delegation from Virginia, aggrieved at the action of the convention upon the various questions arising out of the report of the Committee on Credentials, had decided to now terminate their connection with the convention.

This was followed by the withdrawal of a large portion of the North Carolina delegation. Twenty of the twenty-four delegates from Tennessee also withdrew, followed by a portion of those from Maryland, all of those from California, and two from Delaware.

The convention now decided to go into nomination for President and Vice-President, and then adjourned.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—At Hudson, a town on the Cleveland & Cincinnati Railroad, a locomotive exploded its boiler, this day, of which the "Cleveland Herald" gives the following account:—

The locomotive "Vulcan," belonging to the Cleveland, Zanesville & Cincinnati Railroad Company, exploded at Hudson, this morning, about ten o'clock. Fragments of the boiler were thrown from fifty to one hundred rods: one piece was thrown over the store of Mr. Buss. The engineer, Isaac Dolson, and the fireman had just stepped off the engine, and thus escaped. Dolson says there was plenty of water in the boiler, the engine having just come out of its house, and was standing waiting for the train from Cleveland. There was every appearance of plenty of water, and the explosion is unaccountable. A young man was passing along, and was directly opposite the engine,—perhaps thirty feet distant,—when the boiler exploded. He was thrown at least forty feet, raised from the ground, and carried over a coal-pen, which is three feet above the ground. He was not injured in the least. The engine is badly damaged; and a loaded freight-car, standing near, was

completely demolished and the freight scattered generally. The engineer is a faithful, experienced man. The report made by the explosion was like that of an immense cannon; and, although there were people all around,—among them our informant, who was within seventy-five feet,—no one was injured. One of the domes was thrown off entire, and landed two hundred feet distant, passing right over the Cleveland & Pittsburgh track; but, fortunately, the train from Cleveland had not arrived, else, probably, there would have been serious results.

QUEEN VICTORIA ACCEPTS THE INVITATION FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES TO VISIT THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.—This day, Queen Victoria sent the following letter to President Buchanan, in answer to one by him inviting the Prince to visit the United States:—

BUCKINGHAM PALACE, June 22, 1860.

MY GOOD FRIEND:—I have been much gratified at the feelings which prompted you to write to me, inviting the Prince of Wales to visit Washington. He intends to return from Canada through the United States, and it will give him great pleasure to have an opportunity of testifying to you in person that those feelings are fully reciprocated by him. He will thus be able at the same time to mark the respect which he entertains for the Chief Magistrate of a great and friendly State and kindred nation.

The Prince of Wales will drop all royal state on leaving my dominions, and travel under the name of Lord Renfrew, as he has done when travelling on the continent of Europe.

The Prince Consort wishes to be kindly remembered to you.

I remain ever your good friend,
VICTORIA R.

ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A LIGHTNING EXPRESS-TRAIN ON THE NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD.—The evening of this day, a most diabolical attempt was made to destroy life on the New York Central Railroad, by laying obstructions on the road, at Pembroke, near Buffalo. The "Buffalo Express," giving an account of it, says:—

About half-past nine o'clock last evening, when the lightning express-train on the Central Railroad, in charge of Conductor Gibson, due at Buffalo at half-past ten o'clock, was about a mile and a half east of Pembroke, the engineer, Mr. Burr Stone, discovered an obstruction on the track about twenty rods ahead of the train, the reflector rendering objects visible in the night only at about that distance. With instantaneous presence of mind and firmness of nerve, he reversed the engine, applied the brakes, and at the same moment whistled a warning to

the brakemen to increase the tension upon the wheels; but, before the latter could spring to their posts, the train had struck the obstacle, its momentum, however, so nearly checked by the powerful action of the brakes that the collision produced but a slight shock and occasioned no damage, even to the cow-catcher.

Upon examination, it was found that a large pile of ties had been placed across the track by some fiend or fiends, with the horrid design of overwhelming the train and all its living freight with instantaneous destruction. When those on board discovered how miraculously they had escaped the most terrible fate of which any conception can be formed, they trembled as if in the presence of the danger itself; and even the brave engineer lost the nerve that had sustained him in the fearful trial of his courage, and which, under the blessing of Providence, had saved a hundred lives, blanching and shuddering with the thought of what "might have been."

BILLS PASSED CONGRESS.—This day, the House passed a bill to enable the United States to borrow twenty millions of dollars. The Senate passed the bill within ten minutes after it left the House. It was also announced that Congress had changed the title of Purser to that of Paymaster in the Navy. The British Navy adopted this title some years ago.

BREWERY BURNED.—The night of this day, the lager-beer brewery of Goodman & Co., near Richmond, Va., was destroyed by fire. Loss, \$70,000: partially insured.

MURDERER SENTENCED.—Thomas Hoffmann, convicted in the Baltimore (Md.) Criminal Court of the murder of Hugh D. O'Sullivan, was, this day, sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the Maryland Penitentiary.

MURDER OF A COLORED MAN NEAR BALTIMORE.—In the Circuit Court of Baltimore county, this day, Mullanick Fisher, charged with the murder of William Scott, colored, by cutting him on the left leg with a scythe, and which the State's attorney, after hearing the statements of the witnesses, pronounced manslaughter, was held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the August term.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT POLITICIAN OF ILLINOIS FROM WOUNDS RECEIVED IN A CONFLICT.—Smith Frye, a leading Democratic politician and a prominent citizen of Peoria, Ill., died, this day, from wounds received in a quarrel, on Wednesday last, with James Carroll. Frye leaves a wife and eleven children.

SUICIDE FROM DOMESTIC DIFFICULTIES.—In New York, this day, Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, at No. 21 Clark Street, upon the body of Sarah Rice, a married woman, about twenty-two years of age, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. Deceased, it appeared, had lived unhappily with her husband, and on more than one occasion had threatened to destroy herself. On Thursday, she had a quarrel with her husband relative to some money-matters, and, acting on the impulse of the moment, she went straightway to her bedroom and partook of a quantity of laudanum, from the effects of which she died in about two hours afterward. Drs. Bouton and Weltje made a post-mortem examination of the body, and gave it as their opinion that death was caused by the administration of some narcotic poison. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Deceased was a native of New York, and had been married about two years.

SUICIDE OF AN UNKNOWN MAN.—In Hoboken, N.J., the morning of this day, about five o'clock, the body of a middle-aged man, apparently a German, was found lying on a bridge, on the road leading from Hoboken to West Hoboken. When found, the right hand grasped a pistol, the contents of which had been discharged into the mouth of the deceased, horribly disfiguring the face and scattering the brains in every direction. The deceased was a large, thick-set man, about fifty years of age, and has black hair intermixed with gray. He had on a black alpaca frock-coat, black and white checked pants, calf-skin boots, with gray woollen stockings with white tops, and wore a straw hat. The only thing found in the pockets of the deceased which may lead to the identification of the body is a card, upon which is an advertisement of Kauffman's Hotel, No. 182 West Street, New York.

FOUND DROWNED.—This day, the body of an unknown man, about thirty-five years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Vesey Street, New York. There was no covering on the body, with the exception of a linen shirt.

INDIANA CONGRESSMAN NOMINATED.—This day, William Mitchell was nominated for Congress in the Tenth District.

SENTENCE OF MARONEY FOR ROBBING ADAMS'S EXPRESS.—In Montgomery, Ala., this day, Maroney, the former agent of Adams's Express, pleaded guilty of the robbery of fifty thousand dollars, and was sentenced by Judge Shorter to ten years' imprisonment in the penitentiary. The money was recovered last August, by Pinkerton's Detective Agency of Chicago, being found

buried in an obscure place near Philadelphia.

In speaking of this affair, a Montgomery paper says:—

One Nathan Maroney has been convicted at Montgomery, Ala., of robberies committed upon Adams's Express-Company, of which he was agent, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. He planned his rogueries so adroitly, and secured his spoil so successfully, that, although suspected and discharged, it took ten months of constant surveillance by a skilful detective, and a most ingeniously-contrived series of plots, to get proof against him and to recover the money. The exposure was so perfect that he finally pleaded guilty, and received the sentence of ten years' imprisonment in the Alabama Penitentiary.

The police-agent to whom the affair was intrusted was one Allen Pinkerton, a detective-policeman of celebrity in Chicago. He was sent for to Montgomery, and had the full confidence of the company, who, having paid the money, were extremely anxious to punish the faithless agent, and, if possible, to recover the fifty thousand dollars, which they felt convinced had not been parted with.

The detective accomplished this with a skill and perseverance, a fertility of resources, facility of disguise, and immovable tenacity of purpose which excite wonder as we read. The rogue and his accomplice were hunted backward and forward, through a circuit of thousands of miles of travel; every movement, from day to day, and every night, watched and noted. Spies were set about them in their most confidential hours; their intimates were pressed into the service against them: and, finally, a detective brought into contact with the rogue, under such circumstances as to gain his confidence, he accepted as a counsellor, and obtain actual possession of the money in trust. If we had read such a story in the *Memoirs of Vidocq*, we should have thought it a romantic exaggeration. It is, however, a reality, and exhibits the degree of acuteness to which the intellect may be sharpened by incessant devotion to one pursuit. The Chicago policeman has so thoroughly mastered the theory and practice of roguedom, that it must be a blessing to the community that he never turned rogue himself. He who knows so well all the weak points where the rascals open themselves to detection, would be the most dangerous of men, if nature had not made him honest. As it is, this story will make him famous and a special terror to thieves.

Maroney stole the money from the private pouch of the express-company,—ten thousand dollars at one time, forty thousand at another, and, we believe, three thousand at another. The ten thousand dollars were

employed in the purchase of cotton in South Carolina. The forty-thousand-dollar package was put in a box and sent by express to Galveston, Texas, under a fictitious name. It remained there till April, when it was ordered to Natchez. He went to Natchez for it, recovered it, and secreted it in Montgomery.

Maroney had a wife,—or rather lived with a woman whom he made his wife during these affairs,—who was his confederate. She went North, and took up her residence in Jenkintown, Pa., with a brother-in-law. She came South, got the money, and had it buried in her brother-in-law's cellar. All her movements, day by day, from Montgomery to New York, to Jenkintown, and while there, and back again to Montgomery, and to New York, were supervised hour by hour. Women with whom she became acquainted were engaged to watch and to direct her movements as the police-agent desired.

When the evidence was strong enough, Maroney was arrested and put in the Eldridge Street jail. A fictitious arrest was made, and one of Pinkerton's agents was placed in prison with him; and a long history is made of the processes by which Maroney was made to confide in this Mr. —, confessing the robbery, and where the money was, and engaged his aid to get up a defence and to dispose of the money. The various artifices by which Maroney was led to these disclosures, the disguises and tricks by which the wife was induced to deliver up the money to the police-agent, the contrivances by which, for several months after and until the trial of Mr. Maroney, the Mr. Blank continued to be the confidant of the deceived rogue, form a long chapter in the history. Maroney was made to believe that the money was safely put away for him. Every thing he did was under the advice of his prison-friend, until on the arrival at Montgomery, whither he was sent under an executive requisition, to be tried on the indictment, he was confronted in court by his bosom counsellor as a police-detective. He immediately caved in and pleaded guilty.

It is one of the most remarkable cases in the history of the American detective police.

The "Mail" states that the number of persons employed by Mr. Pinkerton averaged about eight for ten months, and that the distance travelled by them during that time was not less than fifty thousand miles.

A COMET SEEN.—Captain Watson, of the Charleston steamer Potomac, on the night of this day, when about twenty miles north of Cape Henlopen, saw a large comet about twelve degrees above the horizon. It was very distinct, and is supposed to be the expected Charles V. comet.

A correspondent of "The Sun," writing

from Georgetown Cross Roads, Kent county, Md., states that between eight and nine o'clock on the evening of this day he observed what he supposed to be a comet. The nucleus appeared to be about north-west, at an angle of twenty-five degrees above the horizon, with a tail of about six feet.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION again met this day, when Mr. Caldwell, of Kentucky, announced that ten of the delegation from that State would now withdraw; this was followed by two of the delegates from Missouri, and a portion of those from Massachusetts, leaving the convention. Those remaining of the latter, however, were empowered to cast the whole vote of the State.

Mr. Cushing here resigned his position as presiding officer, and Gov. Todd, of Ohio, one of the Vice-Presidents, immediately assumed the chair, and the convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, with the following result:—

	1st Ballot.	2d Ballot.
Douglas.....	178½	181½
Breckinridge	5	7½
Guthrie.....	10	5½

On the first ballot, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, received a half-vote, Bocoock, of Virginia, received one vote, Daniel S. Dickinson a half-vote, and Horatio Seymour, one vote.

The convention then passed a resolution declaring the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas unanimous.

Benjamin Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, was then nominated for Vice-President, receiving one hundred and ninety-eight and a half votes, and William C. Alexander, of New Jersey, one vote. Mr. Fitzpatrick declined the nomination two days afterward, and the National Committee supplied the vacancy by the nomination of Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia.

Governor Wickliffe, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution as an addition to the platform adopted at Charleston:—

Resolved, That it is in accordance with the interpretation of the Cincinnati platform, that during the existence of the Territorial Governments the measure of restriction, whatever it may be, imposed by the Federal Constitution on the power of the Territorial Legislature over the subject of the domestic relations, as the same has been, or shall hereafter be, finally determined by the Supreme Court of the United States, should be respected by all good citizens, and enforced with promptness and fidelity by every branch of the Federal Government.

This resolution was adopted with but two

dissenting votes, and the convention adjourned *sine die*.

BIOGRAPHICAL DESCRIPTION OF STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, OF ILLINOIS, THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.—Stephen A. Douglas was born in the town of Brandon, in the State of Vermont, on the 23d of April, 1813, and is now in the forty-eighth year of his age. His father, whose name he bears, was a native of Rensselaer county, New York, where he was a practising physician. He died leaving two children, one of them the subject of this notice, who was but two months old at that time. Stephen A. Douglas, at the age of fourteen years, apprenticed himself to learn the trade of a cabinet-maker, at Milbury. At this trade he wrought for two years, and, getting wearied of it, he sought the means of procuring an education. He was admitted as a pupil in the Canandaigua Academy, and entered upon a course of classical studies, and at the same time studied law with an attorney of that village, and while there evinced a fondness for politics. In 1833, he moved to Illinois, and for some time taught school in the village of Winchester, in that State. While engaged in teaching school, he still continued his legal studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1834. In the following year, at the age of twenty-two years, he was appointed State Attorney by the Legislature, which office he resigned in 1836 to take his seat in the Legislature. He was the youngest member of the House, but soon was remarked for his industry in legislative matters. The first position of importance which he took in legislation was in opposing the extension of the "wild cat" banking-system; but the majority was opposed to his views, and the extension measure was carried. He was in favor of a measure putting the railroads completely in the power of the State. He subsequently held for a short time the post of Receiver of the Land-Office at Springfield, Illinois. By this time he had become a prominent politician, and ran for Congress in 1838, but was beaten by five votes. He stumped his State for Van Buren for the Presidency in 1840. In December, 1840, he was elected Secretary of State, and in the following February was elected by the Legislature a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was subsequently twice elected as a member of Congress, but only served one term, when he was elected to the United States Senate, in 1847. While a member of the lower House he took strong ground on the question of our Oregon boundary, and belonged at that time to the 54 40 party. He has always been an advocate of internal improvements; favored the Mexican War; voted for the Independent Treasury Bill, and has always repudiated the power of Congress on the question of citizenship in the States; opposed the Wilmot Proviso, and expressed

himself in favor of the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific; has always been a friend to the Homestead measures bill. During Mr. Pierce's Administration the Kansas-Nebraska Bill came up. Mr. Douglas was Chairman of the Senate Committee under which the bill came, and finally engineered the passage of that measure. This bill repealed the Missouri Compromise, and left the citizens of the Territory to decide as to the question of slavery. He supported the Administration until the Leecompton Constitution was brought before Congress, when he became at issue with it, insisting on the whole bill being submitted to the people for their acceptance or rejection, instead of only the clause allowing them to reject slavery but requiring them to accept that instrument, with or without slavery, for the future form of government. This act placed him and the Administration at issue. Consequently the Administration Democrats formed a separate ticket opposed to him at the next election in Illinois. He finally succeeded over both the Administration and Republicans, and was elected for another Senatorial term, which has not yet expired.

Mr. Douglas is a close reasoner. His mind takes with a peculiarly powerful grasp the great questions of the day. He has great energy and talent, and has probably more personal influence and weight of character than any other living American statesman.

SKETCH OF THE HON. HERSHEL V. JOHNSON, DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.—Herschel V. Johnson was born in Burke county, Georgia, September 18, 1812, and is therefore in the forty-eighth year of his age.

After graduating with honors at the Georgia University in 1834, he adopted the profession of law, and by his energy and talents achieved considerable success in his profession.

He took an active part in the politics of his State, and in 1844 served on the Georgia Electoral ticket. In 1848, he was appointed to fill a vacancy in the United States Senate, which position he continued to occupy until the close of the term with eminent ability.

While in the Senate he was the representative of rather extreme Southern views. Enjoying the friendship and confidence of John C. Calhoun, he sympathized and acted with that statesman on all great questions of the day. Subsequently he has acted with the more conservative portion of his party.

In 1849, he was elected a Judge of the Superior Court of his native State, and subsequently was elected, by the Democratic party, Governor of the State. These positions he filled with marked ability, and up to the period of his recent nomination has taken an active and prominent position on all public matters.

Upon Mr. Fitzpatrick declining the Democratic nomination for the Vice-Presidency, the position was offered to Mr. Johnson by the National Democratic Committee, and was at once accepted by him. His views on the question of popular sovereignty are in harmony with those promulgated by Mr. Douglas.

As a public speaker, Mr. Johnson is bold, energetic, and commanding. In person he is well formed and tall.

This day, the convention composed of the delegates who had withdrawn from the Democratic National Convention, together with the delegations from Louisiana and Alabama who were refused admission to that convention, met at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore. Twenty-one States were represented, either by full or partial delegations. The States not represented at all were Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Wisconsin.

Caleb Cushing, of Massachusetts, was chosen to preside.

The convention adopted a rule requiring a vote of two-thirds of all the delegates present to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President; also that each delegate cast the vote to which he is entitled, and that each State cast only the number of votes to which it is entitled by its actual representation in the convention.

The delegates from South Carolina and Florida accredited to the Richmond Convention were invited to take seats in this.

The convention resolved that the next Democratic National Convention be held at Philadelphia.

Mr. Avery, of North Carolina, Chairman of Committee on Resolutions, reported the platform presented by the majority of the Platform Committee at Charleston, and rejected by the convention, (see page 341,) which was unanimously adopted.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for a candidate for President, and John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, received the unanimous vote of the delegates present.

For Vice-President, Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon, received the unanimous vote of the convention.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KY., THE CANDIDATE OF THE SECEDING DEMOCRATS.—Mr. Breckinridge was born near Lexington, Ky., January 16, 1821, was educated at Centre College, Ky., spent a few months at Princeton, studied law at the Transylvania Institute, and was admitted to the bar at Lexington, where he practised his profession with success. During the war with Mexico, he served in one of the Kentucky regiments as major,

and whilst in that country made many warm friends among the officers of the army, and established an honorable reputation as a soldier and a gentleman. His campaigning over, he returned to the practice of law in Kentucky. In 1841, he was elected to the State Legislature. In this new sphere he established for himself a distinguished position as an orator. His style is compact, severe, and logical, whilst his views on public questions are marked by solidity and breadth. These qualifications induced the party to select him as their candidate in 1851,—a Congressional nomination in opposition to General Leslie Coombs, a strong man; and the result was the election of the Democratic nominee. In 1853, he was re-elected, after one of the hottest canvasses ever known in the State. His opponent was General R. P. Letcher.

During his administration, President Pierce tendered to him the mission to Spain; but domestic affairs forbade its acceptance. Ever ready, however, to do battle for his party, he did not hesitate to accept the nomination for Vice-President on the ticket with James Buchanan. He was elected, and entered upon the duties of his office in March, 1857. By virtue of his office he is the President of the United States Senate. As a presiding officer he takes a high rank. He has just been elected to the United States Senate for six years from the 4th of March, 1861, to take the place of Mr. Crittenden, whose term then expires. Mr. Breckinridge is about thirty-nine years old, and is possessed of a moderate fortune, accumulated by his own efforts.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF JOSEPH H. LANE, OF OREGON, THE DEMOCRATIC (SECEDERS) CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.—General Joe Lane was born in North Carolina, December 14, 1801. In his fifteenth year, he became a clerk in a mercantile house in Indiana. In 1821, he married and settled on the banks of the Ohio, in Indiana, where his family continue to reside. In 1822, he was chosen a member of the Legislature, serving in that capacity, with occasional intervals, until 1846. He supported General Jackson in 1824, '28, and '32, Van Buren in 1836 and '40, and Polk in 1844. His course while in the State Legislature was marked by a devoted patriotism and a singleness of purpose to advance the prosperity of Indiana. He was most active in the arrangement by which the State was saved from bankruptcy and her honor from the stain of repudiation. None but those who were residents of the State in that trying time can sufficiently estimate his invaluable services on this important question. In the year 1846, he was a member of the State Senate, but resigned his seat when a call was made on Indiana to furnish volunteers to the

Mexican War. He entered the army as a private, and in a few months afterward was appointed brigadier-general. He served with distinction during the war and covered himself with honor. About August 1, 1848, he reached Indiana, where a succession of public receptions were tendered him, but to which he had no time to respond; for on the 18th of August he was commissioned Governor of Oregon, without his solicitation, and organized the government. He was elected delegate to Congress in 1851, and is now one of the United States Senators from the State of Oregon.

General Lane is a man of considerable native talent. His retentive memory and quick, active intellect enable him to turn to immediate and effective use the more important facts and incidents connected with our institutions. He is more a man of action than words,—more practical than theoretical,—and presents himself with a mind formed rather by a study of things than of their mere names.

BATTLES BETWEEN THE ARAPAHOE AND APACHE INDIANS.—A correspondent of the New York "Tribune," who dates his letter from Denver, gives the following account of a battle between these Indians:—

The five hundred Arapahoe and Apache Indians who started a few days since to attack the "Utes" have verified the old Spanish proverb, "Went for wool, and came back shorn." They first surprised a village of the Utes and killed a number of squaws and papposes; but their enemies soon rallied and drove them away. They had journeyed several hours on their return, and were quietly smoking their pipes in camp, when the Utes suddenly fell upon them, killing six of their warriors and wounding upward of thirty. The Arapahoes and their allies fled in hot haste to this city, and succeeded in arriving here with sixty stolen horses and several prisoners in the shape of women and children. On the way hither, they grossly insulted several parties of immigrants, compelling them to furnish them with provisions, and in one instance drawing their cocked revolvers and rifles upon a defenceless white woman who was alone in a cabin thirty miles south of Denver.

SUICIDE OF CHARLES M. WATERMAN, EX-MAYOR OF NEW ORLEANS.—A correspondent of the New York "Police Gazette" of this date gives the following account of the suicide of this gentleman:—

The many friends of Charles M. Waterman, ex-Mayor of the city, were startled at hearing of his having committed suicide by throwing himself into the Mississippi River opposite Jackson Square. He was missed from his residence in St. Peter Street, but

did not go to his place of business, and for some time all trace of him was lost; but finally his hat was found on the deck of the ferry-boat, and the conclusion was at once plain that the unfortunate young man had thrown himself into the river to put an end to his misery. Four years ago, Charles M. Waterman was second to no man in Louisiana in popularity. He was the candidate for Mayor on the Know-Nothing ticket and successfully elected. Up to this time he was without an enemy, I do believe, and could as easily have been elected Governor as Mayor. A nobler and more generous heart never beat within the bosom of any man than his. He was always ready to assist the poor and needy,—had a genial smile and open hand for all. But his generous qualities were the cause of his downfall: his noble heart yielded too readily to the flattery and designs of others, and he was led from one excess to another by those that he trusted were his friends, until he found himself bankrupt in every thing useful and good. He was ever worshipping at the shrine of those twin insidious sisters and destroyers of man's happiness,—wine and women. From the time that Waterman took the oath of office for Mayor his popularity began to wane, and he lost caste to the day of his death. He was at the head of an old-established hardware-concern that has done an immense business for thirty years; but when he accepted office his business fell off by degrees, until the house failed a few days since; and that, with sickness, &c., it is supposed, caused him to commit the rash act. Two years ago he gave the city into the hands of a Vigilance Committee, much against the earnest wish of his political friends. That act was committed with the best of motives,—to prevent bloodshed,—although his friends would not forgive him. . . . With all of Charley Waterman's faults, he was a generous fellow, with a heart overrunning with the milk of human kindness. Therefore let us hope that his numerous good and charitable deeds outweighed his short-comings sufficiently to secure his forgiveness from his Maker.

ACQUITTAL OF CAMPBELL FOR KILLING PETER ROACH.—A correspondent of the New York "Police Gazette" of this date says that Campbell, who killed Roach in New Orleans, was acquitted. The jury were only out five minutes.

MURDERER SENTENCED.—Timothy Riordan, convicted, in Pittsburg, Pa., of murder in the second degree for killing Patrick Guring, was sentenced, this day, to six years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

BLOODY AFFRAY AMONG EDITORS IN LYNCHBURG, VA.—ONE EDITOR KILLED, ANOTHER

MORTALLY WOUNDED.—This day, a bloody affray occurred in Lynchburg, Va., between George W. Hardwicke and W. H. Hardwicke on one side, and Joseph Button, Robert Button, Charles W. Button, and George Button on the other, which, after the exchange of over twenty shots, resulted in the death of Joseph Button and the mortal wounding of Robert Button. A correspondent of the Baltimore "Sun" gives the following account of the affair:—

About two o'clock in the afternoon, our community was thrown into a state of intense excitement, occasioned by a rencontre between G. W. Hardwicke and W. H. Hardwicke, of the "Republican" newspaper, and C. W. Button, Joseph Button, Robert Button, and George Button, of the "Virginian." The proprietors of those two papers have not been on very good terms for a long time; and the present difficulty (which resulted in the death of Joseph Button, who died about seven o'clock P.M. yesterday, and it is feared the mortal wounding of Robert Button, as no hopes of his recovery are entertained this morning) grew out of an article which appeared in the editorial columns of the "Virginian" on Wednesday last, derogatory to and charging R. H. Glass, political editor of the "Republican" and postmaster in this city, with dereliction of duty,—Mr. G. at the time being absent at the Baltimore Convention. On Thursday morning a paragraph appeared in the "Republican" denouncing C. W. Button, proprietor of the "Virginian," as a coward, &c. This brought "a card" from Joseph Button, local editor of the "Virginian," charging G. W. Hardwicke with cowardice, and reflecting on him as being the son of a vagrant, whose father, now dead, was sold in the streets of Lynchburg for fifty cents.

The next morning another card appeared in the "Virginian," in which Joseph Button expressed regret for having invaded the sanctuary of the dead, but reiterating, or rather affirming, that he had no retraction to make in relation to what he had stated about G. W. Hardwicke. The parties met, and some fifteen or twenty shots were exchanged, with the result as given. The Hardwickes escaped uninjured. Joseph Button was shot in the abdominal region, the ball passing entirely through his body. Robert Button was shot in the side, the ball lodging in the spinal region.

Five-shooters were the weapons used, the parties at the time of the encounter being about twenty paces apart. The Hardwickes have been committed, after a partial examination, which was continued to await the result of the injury. The unfortunate affair is the occasion of sincere regret.

The offices of both newspapers have been closed for the present.

BURNING TO DEATH OF THE REV. PATRICK McMENONY.—In New York, this day, the Rev. Patrick McMenemy was burned to death at his residence, No. 264 Tenth Street, under the following circumstances. At the inquest,

R. W. Stires, being duly sworn, deposed as follows:—I live at No. 264 Tenth Street. Deceased occupied the room next to me. This morning, about twenty minutes before three o'clock, I was awakened by the cry of "fire" and a dense smoke in the room. I got up and found that the room occupied by deceased was on fire. The alarm was given. When the firemen arrived and forced open the door, they found the back part of the room on fire, but extinguished it with little difficulty. Deceased was found lying on the bedroom floor. He was immediately removed to a front room, where he remained until he died, at four o'clock this morning. Dr. Wiener, who lives in the house, attended deceased and did all that could be done for him. He was insensible when he was found, but he subsequently revived. He did not state how the fire originated. The gas was turned off at eleven o'clock last night, as usual. Deceased was in the habit of using a candle and sitting up very late at night reading and writing. He was subject to fits; and from the manner in which he was burned, together with the position of the body when found, I suppose that he was attacked with fits, upset the candle, and thus set fire to the place. I heard no cries for help, my attention being first called to deceased by the fire and smoke.

D. R. Thomason and others corroborated the testimony of the previous witness. The case was then given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered the following verdict:—"Death by burns accidentally received June 24, 1860." Deceased was a native of Ireland, and was forty-four years of age. Deceased was formerly a Roman Catholic priest, but, renouncing the faith, became a Protestant and one of the most bitter enemies of the Church of Rome.

MURDER FOR MONEY IN INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—In Indianapolis, this day, a young married man, named Weatherman, was murdered by five young men, who have been arrested and have confessed the deed. They committed the crime for Weatherman's money, being about \$100. Weatherman leaves a wife and child.

TERRIBLE POISONING-CASE IN ONEONTA, OTSEGO COUNTY, N.Y.—A STEP-MOTHER POISONS HER DAUGHTER.—This day, a coroner's jury, who had held several sessions on the body of a young lady named Huldah Ann McCraney, brought in the following verdict:—"That Huldah Ann McCraney came to her death by arsenical poison, and that such

poison was wilfully and feloniously administered by the hand of Elizabeth P. McCraney."

Elizabeth P. McCraney, so unpleasantly brought to the notice of the public, was the step-mother of the deceased. She is about fifty years of age, a woman of unusually brilliant, not to say dashing, appearance, showing that she once possessed rather a remarkable degree of beauty, the remains of which still exist. Her features are clearly cut, and the expression of her mouth indicates great decision of character and uncommon executive ability. Her eye is sharp and penetrating. By many, a distinct and remarkable resemblance is seen between Mrs. McCraney and Mrs. Cunningham.

She was married to Mr. McCraney early in 1859, taking to his house her own daughter, Lucia Baker. Mr. McCraney was her third husband, her second, Mr. Baker, having died under rather peculiar circumstances. Of her previous history very little is now known. Her father is a Methodist preacher, residing in Wisconsin, at Prairie du Chien. On her mother's side she is said to be related to Aaron Burr.

She was one of the witnesses at the inquest, and her testimony was given in a very calm and collected manner,—though from some appearances the spectators were led to believe that her self-possession was assumed and maintained by a severe effort. Her second husband, Mr. Baker, whose death was just now alluded to, was a resident of that county; and the fact adds to the excitement prevailing in the community. Mrs. McCraney has already stated that Huldah McCraney is the seventh person she has been accused of poisoning. She was conveyed to jail, where she will remain till the time of her trial, which will take place in December next. A correspondent of the "Tribune" says:—

Evidence has not yet been made public which points with much clearness to the motive for this last deed; but the skein will probably be unravelled before long. In the minds of those who know the accused and who saw her at the inquest, there seems not to be a shadow of doubt that she is guilty, and guilty of unnatural cruelty; for the testimony before the coroner appeared to show that she had daily administered poison while pretending to nurse the daughter she was murdering.

BEATING A WIFE TO DEATH.—In Troy, N.Y., this day, the trial of Francis Priest for the murder of his wife, by beating her in a shocking manner, terminated in a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. A fair charge was rendered by the judge; nevertheless it left no doubt that the prisoner was guilty of some grade in the statutory rendition of "Thou shalt not kill." The

jury were out all night, till five o'clock A.M., and at the opening of the court came in with a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to Clinton prison for seven years.

A COLORED MAN SHOT DEAD BY HIS SISTER-IN-LAW.—Near Point of Rocks, Md., the night of this day, a negro named Cesar Green was shot and killed by his sister-in-law, under the following circumstances. It appears that they had been quarrelling, and the woman threw a stone at him, and he threatened to brush her if she did it again. She then went into the house and got a gun and took aim and fired. The load took effect in the left side of the man, killing him instantly. It was found that the charge went clear through him. The woman has been arrested and taken to jail.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—Dr. H. H. Dunan, of Georgetown, Northumberland county, Pa., lost his life, this day, under the following circumstances. In the morning he traded horses and hitched the new one in a sulky and drove off. About twelve o'clock he was found dead, having a leg and arm broken and his skull horribly fractured. It is believed that the horse became frightened and ran off, and that the sulky was upset and the rider thrown out. From the appearance of the ground, it is supposed that his leg caught in the wheel of the sulky, and that he was dragged about three hundred yards.

KILLED BY FALLING FROM A LOAD OF HAY.—Christian Heisinger, an old and prominent citizen of Clearspring, Washington county, Md., lost his life, near that town, on this day, by falling backward to the ground from the top of a load of hay which he was at the time engaged in hauling home. When found, his neck was dislocated; his death, therefore, must have been immediate.

ACCIDENTAL KILLING OF A PARTNER.—In Maysville, Ky., this day, R. E. Hinton, of the firm of R. E. Hinton & Co., cigar-manufacturers of that city, was killed by a sad casualty. His partner, Mr. Schaefer, was carrying a loaded gun up-stairs, when, the lock accidentally striking against the staircase, it went off, and the contents lodged in the head of Mr. Hinton, who happened to be standing behind, killing him instantly.

DROWNED.—This day night, a young man named J. Buck Fenton, residing on Eastern Avenue, Baltimore, fell overboard from a sail-boat near Fort McHenry, and was drowned, all efforts by his companions being insufficient to save him. It was said he was engaged in managing the boat, and the boom knocked him over.

DROWNED WHILE INTOXICATED.—The coroner of Philadelphia held an inquest on Kerr's wharf, on the body of Joseph H. Wimsey, aged twenty-nine years, drowned from the pungy Fairfield, on this day night, off the Lazaretto. Thomas Williams, one of the party on board at the time, testified that Wimsey was intoxicated, and that he walked overboard while in that state. At first it was supposed he had committed suicide: but from this evidence the jury rendered a verdict of "Accidental drowning." Deceased resided at No. 13 Spring Row, near Lombard Street, and was unmarried.

AN IMPORTANT JUDICIAL DECISION IN FAVOR OF THE CITY OF BOSTON.—In Massachusetts, this day, the Supreme Judicial Court, sitting in equity, announced a decision in the long-pending cases between James Cunningham, Isaac Woodman, and Thomas Tremlett, against the city of Boston. These cases involved the constitutionality of "head-money" on alien passengers paid the city before May 1, 1848, when the law was altered requiring the payment to be made to the Commonwealth. The three actions were commenced to recover back the tax of two dollars per head paid by the plaintiffs to the defendants for each alien passenger landed at this port up to 1848. About this time the Supreme Court of the United States decided, in the case of Norris against the city of Boston, that the law of the Commonwealth imposing this tax was unconstitutional and void. After this decision was promulgated, these actions, under the advice of Daniel Webster, were commenced against the city to recover back the money so paid, amounting, principal and interest, to some \$75,000 or \$80,000. The actions have been pending some ten years. In the summer of 1858, Henry W. Paine was agreed upon as a commissioner to find and report the facts, and in March, 1859, the cases were argued before the full court, on his report, by the late Rufus Choate, Seth J. Thomas, and Elias Merwin, for the plaintiffs, and Ex-Judge Abbott for the city of Boston. The judgment of the court is now just rendered in favor of the city of Boston, on the ground that the payments were voluntary, and so could not be recovered back.

LIGHTNING AND HOOP-SKIRTS.—A correspondent of the Boston "Journal" writes that in the town of Pittsfield, Vt., east of and near the Green Mountains, a singing-school was in progress this day evening in a school-house. A thunder-shower arose and passed over the house. A discharge of electricity came down the chimney and passed through the hand of a young man who was sitting near the chimney, with his arm stretched out toward it on the back of a seat. The ladies' hoops were all struck

by the fluid, stripped of all their windings, clasps broken, the hoops bent into all sorts of shapes, dresses scorched and some set on fire, and, wonderful to relate, no one was killed, and none injured but the young man.

LOSS OF THE SHIP SQUANTUM.—Advices from Bombay, of this date, give an account of the loss of the American ship Squantum, Capt. Miller, near Alibaugh. She struck on a rock near Coorla Boula. The sea at the time was very rough, and the wind blowing strongly. Three lives were lost,—the carpenter, the cook, and a seaman.

About twenty minutes after the anchors were let go, the vessel struck in five fathoms of water. Heavy seas were now sweeping over the decks, with a perfect calm prevailing. After the first shock, she parted her port anchor and went on shore, and, by almost a miracle, on a sandy point jutting out between jagged rocks, on either of which points had the ship struck, every soul must have perished. The masts were then cut away, to ease her as much as possible, as she was now lying stern to the sea, which was making complete breaches over her,—the captain, his wife, and the crew betaking themselves to the topgallant-forecastle for safety, fearing that the ship would go to pieces before daylight. As soon as daylight appeared, an English lifeboat, of the most improved construction, which was yet unharmed, was got ready and launched at about eight A.M. The mate and two men then got into her; but she had barely cleared the ship's side when a heavy sea struck the lifeboat, splitting the bow open and rolling the boat over, turning out the officer and his two men, who were, however, fortunate enough to again grasp it, when they were safely landed by the line being slackened away from the ship. This means of communication with the shore was, however, lost to those on board the wreck, having got foul of the broken spars in the heavy surf. An attempt was made to renew this communication by letting over water-casks with lines attached, which safely reached the shore, but of which the natives would take no notice. Light rafts were then constructed of spars; but Capt. Miller could not persuade any of the men to venture upon them, after the accident attending the launching of the lifeboat. His aim was to see every man clear of the ship before the departure of himself and wife,—to accomplish which, only one course seemed left him to pursue. He knocked out the panel of a door lying on the deck, and asked his son if he would go, to which the latter cheerfully replied, "Yes." This lad was then bound to the panel by his father, his arms and legs being left free, and launched into the surf. Being a good swimmer, he succeeded nobly in braving the seas, which now and then washed over him,

and, when half-way to the beach, turned, and, throwing himself almost wholly from the water, saluted his mother and father, who were anxiously watching the result of this venture from the ship, now rapidly going to pieces. The noble lad's success encouraged the men to action, who then went off in twos and threes on light rafts constructed of spars. The cook got foul of the rigging before leaving the ship's side, and, becoming exhausted, went down within a cable's length of the wreck. After the last man of the crew had gone, Capt. Miller fastened his wife to a plank, and, with rattlings to bear them up and a life-line passed around her body, pushed off from the wreck. The heavy surf rolled them over and over; but, with almost superhuman strength, they were enabled to keep their heads above water, until, when about half-way to the shore, Capt. Miller succeeded in getting the light plank head on, and then went safely and more comfortably to the beach. When ashore, it was discovered that the carpenter and a seaman were missing, of whom none of those saved knew any thing. The captain, his wife and son, and the crew safely arrived here on Tuesday morning last, from Alibaugh, whence a boat was sent for them by the American agents.

Capt. Miller gives his officers and crew the greatest credit for obedience to orders in pumping the vessel, &c., during the whole time after the vessel first struck. We are sorry to learn that Mrs. Miller is very ill, dysentery having supervened to the over-exertion to which she was subjected. Three of the crew have been sent to the General Hospital, and the others to the Sailors' Home, by the American consul, Mr. Hatfield. The first and second officers have also been furnished with boarding and lodging at a private boarding-house.

LOSS OF THE SHIP JANE HENDERSON.—This day, the ship Jane Henderson, Capt. H. Gault, of Baltimore, from Liverpool, bound to Baltimore, with an assorted cargo, went ashore during a gale off Wash Woods, between Cape Henry and Currituck Beach, about twenty-five miles south of Cape Henry. Capt. Gault found it necessary to cut away all the masts, notwithstanding which, the ship broke in two. The crew, together with the passengers, took refuge on the highest parts of the vessel, but were in danger of being lost. Eight of the crew first succeeded in reaching the shore, but the officers and passengers remained on board the vessel, in extreme danger, the wind being from the northeast, and blowing strong, so that, with the high surf, it was impossible for any boats to approach near enough to render assistance. The gale, however, moderating, the passengers were got on shore, and the vessel soon afterward went to pieces.

The Jane Henderson was reckoned as a No. 2 vessel, of six hundred and seventy tons burden, was built by Mr. William J. Gardiner, ship-builder of Baltimore, in 1848, and was owned by Messrs. John Henderson & Sons.

THE PAWNEE.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Pawnee, which left Philadelphia on Monday last on a week's trial-trip, returned this day, after going as far as the Gulf Stream. No trial of speed took place, in consequence of the heating of the brasses on the "journals;" and, as this could not be avoided, it was thought best to return with the vessel before the expiration of the week, for the purpose of having the machinery fixed. With this exception, the machinery gave great satisfaction. The ship also behaved well, steering and tacking well in bad weather, some of which she encountered in the Gulf.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION BY FIRE OF THE HOLY TRINITY (PHILADELPHIA) CATHOLIC CHURCH.—In Philadelphia, the afternoon of this day, a fire broke out on the roof of the Holy Trinity Church, (Roman Catholic,) at the corner of Sixth and Spruce Streets, which spread rapidly, owing to the dryness of the shingles; and the progress of the flames could not be arrested until the roof and most of the altar were destroyed.

At the time of the discovery of the fire, the Rev. P. M. Cardon was officiating in the confessional, and there were twelve or fifteen of the congregation present. The clergyman could not be made to believe that the building was on fire, until the lamp, suspended from the ceiling, fell with a crash to the floor. Assistance was soon at hand, and most of the furniture and decorations of the church were removed, including a large and valuable painting of the Crucifixion, which was back of the altar, and which was cut from the frame. A fine organ, in the gallery, was destroyed, not by the fire, but by being broken and carried out to save it from the flames. This was put up in 1831, at an expense of \$3700. The interior of the church had been handsomely decorated, the walls and ceiling elegantly frescoed, the latter containing a painting of the Trinity in the centre; and the altar was one of the most beautiful in the city.

With the burning of the roof and the fall of many of the timbers, though the principal rafters are still standing, the ceiling came down, with the exception of a small portion of it. In the eastern end of the edifice were four richly-stained windows, which were imported from Europe at a cost of \$400 each. They were all destroyed, chiefly by the water played through the pipes. The fire did not reach the only gallery in the building, extending along the western end, nor was the body of the church damaged,

except by the falling timbers. All the window-frames escaped, and the damage to the edifice is much less than was at first represented. The insurance upon it of \$10,000 in the Pennsylvania Insurance Company will no doubt fully cover the loss. There was no insurance upon the furniture, the damage to which, including the organ, will be \$4000 or \$5000. The Holy Trinity is among the oldest churches in Philadelphia. It was erected in 1788, by a congregation of German Catholics, and it has been used uninterruptedly since, except for a period between 1851 and 1854, when it was closed in consequence of a dispute about the trusteeship, which was amicably settled, after being in the court for a year or two.

It is believed that the fire originated from a piece of fireworks lodging upon the roof. A number of pieces had been discharged in the neighborhood, which had created apprehension in the minds of some of the residents in that section.

PRESIDENT BUCHANAN VETOES THE HOMESTEAD-BILL.—This day, Mr. Buchanan vetoed the Homestead-Bill. In giving his reasons, he maintains that this bill does not make an absolute donation to actual settlers, but that the price is so small that it can scarcely be called a sale. He quotes largely from his veto-message on the Agricultural Bill in February, 1859, and reiterates the opinion then expressed against the power of Congress to make donations of money already in the treasury, raised by taxes on the people, either to States or individuals. The effect of this bill, he says, on the public revenue must be apparent to all. The Secretary of the Interior estimates the revenue from public lands for the next fiscal year at \$4,000,000, on the presumption that the present system would remain unchanged. Should this bill become a law, he does not believe that one million will be derived from this source. He closes by saying that "the people of the United States have advanced with steady but rapid strides to their present condition of power and prosperity. They have been guided in their progress by the fixed principle of protecting the equal rights of all, whether they be rich or poor. No agrarian sentiment has ever prevailed among them. The honest poor man, by frugality and industry, can, in any part of our country, acquire a competence for himself and his family; and in doing this he feels that he eats the bread of independence. He desires no charity, either from the Government or from his neighbors. This bill, which proposes to give him land, at an almost nominal price, out of the property of the Government, will go far to demoralize the people and repress this noble spirit of independence. It may introduce among us those pernicious social theories

which have proved so disastrous in other countries."

FIGHT BETWEEN THE INDIANS AND THE LANDERS WAGON-ROAD PARTY.—This day, Col. Landers's wagon-road party fought a battle with the Pi Utes Indians, five days' march eastward from Honey Lake Valley.

Landers's party was attacked by Indians in ambush, and a young man, named Painter, mortally wounded at the first fire. He died next morning. The Indians were pursued into the mountains, but returned next day, to the number of three hundred, and renewed the attack, which was continued for about five hours, when the Indians were routed and pursued,—several being killed and one made prisoner. Among the killed was a chief, called Big Jim. The Indians continued to retreat during the night, and were followed two days by Landers, without coming to an engagement. His provisions now began to grow short, and he was obliged to return to Honey Lake. After recruiting a few days, his party will commence operations on the wagon-road, which they expect to complete in sixty days. Landers had seventy-three men with him in the fight, chiefly armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers.

DAMAGES AGAINST THE NEW HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the Supreme Court of New York, this day, the suit of Septimus Higgins against the New Haven Railroad Company was brought to a conclusion. The plaintiff alleged that in the fall of 1856 he was a passenger on a train of the Harlem Railroad Company, which came into collision, at Fifty-Eighth Street, with a train of the defendants, which had been negligently left standing on the track, and by the collision broke his leg and sustained several other injuries. The defendants set up that the train was compelled to remain on the track in consequence of an accident to the freight-train of the Harlem Railroad, and that the plaintiff had received his injuries in consequence of his own negligence, by standing on the platform of the cars. The jury, however, rendered a verdict for the plaintiff in the sum of \$2500.

DIVORCE-CASES IN BOSTON.—It was, this day, announced that the courts of Boston had decided the following divorce-cases:—

John E. Coates from Anna Maria Coates, for adultery. Mary Jane Raymond from William B. Raymond, for desertion. Elizabeth S. Davis from George W. Davis, for desertion. William N. Bell was granted leave to marry, his wife having obtained a divorce. Lucy Ann Sherman from Hezekiah T. Sherman, for desertion. Sarah P. Whittam from Ebenezer Whittam, for desertion. Francis O. Wyman *vs.* Lucy M. Wyman; a former

husband of the respondent had obtained a divorce from her on the ground of adultery. Libellant married her, not knowing it, as he says, and, as soon as he discovered the fact, left her, and now himself sues for divorce.

A NEGRO SEDUCING A YOUNG LADY AND THREATENING HER MOTHER.—In New Orleans, the night of this day, Thomas J. Martin, a free man of color, who, says the "Bulletin," has grown up to forty years or thereabouts in rascality, was arrested, by Officers Carr and Kearney, of the First District police, on the charge of intimidating a lady in the Third District and threatening to burn down her house. This Martin, it appears, is a music-teacher, and has used the opportunities his occupation gave him most villainously in regard to the young daughter of the person who makes the complaint against him. In a word, he has seduced her and drawn her away from the house of her mother. Learning that she was about to institute legal proceedings against him, he endeavored to terrify her; and he would have done so had she not some friends to urge her to bring this scoundrel to some kind of justice.

ABORTIONIST SENTENCED.—Dr. David R. Brown, convicted, at Boston, Massachusetts, of causing the death of a young woman by procuring an abortion, was sentenced, this day, to the State prison for fourteen years.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24.

A BRAVE BOY.—On this day, four boys, the eldest only fourteen years old, were out boat-sailing on the river at Davenport, Iowa, when the boat was upset by a flaw of wind. The oldest boy placed the other three on the bottom of the boat; and thus they drifted down the river until picked up by a boat from the shore.

A WIFE MURDERS HER HUSBAND.—In West Springfield, Mass., this day, Justin Terry and wife got into an altercation, when the latter struck him on the head with a hatchet, and finished by drowning him in the Connecticut River. Jealousy on the part of the husband was the cause of the difficulty. Both were intoxicated at the time. The woman is under arrest.

KILLED WHILE ATTEMPTING TO GET ON A TRAIN.—In Bowling Green, Ky., this day, Mr. Tim Donohue, attempting to get upon the eleven o'clock train after the cars had gotten under headway, missed his footing and fell on the track, and the wheels passed over both legs above the knee, crushing each, and

almost severing one entirely. Amputation was performed on each. All possible attention was given him, but of no avail. He died in a few hours thereafter, leaving a wife and child, who arrived, but too late to see his suffering.

DEATH OF ENOCH BALDWIN.—This day, Enoch Baldwin, President of the Shoe and Leather Dealers' Bank, died, at his residence in Dorchester, Mass.

FIRE AT LIGONIER, (IND.)—The morning of this day, a fire at Ligonier, Indiana, destroyed property to the value of \$12,000; insured for \$4000. During the fire, A. C. Fisher and Theodore Lane were badly injured by falling from a ladder.

FIRE IN CINCINNATI.—In Cincinnati, the night of this day, a fire broke out in Towers & Co.'s hat-store, No. 149 Main Street. Loss, \$11,000. The adjoining buildings were slightly damaged also.

MONDAY, JUNE 25.

EXPLOSION AND BURNING OF THE STEAMER BEN LEWIS, AND LOSS OF FORTY LIVES.—About one o'clock the morning of this day, the steamer Ben Lewis, a Memphis & St. Louis packet, exploded her boilers, and caught fire and burned, on the Mississippi near Cairo, losing, it is supposed, nearly forty of her passengers and crew.

The circumstances were as follows. The boat had just left Cairo, and was proceeding to St. Louis, when it is supposed she listed at the confluence of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to such an extent as to empty one boiler for possibly one minute. The Ohio River was very low, and the Mississippi quite high. This emptying of the boiler, it is supposed, caused the explosion. Immediately after this, she caught fire, and in a few minutes was enveloped in flames. Assistance immediately put off from the shore. The Storm coal-boat got up steam, but grounded before getting near. The Lake Erie and Sunny Side also got up steam, and proceeded out to the assistance of the unfortunate steamer, with the hope of saving her passengers.

Yawl-boats also put out from the shore to the rescue of the drowning and burning people; but, horrible to relate, Capt. Andrew Miller, of the steamer Bay City, stern-wheeler, notwithstanding he saw the lurid light of the flames, and knew that numbers were perishing by fire and water, whom it was in his power to save, absolutely refused to render any assistance, although again and again importuned by a father whose wife and children were on board the burning boat, and although guaranteed against any loss

that might possibly ensue. No sooner had the boiler exploded and the boat caught fire, than the officers, who appear to have acted nobly, set about preparing means for the safety of the passengers. The captain, J. Mason Holmes, appeared to have been killed or blown overboard by the explosion; and the whole duty of saving the passengers then devolved on the two mates, Mr. Coffin and Mr. Samuel H. Reed, who, assisted by a Mr. Thompson, a Mr. Phillips, and others whose names are not known, commenced throwing overboard buckets, planks, stage-boards, and other matters that would float, and placing the ladies on them so that they could support themselves until picked up by the skiffs. Mr. Reed, the second mate, acted with especial gallantry, having saved no less than ten lives, but, notwithstanding the exertions made, it is supposed not less than forty lives were lost.

The following are those known to have perished. Captain Mason Holmes, Mrs. S. H. Williams, Charles Williams, (who acted like a hero in trying to save his mother and sister,) and Nannie and Jimmy Williams, wife and children of Mr. Geo. W. Williams, of Memphis, (Tenn.) Mr. Dubre, (known as Barnum's India-Rubber Man,) Mr. Henry Mason, and Mr. Samuel Martin, Mr. Timothy Flanighan, of Dubuque. Also Mr. Harris, second clerk; Frank Devlin, first steward; ———, second steward; Arthur Sherer, second engineer; Charles Sheppard, second bar-keeper; Wm. Deeny, mail-agent; ———, cabin-boy.

Five firemen, one of the chambermaids, eight roustabouts, and one deck-hand, also a man and two children, a deck-sweeper, a child six or eight weeks old, and a river-pilot, passenger on the boat, who was in the pilot-house at the time, were lost. The pilot on watch, Mr. Penny, of Louisville, was saved.

Several others afterward died from their injuries. Among those injured were Mrs. MacFarland. George MacFarland, her husband, was badly injured in the spine. G. W. Harrison, of Rock Island, two ribs broken; John Butler, of Lexington, Minn., head and side badly hurt; and John Harver, of England, badly bruised.

The body of Mrs. S. H. Williams was recovered. It was found by two boys in a skiff, floating in the current, clinging to an oar, about two miles below Cairo, and, when taken into the skiff, yet warm and almost throbbing with the lingering sparks of life. The body was taken on board the steamer J. H. Doane, and conveyed to Cairo, where it was received by the almost frantic husband. It was there discovered that the body had been robbed of a considerable amount of jewelry, and one of the fingers had been much lacerated by the fruitless efforts of the murderous pirates to get off a plain gold

ring which fitted very closely. Had proper means been taken to recover her when first taken from the water, she would undoubtedly have come to life. But the wretches consigned her to the river again, leaving her to drown.

The following statements of Mr. George W. Williams, the bereaved husband and father, and three of the escaped passengers, give a graphic description of the dreadful event. In writing to a friend, he says:—

CAIRO, June 25, 1860.

DEAR SIR:—As you have already heard, the steamer Ben Lewis burst her boilers this morning at one o'clock, just round the point above Cairo in the Mississippi River, immediately after leaving, and burned to the water's edge. From sixty to seventy-five passengers are among the dead, wounded, and missing. I had taken passage on her with my family for St. Louis, consisting of my wife, three daughters, and two sons, accompanying them myself as far as Cairo, intending to return South, as I informed you before leaving Memphis. I had a letter to write to St. Louis; and the vibration of the boat was so great while under way, I could not do so until the boat commenced coaling. I had just finished my letter and landed with my baggage on the wharf-boat, and had bid all the dear ones good-bye, they remaining with me until the last, except the little ones, who were in bed in the cabin, as the boat rounded out under full headway. As the stern-wheeler Bay City, Captain Andrew Miller, came in, my attention was taken up in ascertaining if the boat was bound down, when I heard a loud explosion, similar to blowing off steam through the mud-valve. In a few moments I was informed that the boat had blown up. I looked toward the point, (the boat at that time was not in sight from where I stood,) with the exclamation, "My God! all in the world that is dear to me is on that boat." I rushed on board of the Bay City; in company with one of the citizens, to induce the captain to put off to the boat. He refused to do so. By that time, the boat had drifted around the point, amid the screams for help of the drowning, the wounded, and dying. Not a particle of fire up to that time was seen on her. I went to the captain again and asked him for God's sake to put out with the boat and save them; but he refused again, and said he would be "d—d if he did." I then ran to the inside of the wharf-boat, where noble hearts and willing hands were embarking off in every thing that would float, to the wreck. At that moment, I saw a light as large as the usual steamboat torch, but, from its location, I knew too painfully the fact that the boat was in flames. I ran back to the cabin of the boat in pursuit of Captain Miller, and found him rushing toward the ladies' cabin.

I again said to him, "Put out with your boat and save those poor creatures." His reply was, "I'll be G—d d—d if I do: I am not going to endanger my boat and the lives of my passengers." I replied that he would not endanger either; that he could drop down below her and save every one of them, adding, that if money would induce him to do so, he should be paid; but he utterly refused. The mayor of the city told him to put out and he would insure him against any loss, but he declined; and then his pilot asked him to cut the barge loose and back her down to her, but the wretch was incorrigible. Up to that time, the burning had progressed slowly. The Storm, tow coal-boat, got up steam and put out, but grounded before getting near; the boat still burning and drifting out, until she struck the bar beyond the mouth of the Mississippi and Ohio, striking the rock and listing over on the starboard side, with her head down stream. In a few moments she was enveloped in flames, and the only chance of escape was to jump overboard among the burning drift of the wreck. Skiffs were out in every direction.

The Lake Erie now got up steam and put out as soon as possible. The Sunny Side also came down and approached the burning wreck, receiving those on board that were picked up in the skiffs. All that humanity could dictate was done by those connected with the boat, and also by the noble-hearted passengers on board. I had got on the Storm before she went out, and remained aboard until she grounded, when I was informed that three ladies had been put on the Sunny Side. I was transferred. In agony not to be described, I rushed to the ladies' cabin, and there, amid the charred, disfigured countenances on the mattresses, with kind hands administering to their necessities, I carefully scanned each countenance to find some dear one; but, oh, my God! none were there. I gained no tidings even of the lost ones. By that time the other boats had gone to the wharf-boat, and, remaining some time out, we slowly returned to shore. By this time the wreck had burned down to the water's edge. Imagine, if you can, my feelings as I approached the shore. Who were safe? who lost? my little ones, my dear wife, my darling daughters or my noble son? So great was the excitement and feeling against Capt. Miller, of the Bay City, he was obliged to cut loose and put off to save his person from severe but just retribution. I am certain that all those who were lost, that did not perish by the explosion, could have been saved, without a particle of risk to his boat, had he obeyed the common dictates of humanity and gone to their assistance, and that I and others need not have been called to mourn the desolation of family circles and happy homes. Immediately after

landing, I was informed that one of my darling daughters was safe and unhurt at the St. Charles Hotel; which one of them none could tell. None knew any thing of my wife, or the other members of my family; nothing had been seen or heard of them, beyond the fact that Charles, my eldest son, was standing on the guard opposite the bar when the explosion took place; the rest of the family had retired to their rooms in the ladies' cabin. All was a wreck beyond the wheel-houses forward. Those in the cabin aft were not hurt or scalded.

I went to the St. Charles, and there, in the hands of kind and sympathetic female friends, with every immediate want supplied, I found one of my darling daughters. The whereabouts of the others was the painful inquiry of both of us; but neither could give the other any consolation. Leaving my daughter with kind friends, I went again to the dark and rapid river. A skiff was approaching with two ladies. Thank God, Georgiana, another daughter, was soon in my arms, safe and unhurt. After taking her to the St. Charles, where she was kindly provided for by the same kind friends, I went in search of my dear wife, Charlie, little Nannie, and Jimmy. After becoming somewhat calm, my daughter Georgiana gave me the following painful account:—

"Mother and Sallie had just prepared to retire. I had not yet put off my clothing, when the explosion took place. Suddenly all was dark for a moment, then a rush overhead and down on the back guards from the texas. The mate and engineer first appeared with life-preservers for all. They buckled one upon mother and told her to jump overboard: she refused to go without Jimmy, and would not leave us. Charlie rushed in, the blood streaming from him, his face burned and disfigured, with his clothes torn from him: he embraced us all, told us to stick together and he would save us. We each had a trunk upon the guards; he threw them over first; the boat was then a mass of flame: he helped mother down on the guard: the second mate took Nannie and put her on a scuttle, and, with a little boy, started for the shore. Sallie jumped out of the back window on the lower guard; Charlie got me in the water on the rudder and gave me Jimmy to hold there: by that time the drift had floated a rod or two from the boat; he jumped overboard and got a piece of plank and brought it to Sallie, placing her in the water with her arm on the board, bidding her not to give up, that some one would pick her up; she then floated off. Charlie then swam back to the drift, and got a piece of the upper deck or ceiling, and brought it to his mother, placing her upon it. He then came to me and took Jimmy, and put him on it with mother, and then swam off with them, pushing it before him.

That was the last I saw of them!" Oh God, what a recital! Nothing certain has been heard of him or the little boy since. The second mate, while swimming for the shore, with the two children on the raft, saw a woman in the last struggle for life. He gave up his charge to another man to swim to shore with, and, thinking they were safe, saved the woman from drowning and brought her to the shore, since which time the children have not been heard from. Georgiana's life-preserver was snatched from her by some one in the form of a man, but with the feelings of a ruffian. She continued to hold on to the rudder until her shoulders were burning, and even the rope was burning, when she was taken off by the noble second mate, to whom she is indebted for her life. He saved no less than eleven persons. His name is Samuel Reed, of St. Louis.

The James Raymond's yawl put out, with Tom Watson, the clown, D. Antonio, and Moses Kurker in it, and brought many safe to shore. A man on the end of a ladder, upon which were six others, saw that my daughter Sallie was ready to let go, exhausted. He caught her end of the board and pulled her to the ladder; and, although cursed by the others and told to let her go, he placed his arm around her and supported her until she was taken off by Mr. Tom Watson, of Spalding & Rogers's circus.

At two o'clock this morning, the body of my dear wife was found, supported by an oar under her arms; and, had it been possible to have applied the proper means, she could have been resuscitated. The body was brought up by the steamer J. H. Doane. The corpse had been rifled of the rings on her fingers, even the gold shirt-stud in the chemisette taken out, and the life-preserver torn from her body, when found. The trunks floating were all rifled of their contents, and cut open and left on the shore. The mail-bags were found cut open, with the letters opened and robbed of their contents. One man to-day sent me word that he had found a trunk belonging to one of the girls. I found it robbed of its most valuable contents. He charged me four dollars for what remained, which I paid the piratical wretch. He has since been arrested, and is now in jail in this place on suspicion of robbing and pillaging the dead. The corpse of my wife will be taken to St. Louis this morning by Adams's Express. My daughters and I will remain here until the departure of the afternoon train, hoping to hear something of the lost members of our family: we will then repair to St. Louis, to pay the last sad offices to her who has ever been first in our hearts' best affections.

I know, my dear friend, that you, with many others in Memphis, will deeply sympathize with us in this great affliction, this heart-rending occurrence, which has broken

so many ties and destroyed so many happy homes. But God alone can comfort us. To him we look for strength to bear this mysterious dispensation. I know that you admire all that is noble in man, tender in woman, and kind in friendship. What can we say of our kind friends in Cairo? God forever bless them! All that sympathy, kindness, and noble generosity could do, from the greatest to the least, has been done. My daughters have been comfortably provided with every necessity through the kindness of the ladies in this city. To the Mayor of the city, and officers generally, and to the citizens, one and all, we are ever and lastingly indebted. It is difficult to discriminate where all have been so kind, but to Mr. George H. Graham and family, and the proprietor and his family of the St. Charles Hotel, we are under many peculiar obligations. God bless them all! is all that we can say; but deep in our hearts will sink forever the kindness and sympathy extended in the midst of our great affliction.

I remain ever yours,

GEORGE W. WILLIAMS.

A PASSENGER'S STATEMENT.

Mr. H. H. Harrison, of Lexington, Mo., took passage on the Ben Lewis, at Memphis, for St. Louis. He says:—

About one o'clock on Monday morning, shortly after backing out from Cairo and sailing around a sand-bar, I had stepped out on the boiler-deck, and had gone upon the steps leading to the lower deck, when suddenly I was brought to a pause by a loud report, as if a cannon had been fired off nigh and under me, the dead silence and the darkness of the surrounding scene making the thing far more startling. But I had no time to think nor ability to act; for I found myself whirled helplessly up into the air, and then I knew that the boat had exploded her boiler or her boilers. I fell near to where I had been standing, and I saw that all the boat seemed to be a broken and tumbling mass, for a part of the wood-work of the cabin, the chimneys, and the heavy bell came in a confused mass, falling right over me; but, luckily, some beams or sticks lay right athwart me, keeping me from being killed. However, as it was, I got so pressed that I could hardly draw a breath. After a little while I worked myself out, and heard continued cries of "O God!" "O God!" uttered in such an agonizing tone that I could not help being affected by the invocations. I thought that these cries were from the firemen. When I got out and could look about, what was once the cabin seemed to be now down to the level of the boilers. In a few moments a body of flame rolled over the larboard side, extended and enveloped the wheel-house, and then fell in. Some deck-hands then came and helped me

to thrust three stage-planks over the side, and we tied the ends of them to the guard of the boat. I saw nobody but the first clerk of the boat, Mr. Marshall, coming out of the cabin: he was scalded and in a bad plight. He jumped overboard to escape the heat, got hold of one of the stages, and held on until taken off by a skiff. The skiff played around cautiously for some time, and then came up and took off Marshall, myself, and several deck-hands. I was told, but don't know how true it is, that this gentleman had two daughters on board, who were lost. My partner told me he saw them standing on the boat frantically screaming, join hands, and jump overboard. My partner's name is Martin, and he was saved. He jumped overboard, and would have been drowned but for a rope which he caught when nearly exhausted and helpless.

A BOY'S STATEMENT.

Frank Neville, a boy of fifteen years: I live in Napoleon, Ark., and took passage on the Ben Lewis at Memphis, as I wanted to go up to my friends in Iowa. I was in state-room 22, near the wheel, and was asleep. When I awoke, I heard the roof splitting and falling, and there was a strange din all around. I got up pretty fast and looked out to the end of the cabin, and saw that things appeared very odd. I tried to get out, but couldn't, as the planks were in the way. I ran back to the wheel and into my room, and awoke the man in the upper berth; he got up, and I did not see him again. I went back then to the ladies' cabin, saw a flight of stairs, jumped down, and landed on the lower deck. I saw there some men cutting a yawl loose: I jumped into the yawl, seven or eight others did the same, and by this means we were saved. I looked back and saw about twenty ladies and gentlemen jumping overboard. Four men took the skiff back to the boat, which now was burning, and saved some people. The tow-boat Lake Erie and the steamer Sunny Side came along and saved some, and perhaps all who had jumped into the river. The first mate heaved over a great number of life-preservers to the people in the water. A boy jumped overboard, and the mate saved him by taking him on his back. The boy's mother saved herself by putting on a life-preserver and jumping into the water.

The "St. Louis Republican" thus relates what a passenger told them in relation to the affair:—

When the explosion occurred, he was asleep in the texas of the boat. He did not hear the explosion; and the first recollection he had was the fact that he had landed on the hurricane-roof, and the impression was that the boat had struck a snag. He then discovered that he had come in contact with

the heat of the boilers, and arrived at the conclusion that an explosion had occurred. He then climbed up on the hurricane-roof with three or four others, and all called for assistance. They afterward went down on the after or ladies' guards, and found a number of the ladies there in great excitement, while others were still in their rooms. Our informant then told the ladies not to be alarmed, for that every effort would be made to save their lives, as there were means at hand to effect that purpose.

Our informant and other gentlemen then went into the ladies' cabin and knocked the doors from the state-rooms, thus making a free access to the guards from all the rooms. After this our informant went upon the hurricane-roof and discovered that fire had broken out on the forward part of the boat, aft of the boilers. He went back to the ladies' cabin and told the terrified occupants that they would all have to make the best effort they could to save their lives, as the boat was already on fire. He then took a chair from the ladies' cabin, and with it broke a window out of the nursery, which communicated with a flight of stairs leading to the main deck. The main deck was gained in this manner by a jump of about two feet and a half. All the ladies and children passed down to the main deck by this avenue of escape.

The second mate, Samuel Reed, and Mr. Thompson, commenced throwing overboard bucket-planks and stage-boards, and placed them in a position for the ladies to get upon them. The ladies seemed timid of going into the water on such frail rafts; and our informant went into the ladies' cabin again, and, with the assistance of Mr. Coffin, mate, and Mr. Phillips, got out mattresses, life-preservers, and chairs, and assisted the ladies in putting on the life-preservers. They then all jumped into the river,—eight or nine in number,—with the exception of one old lady, with a little boy eight or nine years old. She was the last one to go overboard. The ladies all floated off, and were eventually picked up by skiffs which came to their rescue and taken to the steamboats Lake Erie, No. 2, Storm, and Sunny Side.

The ladies having reached a place of safety, our informant swam to the boat and was taken on board.

Mr. Alexander Houston, connected with the house of Mitchell & Allen, New York, and Mr. M. B. Robinson, of the house of Jules Huel & Co., Philadelphia, reported among the lost, arrived at Nashville, and furnished the "Union" newspaper with the following:—

On the 23d of June, we made our exit from Memphis, Tenn., and took passage on board of the Ben Lewis,—quickest of the Mississippi boats, and carried the horns,—

Captain Hanson being but recently appointed to command her. At the time of our departure we had sixty-five cabin and twenty deck passengers. A short period only elapsed when I went below; and what was my astonishment to find all in the greatest confusion, from the escape of steam, caused by an over-pressure forcing its way through the weak portion of machinery: this, after great difficulty, was mastered. The night of Saturday she ran on her usual time with caution, but, as soon as daylight shone on us, sped through the water at a dangerous speed. One hundred miles below Cairo, we took on board two planters, with slaves. They soon became alarmed, and asked the cause of such high pressure and speed of the boat, when the clerk replied it was her trial-trip, and that she had to this point made one hour over her usual time. At every landing the slaves were taken to the stern of the steamer, as they would not slacken at such time. Between this point and Hickman, the gauge-cocks of the four boilers marked a great variance, when they should always be kept equal. At Hickman, I had an opportunity of counting the deck-hands, being thirty-six in number, marching from the store-house with boxes of apples. At this point a bet was made between the pilot and the engineer to make the landing at Columbus in one hour and three minutes, a distance of twenty miles, against the strong current of the Mississippi: it was lost by one half-minute,—the quickest run on record at that particular stage of the river. As soon as we touched at Columbus, the engineer of the Cheney, in the vicinity of the Ben Lewis, became alarmed at the state of the boat, said she was under a dangerous head of steam, and advised all to leave immediately, for she would blow up; he watched her with agony until she disappeared. From this point to Cairo she was likely to explode at any moment, as she trembled like an aspen-leaf shaken by the wind. We were so cognizant of her danger that we took our position on the extreme end of the boat, and left her immediately on touching at Cairo. A few minutes only elapsed after her leaving when she collapsed, with a report that was distinguishable five miles distant. Mr. Williams, who had only taken a parting farewell of his family, consisting of his wife, a son aged twenty-two, two beautiful young ladies, and equally as intelligent and accomplished, the admiration of all the passengers from their affable manners, and one little girl and a boy about seven years of age. When he beheld their fate, no language could depict his feelings.

The indignation against Captain Miller, of the Bay State, was most intense. Attempting to land at Louisville, Ky., he was received with a shower of boulders. At Jeffersonville, Ia., he was compelled to hide. Indeed,

for a while it was currently reported and believed that the people had risen *en masse* at Cape Girardeau and hung him. At St. Louis, the termination of his voyage, he had to fly for his life. The "News" of that city, speaking of his arrival, says:—

The Bay City made this port about dusk last evening. She came in under the command and especial auspices of Harbor-Master Cheever and a delegation of police-officers, who had boarded her at quarantine. Captain Miller, being told by them that the probabilities were that his health would not be in the least improved by a journey farther on the boat, concluded that the air of Pittsburg would be more congenial, and immediately took the overland route for that place. The boat first landed with her barges below the Illinois Landing, and was immediately surrounded by an excited multitude; but, upon learning that Miller was *non est*, they made no demonstrations. The boat was, to-day, being discharged at the foot of Vine Street.

What is to be done with the boat after her freight is out, we do not know. There will certainly be no use for her after the last pound of freight is discharged. No one here has the least idea of taking passage or shipping any freight upon her. Agents refuse to work for her, and the community generally are disgusted with the sight of the craft, lying, as she does, at the foot of the Memphis packet wharf-boat, beside the berth only recently occupied by the gallant Ben Lewis, to which her inhuman owner refused his aid in the hour of peril. She certainly takes up too much valuable room to be allowed to remain here a great while.

The following were the proceedings of the inquest held on Mrs. Williams:—

At an inquest held at the St. Charles Hotel, in Cairo, Illinois, on Monday, June 25, 1860, on the body of Mrs. Williams, the following gentlemen were empanelled on a jury of inquest:—E. Willett, G. W. Graham, Isaac Adler, L. Hayworth, J. S. Court-nay, E. F. Davis, William T. Snyder, G. F. Razor, John Trover, S. R. Hall, D. Ilurd, J. B. Humphreys, John N. Patton.

After visiting the body and hearing the evidence of G. W. Williams, Samuel H. Reed, James W. McGinniss, M. W. Carson, S. S. Taylor, G. W. Graham, and John N. Patton, the jury rendered the following verdict:—

We, the jury, find that deceased came to her death by being drowned after the explosion and burning of the steamer Ben Lewis, this morning, near one o'clock, in the Mississippi River, within sight of Cairo; that we find no cause to censure the officers of the Ben Lewis; that we believe that the steamer Bay City, which was lying at our landing with steam up, might have saved nearly or quite all the lives that were lost,

including the life of deceased, if her captain had started her out; and that we have no words sufficiently strong to express our contempt and abhorrence of Captain Miller, of the Bay City, who exhibited a degree of inhumanity which we have never seen equalled.

We further take advantage of this occasion to return our thanks, in the name of the citizens of Cairo, to the officers and crews of the Lake Erie, No. 2, Storm, and Sunny Side, who went promptly to the assistance of the sufferers; also to S. S. Taylor, Mayor of Cairo, and the proprietors of the St. Charles Hotel, who rendered all the assistance in their power, and to Captain Bird, of the ferry-boat Manchester.

The citizens of Cairo also met and passed the following resolutions:—

Whereas, The steamer Ben Lewis, having exploded her boilers on the Mississippi River, in sight of Cairo, on Monday morning, the 25th inst., causing an immense loss of life and human suffering and distress, as well as great destruction of property; and Capt. Miller having just landed his boat, the Bay City, at the Cairo wharf, about the time of the explosion, and having, therefore, at his immediate command the means to rescue the lives of all who were on board the ill-fated steamer and not immediately destroyed by the explosion, as well as the power to alleviate suffering and save property from loss, which means and power he insultingly and inhumanly refused to employ, although repeatedly requested to do so: therefore,

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Cairo, can find no language sufficiently strong to express the feelings of contempt and abhorrence we feel for Captain Miller, for his unfeeling and brutal conduct in refusing to lend aid to the victims of the late explosion of the Ben Lewis, whose cries and dying shrieks for help he could not but have heard, and did hear.

Resolved, That it is our firm belief that if he had promptly repaired with his boat to the scene of the disaster, he might have rescued all who were not killed by the explosion, and thus have robbed the occurrence of its most fatal and appalling features.

The following resolution was offered, and accepted by the committee, in addition to the above resolutions:—

Resolved, That the conduct of Capt. Miller, of the Bay City, in putting off from his boat, on the Missouri shore, three of the survivors from the explosion of the Ben Lewis, who took passage on his boat without clothes or money, is, if possible, more detestable and atrocious than his conduct in refusing to go to the assistance of the sufferers, and that his language in asking them "Why in hell they came on board without money," cannot be sufficiently condemned.

A meeting of the Passenger Agents' Association was also held at St. Louis, in which the conduct of Capt. Miller was strongly denounced.

SUICIDE.—In New Orleans, Etienne Cusin, an old Frenchman about sixty-six years of age, who was employed in the grocery-store at the corner of Custom-House and Burgundy Streets, committed suicide this day morning by shooting himself in the head with a pistol in the out-house of the establishment. No motive for the act could be ascertained.

SUPPOSED FATAL AFFRAY.—In Harrodsburg, Ky., this day, in a fracas at the Potteet House, a young man named Miller was shot through the body by the clerk of the hotel, named Brown. Miller will probably die. Several shots were fired by other parties, but without effect.

KILLED BY A SON WHILST FIGHTING WITH A FATHER.—This day, Zachariah Roberts was killed in Grayson county, Va., by James Isom, with whose father he was fighting.

FOUND GUILTY OF MURDER.—In New Orleans, George Osborne, a man about forty years of age, a longshoreman, was this day brought up in the Criminal Court, on a charge of murder, in beating his wife to death at their house in the Third District, on the night of the 21st of May last.

The evidence of the physician showed that death was caused by the cutting of the temporal artery, and that the body was bruised all over, especially about the arms. The chief testimony for the prosecution given by Osborne's neighbor was that about half-past five o'clock he heard a noise in Osborne's place. Upon looking through a crack in the fence, he saw the prisoner striking his wife and kicking her. He then took up a clothes-pole and beat her with it. He continued beating her for a considerable time, resting at intervals. He must have given her fifty blows in all. Two or three other witnesses gave testimony wholly or partly corroborative of this.

Two witnesses were introduced for the defence, one of whom testified that Osborne was a peaceable, sober man, and his wife a drunkard. His employer also gave him a good character. The case was given to the jury without argument, and, after a brief deliberation, a verdict of guilty was brought in. The prisoner was remanded to await sentence of death.

SURRENDERED.—In New Orleans, this day, William Deno, who was indicted with Lockwood and others for the murder of William Gill, surrendered himself. He says, hearing up the river that the case of Lockwood was fixed, he started down to stand his trial, but

arrived too late. He was sent to prison by the sheriff.

DEATH OF SOLOMON B. DAVIES.—Solomon B. Davies, Esq., of the firm of Davies & Warfield, a citizen well known and respected, and a merchant of standing, died, this day, at his residence in St. Paul Street, Baltimore, after a protracted illness, in the thirty-third year of his age. Mr. Davies was the only son of the late Col. Jacob G. Davies, ex-Mayor of that city, and a son-in-law of the Hon. James Monroe, of New York.

DEATH OF ENOCH BARTLETT.—This day, Mr. Enoch Bartlett, the noted horticulturist of Massachusetts, from whom a celebrated variety of pears was named, died, at his residence in Roxbury, at the age of eighty-one years.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—HEROIC CONDUCT.—A son of Mr. William Leggett, about six years of age, while attending the anniversary festival of the Sunday-school attached to the Forty-Third Street Baptist Church of New York, this day afternoon, was drowned in the Bay, in the vicinity of Quarantine. The members of the school, with their parents and friends, were on their way to Biddle's Grove, and had chartered a steamboat and barge to convey them thither. At the urgent request of many on board, the captain of the steamboat made a trip around the island; but when near Quarantine it became necessary, in consequence of a heavy sea, to drop the barge astern. Young Leggett was standing near the hawser on the steamboat, when it parted, and he was thrown headlong into the water. Another boy, who was talking to him at the time, narrowly escaped a similar fate. The alarm was instantly raised for help, and a daring youth leaped into the angry waters and struck out boldly toward the poor lad, but his strength failed, and he was obliged to look out for his own safety. At this crisis, Mr. George White, of No. 665 Eighth Avenue, New York, also sprang overboard, and, after swimming a long distance, gained the sinking boy, and held him out of the water. A small boat was lowered and despatched to the rescue, but before it could reach them Mr. White was obliged to loose his hold of the boy in order to save his own life. The crew in the boat picked him up; but the exertion that he had undergone overcame him, and several hours elapsed before he fully recovered. He stated that his boots, which had very high tops, became filled with water, and, though he endeavored to relieve himself of them, so that he might a little longer sustain the boy, he was unable to do so. Before the return of the company, a handsome purse was made up and presented to Mr. White for his humane efforts. The deceased had a

younger brother on board, with whom the pastor of the church returned to the city by railroad, at the earliest moment, and communicated the sad news to the family.

The New York "Courier and Enquirer" gives the following account of the affair. It says:—

As the steamboat *Satellite* was proceeding down the bay, with a Sunday-school excursion on board, Homer Leggett, a boy of eight years, fell overboard. Mr. George White, a passenger, instantly jumped after him, caught and succeeded in sustaining the child above water for over a half-hour, when, being thoroughly exhausted, he had to let go his hold on the boy, who was drowned. The steamer, meanwhile, made no attempt to launch a boat, nor even to check her headway, until, when over two miles from the drowning child, they lowered a yawl, which was barely in time to save Mr. White.

DROWNED MAN IDENTIFIED.—In New York, the body of a drowned man was picked up at the foot of Degraw Street, on this day night, which, from the dress and a pawn-ticket found in the pockets of his clothes, was identified as that of C. L. Roberts, who committed suicide some days since by jumping off one of the Catharine Street ferries. An inquest was held by Coroner Horton, and a verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered by the jury.

A BOY DROWNED.—In New York, this day, Coroner Schirmer held an inquest, at the foot of Sixteenth Street, upon the body of a negro boy named Thomas H. Jones, who was found drowned in the North River. Deceased had been missing from his home for over a week, and when he left his parents' house he expressed a determination never to return, because of a chastisement he had received at the hands of his father. The usual verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered by the jury.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Mrs. Martin, of Monroe, Green county, (Wis.) was killed by lightning this day. The bolt entered through the window, breaking several panes of glass, and killing her instantly.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—In Brooklyn, Coroner Horton held an inquest, this day, upon the body of a man found drowned in Atlantic Dock Basin. Deceased was about forty years of age, with dark hair and grayish beard. Had on a brown cloth satinet frock-coat and blue cotton pantaloons, no shoes. In his pocket was a morocco purse, containing buttons, beeswax, and a pair of spectacles. A verdict of "Found drowned" was rendered.

DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, John McLunanan, aged eight years, was drowned in the

Schnykill, below the Market Street bridge, on this day afternoon. The body was recovered in about fifteen minutes by Edward McManus, eleven years old, who dived down, bringing it up at the second attempt. The coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was rendered.

VESSEL IN DISTRESS.—SEAMAN KILLED.—The bark *Mourning Star* sailed from New Haven, Conn., for Porto Rico, W.I., and on this day, when in lat. 39° 32' N., lon. 71° 11' W., the head of the foremast was carried away, sweeping with it the main and mizzen topmasts and all the upper spars. While clearing the wreck, Enoch Hall, seaman, of Yarmouth, N.S., was killed by a falling spar.

PICKED UP ON THE RAILROAD.—A man named Thomas Holloway was found on the track of the Long Island Railroad, this day, by the conductor of a down train, about a mile west of East New York. He was brought to that city and placed in the Long Island Hospital. His skull was found to be fractured; but it is unknown how the injury was sustained. The family of the injured man reside on the corner of Franklin and Park Avenues.

SUDDEN DEATH.—In Philadelphia, this day, Charlotte Dougherty, aged fifty-eight years, fell dead at the corner of Nineteenth and Coates Streets.—supposed to be from apoplexy. Deceased resided at Nineteenth and Thompson Streets.

WONDERFUL ESCAPE FROM INSTANT DEATH.—On the morning of this day, James Dunn, an employe in a tool-factory in Rochester, N.Y., fell into the mill-race, and was instantly swept away over a precipice, fifty or sixty feet high, upon the rocks below, whence the current carried him among some drift-wood. Strange to say, he was able to crawl over the wood to the river-bank: no bones were broken, and he will probably recover.

FIRE IN LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS.—In Leavenworth, this day, a block of wooden buildings, on the corner of Main and Delaware Streets, was destroyed by fire, at eight o'clock in the morning. The following were the principal losers:—S. Morton, loss on building, \$1000; no insurance. J. M. Dickson, loss on building, \$3000; fully insured in St. Louis. J. L. Easson, loss on building, \$2000; insured, \$500. Mr. Parley, loss on jewelry, \$700; no insurance. Simon & Seeman, loss \$6000; fully insured. Building corner Main and Delaware Streets, owned by J. M. Larmer, loss \$22,000; insured \$1000. Seman & Hooman, loss \$8000; insured in the Metropolitan Company, New York.

McIntyre's building, occupied by a gas-

fitting establishment, loss \$1000; no insurance. R. E. Allen's stock mostly saved, fully insured; building partly insured. Some smaller losses were also reported. Fifteen buildings in all were destroyed.

FIRE IN NEW ORLEANS.—In New Orleans, the night of this day, between twelve and one o'clock, a fire broke out in the house of Mr. Philpot, owned by Mr. Cannon, on Apollo Street, between Jackson and Philip Streets, Fourth District. The absence of water, and a fresh wind blowing at the time, had the effect of producing quite a conflagration. The flames communicated to a one-story frame house on the lower side, a soda-water and cake shop, and then to Mr. J. S. Whitaker's handsome one-story and attic residence. Above, the fire spread to the residence of Mr. Carpenter, the property of Mr. Le Groes, a very noticeable house, built in the Elizabethan style; and then to two frame cottages belonging to Mr. Jennings, one of which he occupied himself. Mr. Whitaker was insured for \$6000,—about the extent of his loss. There was \$5000 insurance on Mr. Le Groes's house. Mr. Jennings was insured for \$2000: one of the cottages was destroyed, the other only damaged. He had also \$800 on his furniture: loss, about \$400. Mr. Philpot's residence was valued at \$4000.

FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.—TWO HUNDRED CANARY-BIRDS DESTROYED.—In Philadelphia, about eight o'clock in the morning of this day, a fire broke out in a house on Naudain Street, in the vicinity of Nineteenth and Pine, and the flames were not subdued until the roofs of five tenements—all two-story brick buildings—were destroyed. One of the buildings was occupied by Thomas Bennett, a bird-fancier, who lost about two hundred canary-birds in the flames. Some of the songsters were of the best German breed, excellent singers, and valuable. He had no insurance on them whatever. The other houses were occupied by poor families. Most of their household goods were saved. It is said that the fire originated by a little boy playing with friction matches. The loss, exclusive of the canary-birds, will probably reach \$500. The buildings were insured.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN NEW YORK.—In New York, the morning of this day, about one o'clock, a fire broke out in the third floor of the five-story building No. 42 Ann Street, in the printing-establishment of Mr. Whitehorne. The flames spread rapidly and soon enveloped the entire building. The firemen were promptly on the premises, and prevented the fire from extending to the adjoining buildings. The first floor and basement extended through to No. 119 Fulton Street, which floors, together with the fourth and fifth floors of No. 42 Ann Street, were occupied by

Lewis & Co., clothiers. A large portion of their stock was taken out on the Fulton Street side. Their loss by fire and water will amount to about \$30,000. Insured for \$36,000 in the following companies, viz. :—

Artisans', New York.....	\$2500
Wall Street, do.	2500
Kings County, of Brooklyn.....	2500
Firemen's Trust, do.	3000
Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia.....	2500
Northern Assurance Company, Phila..	3000
Equitable Mutual, do... ..	2000
Commonwealth, do... ..	5500
American, do... ..	3000
Reliance Mutual, do... ..	4000
Insurance Company State of Pennsyl- vania, do... ..	3000
Northwestern, New York.....	2500
Total.....	\$36,000

Mr. Whitehorne's loss is about \$3000 : fully insured.

The second floor and upper part of 119 Fulton Street are occupied by Courvoisier & Mathey, watch-case manufacturers and jewellers. Loss about \$700. Insured for \$3800 in the Bowery Insurance Company.

The building is owned by Mr. Many. It is insured for \$5000, and is damaged about \$300.

Building No. 42 Ann Street is also owned by Mr. Many. It is totally destroyed: loss about \$5000: insured in the Brevoort and New Amsterdam Insurance Companies for \$4000.

No 44 Ann Street is occupied in the basement by Stockwell & Emmerson, dealers in paper stock: damage by water about \$200. Insured for \$300 in the Exchange Insurance Company. The first floor is a restaurant, kept by John Henry: damage \$150. Insured for \$1000 in the St. Mark's Insurance Company. The second floor and upper part of the building is occupied by Anson Herrick as the "Atlas" publication office: loss about \$500. Insured for \$1500 in Astor Insurance Company. M. T. Tyler occupied part of the third floor as a printing-office: loss \$3000. Insured for \$1200 in St. Nicholas and Merchants' Insurance Companies. The building is owned by Brown Brothers. It is damaged about \$800. Insured.

The stock of T. Strong's book-store, No. 98 Nassau Street, was damaged to the extent of \$400 by a falling wall. Insured for \$38,400 in city companies.

The stock of pictures and books of Michael Nunan, No. 100 Nassau Street, was damaged to the extent of \$200. Insured for \$3750 in the Franklin, of Philadelphia, North American and East River Insurance Companies.

The buildings Nos. 102, 100, and 98 Nassau Street, owned by Mr. Ayres, are damaged to the extent of \$250. Fully insured.

The fire, it is said, originated from a caloric-

engine; but the actual cause of the fire is unknown at present. It will be investigated by the Fire-Marshal. A policeman of the Second Precinct, named James McCabe, was very badly injured by some bricks falling through the skylight of an adjoining building when the walls fell down. He was properly cared for.

WITHDRAWAL OF MR. FITZPATRICK.—This day, Mr. Fitzpatrick, the Douglas Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, withdrew his name. The following is his letter of withdrawal.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—Your letter of to-day, informing me that I "have been unanimously nominated by the National Convention of the Democratic party, which met at Charleston on the 23d day of April last, and adjourned to meet at Baltimore on the 18th day of June, as their candidate for the office of Vice-President," was duly received.

Acknowledging with the liveliest sensibility this distinguished mark of your confidence and regard, it is with no ordinary feelings of regret that considerations, the recital of which I will not impose upon you, constrain me to decline the nomination so flatteringly tendered. My designation as a candidate for this high position would have been more gratifying to me if it had proceeded from a united Democracy,—united both as to principles and to men.

The distracting differences at present existing in the ranks of the Democratic party were strikingly exemplified both at Charleston and Baltimore, and, in my humble opinion, distinctly admonish me that I should in no way contribute to these unfortunate divisions.

The Black Republicans have harmoniously (at least in convention) presented their candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. So have the Constitutional Union party, (as it is termed.) Each party is already engaged in the contest. In the presence of such organizations we still unfortunately exhibit a divided camp. What a melancholy spectacle! It is calculated to cause every Democratic citizen who cherishes the Constitution of his country to despond, if not to despair, of the durability of the Union.

Desirous, as far as I am capable of exercising any influence, to remove every obstacle which may prevent a restoration of the peace, harmony, and perfect concord of that glorious old party to which I have been inflexibly devoted from early manhood,—a party which, in my deliberate opinion, is the only real and reliable ligament which binds the South, the North, the East, and the West, together upon constitutional principles,—no alternative was left to me but that which I have herein most respectfully communicated to you.

For the agreeable manner in which you

have conveyed to me the action of the convention, accept my sincere thanks.

Very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

B. FITZPATRICK.

To WM. H. LUDLOW, New York, and others.

NOMINATION OF THE HON. HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON AS VICE-PRESIDENT.—Governor Fitzpatrick having declined the nomination of Vice-President, the National Committee this day substituted Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, as the Douglas Democratic candidate for Vice-President of the United States.

NORFOLK (VA.) MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—In Norfolk, this day, Lamb, Democrat, was elected Mayor, by a majority of 130 over Ferguson, Opposition.

IOWA CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—This day, S. R. Curtis was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the First District of Iowa.

SCENE IN THE NEW YORK COUNCIL.—This day, the following scene occurred in the New York City Council. The description is copied from the New York "Herald." It says:—

At the hour appointed for the meeting of the Joint Committee, which was one o'clock in the afternoon, Alderman Platt, the chairman, and a quorum of the committee were present. At this juncture, and as the business of the meeting was about to proceed, Councilman Hogan, the Chairman of the Councilmen's committee, entered the room without his coat, with a tremulous lip and other symptoms of internal agitation. He stood by the side of the table around which the committee were seated, opposite to the chairman, and while in this posture was asked by Alderman Smith why he had his coat off, to which he replied that he did not want his coat then. Immediately afterward Alderman Platt called the committee to order, whereupon Councilman Hogan moved round close to where the chairman was seated, and, taking a paper from the clerk, laid it on the table with violence, and demanded the following:—

Councilman Hogan.—I want to know whether I am a man or a louse. Look at that, and tell me if I am a man or a louse, I say. [Here Mr. Hogan presented the paper he held in his hand to Alderman Platt, from whom, however, he received no reply of any kind.] "Well," continued the worthy councilman, "well, you are a loafer." Still no reply was vouchsafed, and the councilman now stepped a few paces from the chairman and repeated, in a loud voice, which betokened much anger. "Well, you are a loafer, and a damned loafer."

Alderman Platt now returned, sharply, though in a subdued voice, "I take that from whence it comes."

The greatest sensation and silence now prevailed in the room for a moment or two, every one present being in the evident expectation that a fight would be the immediate consequence of these repeated compliments. This state of things was soon interrupted by Councilman Hogan, who showed a determination, both by gesture as well as words, not to abandon the position of hostility which he had so gallantly assumed. He therefore broke out again, as follows:—

Councilman Hogan.—You are a damned loafer; and if you were not, you would come out here and show it.

Alderman Platt.—I do not want to make myself a loafer like you.

Councilman Hogan (with much warmth).—You are no man, damn you, but a loafer; and if you were a man, you would prove it now.

Here the silence of the room again followed, like the lull in the storm, till the squall came on again.

Councilman Hogan.—I will not meet with any such damned loafer as you are, damn you. I am a man wherever I am, but you are a loafer.

Still no reply was made by Alderman Platt, who shook either with fear or emotion. Councilman Hogan now put on the coat of which he had divested himself, and repeated to himself, in a kind of audible monologue, "Meet with such a damned loafer as that!" Then, advancing to the table a second time, he flung a paper down upon it, and walked toward the door with a face well calculated to portray rage tinged slightly with disappointment.

Alderman Platt now directed the clerk of the committee to read the communications, if any had been received; but, before the order had time to be obeyed,

Councilman Hogan returned to the charge, and said, loudly, "You loafer you! if I was well the other day I would have thrashed you anyhow."

Alderman Platt (emphatically).—I don't know about that: it may be matter of opinion. And then, turning to the clerk, he continued, "Go on with the communications." The clerk proceeded to read, but before the first line was announced he was again interrupted by Councilman Hogan calling out his respectful farewell, from the door, in the following terms:—

Councilman Hogan.—You are a loafer, damn you. I am not going to meet with a damned loafer like you. I am a man wherever I am, either here or anywhere else.

This was the finale of a scene which lasted for about five minutes and caused one continuous sensation during that time. The rest of the members of the Common Council were remarkably quiet—like every one else present—while the scene lasted, leaving the field entirely in the possession of the two

combatants who had seized upon it, and evidently deporting themselves upon the very sensible principle taught by the adage which says, "Prudence is the better part of valor."

This row was caused by Alderman Platt (either inadvertently or otherwise) neglecting to put Mr. Hogan's name on one of the sub-committees, and thereby cutting him effectually off from all chance of spoils. The paper which he laid upon the table, it may be well to add, was a list of the names appointed on the sub-committees.

FRAUDULENT MARRIAGE SET ASIDE.—The Supreme Court of New York, this day, confirmed the judgment of the referee in the case of Agnes Kidder *vs.* Walter Kidder, annulling the marriage of the parties upon the ground of fraud on the part of the defendant. It appeared that the parties were married in the month of July last, the girl being then just turned fourteen, and the defendant being about twenty-one. She was the daughter of a wealthy ship-owner, and the defendant a waiter in a dining saloon. The parties became acquainted at a boarding-house where she was temporarily staying with her mother and sister during the absence of her father. On the day of the marriage, a girl named Emma, residing in the house, induced plaintiff, with the consent of her mother, to visit New York, promising to return the same evening. Shortly after going out, they were met by Kidder, who took the parties to a store in Cherry Street, at which place he poured something, which she thought was cologne, on plaintiff's handkerchief, but it turned out to be a narcotic. The parties then went to a clergyman, who had been visited the day before by Kidder and induced by his statements to agree to perform the marriage-ceremony. The next day plaintiff acquainted her mother with the marriage, at the same time imploring forgiveness, as she did not know what she was about at the time. Defendant had tried to obtain a consent to the ratification of the marriage since, but plaintiff wholly refused to consent thereto, and instituted the proceedings which have resulted in restoring her to freedom from the claims of the shrewd but unscrupulous waiter.

DECISION OF \$1,000,000 IN FAVOR OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The claim to lands in the neighborhood of San Francisco under the Peter Smith title has been demolished by the State Supreme Court. A letter from San Francisco of this date, written by a correspondent of the New York "Tribune," gives the following account of this claim:—

In 1850, Dr. Peter Smith was physician of the City Hospital, and became the creditor of the city to the amount of about \$30,000.

She did not pay him punctually: so he sued her, got judgment, and levied on a large amount of land supposed to belong to her. The city's title to this land was sold by the sheriff under this execution to various purchasers at a very low price. Little attention was paid to the matter at the time, but after the sale the persons previously in possession began to get scared, and they induced the sheriff to refuse to make a title under the sale. The purchasers brought suit, and that case was decided about six years ago in favor of the purchasers, to the effect that the Peter Smith judgments, execution, and sale were valid, and that the purchasers were entitled to a deed conveying all the city's interest in the land. The purchasers, or "Peter Smith men," as they were called, were not in possession, and the squatters would not leave without being ejected by process of law. The Peter Smith men supposed that they were certain of final judgment in their favor, and postponed their ejection-suits in the hope of making some compromise with the squatters; but, finding that their offers were rejected, they brought the suit which has just been decided. The opinion in the first case covers two hundred and five pages of manuscript, and concludes by affirming the following propositions:—

1. That San Francisco was at the date of the conquest and cession of California, and long prior to that time, a Pueblo, entitled to and possessing all the rights which the laws conferred upon such municipal organizations.

2. That such Pueblo had a certain right or title to the lands within its general limits, and that the portions of such lands which had not been set apart or dedicated to common use or to special purposes could be granted in lots by its municipal officers to private persons in full ownership.

3. That the authority to grant such lands was vested in the Ayuntamiento and in the Alcaldes, or other officers, who at the time represented it, or who had succeeded to its powers and obligations.

4. That the powers of such officers which had been confirmed by proper authority to make such grants were not suspended or changed by the war or by the conquest.

5. That the official acts of such officers in the course of their ordinary and accustomed duties, and within the general scope of their powers as here defined and explained, will be presumed to have been done by lawful authority.

6. That these municipal lands to which the city of San Francisco succeeded were held in trust for the public use of that city, and were not, under the old Government or the new, the subject of seizure or sale under execution.

7. That this property and these trusts were

public and municipal in their nature, and were within the control and supervision of the State Sovereignty; and that the Federal Government had no such control or supervision.

THE CITY COUNCIL OF PORTLAND, MAINE, this evening, voted to extend an invitation to the Prince of Wales to visit that city.

RECOGNITION OF OUR SHIP-BUILDING CAPACITIES BY THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.—The following gratifying communications were made by the Russian Minister at Washington to Mr. W. H. Webb, the New York ship-builder, and Captain Comstock, now in command of the Adriatic, in connection with the splendid ship General Admiral, built here by the former for the Russian Government, and taken by the latter to Cronstadt and there delivered to the emperor:—

BARON STOECKL TO W. H. WEBB, ESQ.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

SIR:—During your last visit to Russia, his imperial Majesty and the Grand Duke Constantine expressed to you their high satisfaction for the skill and intelligence that you have displayed in the construction of the General Admiral. The emperor, wishing to offer you a token of his appreciation of your merits as a naval architect and of the perfect manner in which you have accomplished your task, has directed me to present to you the accompanying case, containing a gold snuff-box enriched with diamonds. I avail myself of this opportunity to offer you my sincere congratulations and the renewed assurance of my distinguished consideration.

STOECKL.

TO W. H. WEBB, ESQ.

BARON STOECKL TO CAPT. COMSTOCK.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1860.

SIR:—The emperor, my august master, desirous of offering you a token of acknowledgment for the services you have rendered the Imperial Government in navigating the General Admiral from New York to Cronstadt with the ability and success that so eminently distinguish you in your profession, has directed me to transmit to you the accompanying case, containing a diamond ring. I regret that it is not in my power to deliver this present to you in person, and to offer you at the same time my sincere congratulations. Accept, sir, the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

STOECKL.

TO CAPTAIN COMSTOCK.

LARGE HAUL OF SHARKS.—Forty-three sharks were caught at one haul in the net of the Field Brothers, off Neck Beach, at Madison, Conn., this day. The largest measured nine feet in length, four and a half feet in cir-

cumference, and weighed over three hundred pounds.

DECISION OF THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, AT NEW ORLEANS, THAT THE MEXICAN STEAMERS MIRAMON AND MARQUES DE LA HABANA ARE NOT LAWFUL PRIZES.—In New Orleans, this day, Judge McCaleb, of the U. S. District Court, decided that the Mexican steamers Miramon and Marques de la Habana, captured by the American squadron off Vera Cruz and libelled as prizes, should be released. In his opinion he recapitulates with great minuteness and clearness the nature of the claim and the evidence by which it was sustained.

The facts in evidence make some material changes in the aspect of the case from what has been popularly received. The conclusion of the judge from the testimony is that the Marques de la Habana fired no shots whatever at the United States expedition, which was approaching the position she occupied at Anton Lizardo, and that in fact her guns were dismantled and unfit for use. The Miramon, by the same evidence, is shown to have resisted capture under the belief that the two steamers were attacked by vessels sent against them by the Juarez Government from Vera Cruz. It is also shown that the Miramon did show Spanish colors during the attack, and that the attacking force did not hoist any. The Miramon was designed for the service of the Miramon Government, but was not deliverable until the terms of purchase were complied with. This had not been done, and she had not been delivered, and was, consequently, private Spanish property, for the restoration of which suit has been brought in the District Court here. The judge notes that when attacked these vessels were at anchor, within a mile and a half of the mainland, and therefore clearly within the maritime jurisdiction of Mexico, and entitled to all the rights due to them from neutral nations. The United States were neutrals in the Mexican war, having, indeed, recognised the Juarez Government. But the opposing Government had been recognised by the other great maritime Powers, and the United States were bound in good faith to do no act having the semblance of interfering in favor of one or the other of the parties claiming the Government and waging a civil war for the ascendancy.

The judge argues that the grounds of suspicion against the vessels, for not showing their flags in reply to a gun from the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa, were insufficient for the action of the American commander, because it was the act of one party toward its public enemy, and cannot be construed into an insult to neutrals in the harbor. He argues, too, from the testimony, that the Americans knew perfectly well what vessels

these were, and had been on the look-out for them.

The proclamation of the Juarez Government declaring them pirates, Judge McCaleb dismisses from consideration as a justification of the attack. The declaration of one belligerent against another, or the aiders of the other, would not make the latter pirates and expose them to be captured by neutrals.

He further objects that the Juarez decree made it the duty of our officers to ascertain the true character of these vessels. The manner of performing that duty was imprudent and irregular, and was the cause of the conflict. The proper way to approach them would have been to go in open day, with flags displayed, and make the inquiry in the form usual among public vessels. Captain Turner, as the court avers, chose the night-time, displayed no flag, approached the vessels in a manner to give them cause to believe that they were to be assaulted by an enemy from the city, and thus became responsible for having unnecessarily produced the collision which followed.

His judgment is, that the capture was illegal, and that the ships, with their tackle, apparel, and furniture, shall be restored, but without costs. The claim for indemnity, which would include all considerations of costs and damages, has been withdrawn from the courts, and will probably go before Congress, unless it should be made the subject of official reclamation to the Government and become an international affair.

DISCHARGE OF THE CREWS OF THE SLAVERS WILDFIRE AND WILLIAM.—At Key West, Florida, this day, the crews of the slavers Wildfire and William were brought up before Judge Marvin, the United States Judge, on habeas corpus, and discharged. Nothing, the judge determines, is in the law of 1820 to hold them. The Americans are still in prison, with the exception of the mate, Hutchinson, who is out on bail. The captain of the Mohawk gave them a passage over to Havana.

DISCHARGE OF THE MATE AND CREW OF THE BRIG FALMOUTH.—This day, in New York, U. S. Commissioner Betts decided on discharging the officers and crew of the brig Falmouth, arrested in Massachusetts for being engaged in the slave-trade.

LOSS OF THE BARK E. A. KINSMAN.—This day, the bark E. A. Kinsman, Captain Down, was sunk. The crew saved themselves in their boats. The following is the report:—

Bark E. A. Kinsman, Down, from New York for Havana, with a cargo of cement, bricks, guano, &c., experienced heavy weather until crossing the Gulf, June 11, when it was found she was leaking badly, which increased until June 25, when she went

down, in latitude 26° 33', being about one hundred miles E.N.E. of the Hole in the Wall. The captain, with a part of the crew, proceeded in one of the boats to Nassau, and Mr. Arnold, chief officer, with the rest, arrived at Stirrup Key on the 27th.

The E. A. Kinsman was two hundred and sixty-nine tons burden, built at Portland, Me., in 1857, and rated A 2½.

THE NEW ORLEANS NEGRO SEDUCING MUSIC-TEACHER.—Thomas J. Martin, the negro music-teacher who was arrested at New Orleans on Saturday for threats against a lady whose daughter he had seduced, was this day arraigned before Recorder Emerson, and, on the charge of abusing and threatening the lady whose daughter he had seduced, was sent before the First District Court, and, in default of bail, committed to prison.

The New Orleans "Crescent," speaking of this affair, says:—

Miss Fanny Thayer is the name of the young woman whom Martin won and took away from her mother, Mrs. Ann Severs, who is a retired actress. Their intimacy has existed for nearly three years. He has been supporting her since taking her from her mother. She dotes upon him, and would probably follow him to the end of the earth. She has a child five months old. He, now that he is arrested, denies the paternity, and makes strong counter-accusations against the mother of the fair one. Among the other victims of this artful scoundrel, we hear of Miss Kate P——, who is mother to one of his children. Also Maria B——, a seamstress, who lived with a respectable lady on Bacchus Street. We have also heard of some extraordinary doings of his at a fashionable watering-place in Virginia. It would appear that Martin has generally practised his infernal arts in the families of widow ladies, where there were no husbands or brothers to detect him and bring him to punishment. In one instance, however, he ruined a young lady who had a father to protect her; but the father, dreading a public exposure, contented himself with merely warning the scoundrel away from his house. Martin has taught music in this city upward of twenty years, and is widely known.

CLOSE OF CONGRESS.—The first session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress finally adjourned on this day, at twelve o'clock, noon. All the appropriation bills, including the postal, were passed, and signed by the President; but the important measure known as the Post-Route bill failed, not having been got through the House of Representatives in time. The renewal of contracts for the California mail-service, both ocean and overland, is thus unauthorized. In practical legislation, the results of the session

extend very little beyond the ordinary and necessary bills. The Homestead measure failed by reason of the President's veto.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26.

UNKNOWN SCHOONER SUNK.—This day, the bark *Elf*, Kerlin, Philadelphia from Rio Janeiro, lat. 37° 40', lon. 75°, in fourteen fathoms of water, passed a sunken schooner. Her lower masts (painted white) were out of the water, and topmasts gone.

EVIDENCES OF A WRECK, SUPPOSED TO BE THE SARATOGA.—This day, the bark *Eagle*, Captain Baker, picked up a sign-board with "Saratoga" on it; had been but a short time in the water.

June 21, latitude 30°, longitude 72°, passed a dead body. June 28, latitude 37° 16', longitude 74°, passed a metallic boat about thirty feet long, painted black; had been stove.

TRIAL AND ACQUITTAL OF MR. STEPHEN G. DILLAYE, A CELEBRATED NEW YORK POLITICIAN, FOR FORGERY.—In the Pittsburg Court of Quarter Sessions, this day, the case of Stephen G. Dillaye, who was indicted with Sylvester G. Langdon for the uttering and passing of two forged certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank of New York, on the Citizens' Bank of Pittsburg, but whose trial was postponed on account of sickness at the last term, was taken up. It was opened by Mr. Miller, the District Attorney, who commenced by reading the deposition of R. S. Oakley, cashier of the American Exchange Bank of New York, the same that was produced during the trial of Langdon, which declared that the certificates were of a pattern used by that bank several years since, but which for a long time have been out of use; that there never was a teller in that bank named Taylor, and that the imitation of his own signature is almost perfect.

Mr. Jones, cashier of the Citizens' Bank of this city, was then placed on the stand, and testified that Dillaye, together with Langdon and Kelsey, were brought to the bank and introduced to him by Langley, afterward cashier of the McKeesport Bank, who said they had two certificates of deposit on the American Exchange Bank of New York, which they wished to get cashed for the purpose of buying Monongahela Valley Bank stock. One of the certificates was for \$15,000 and the other for \$12,500.

Having no suspicion of fraud, he cashed them, handing the money to Langdon, who, in turn, gave it to Mr. Dillaye, saying that if he would keep the certificates two or three days they would probably want New York exchange, and would then buy them back.

Instead of waiting, as Langdon had proposed, he sent them to New York, and several days afterward was greatly surprised on receiving a letter from the bank the certificates purported to be issued from, informing him that they were forgeries and that there were no deposits to the credit of any person named Langdon. Mr. Jones immediately procured a horse and started for McKeesport, where he saw Dillaye and the officers of the McKeesport Bank, who, upon his stating the case, very promptly and properly returned him all of the money, which it appeared they had invested in stock of that bank immediately after their arrival there.

The foregoing are the leading facts in this case. The defence of Mr. Dillaye consisted of evidence with regard to character; and as far as it went the vindication of his innocence was triumphant. Two gentlemen were brought from New York, one of whom had known the defendant for eighteen years, and declared his character for integrity during that time to have been good. D. Huey, of McKeesport, while at New York soliciting subscriptions to the McKeesport Bank, had occasion to inquire into Dillaye's character, and found it uniformly highly spoken of. The charge of the court was extremely favorable, inasmuch that the counsel for defence, who with the Commonwealth's officer had raised the usual argument, observed, after Judge McClure had concluded, that "silence was eloquence that time." The jury returned a verdict of acquittal.

CONVICTED OF BEING A COMMON SCOLD.—In the Baltimore (Md.) County Court at Towson town, Anna Clifford was this day convicted of being a common scold. She was sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar and costs, and to be imprisoned in Baltimore City jail for one week, and before her release from custody to give bail in the sum of \$500 for her good behavior for the period of two years.

LIST OF PASSED-MIDSHIPMEN OF THE CLASS OF 1857.—It was this day announced that the following midshipmen of the date of 1857 passed a satisfactory examination for promotion by the board of naval officers recently assembled at Annapolis, in the order arranged:—

Francis B. Blake, of Pennsylvania; Joseph W. Alexander, of North Carolina; Henry D. Todd, of New York; James M. Pritchett, of Indiana; Edward Terry, of Connecticut; Charles J. Graves, of Georgia; Francis M. Bunce, of Connecticut; Byron Wilson, of Ohio; Henry B. Seeley, of N. York; Frederick V. McNair, of Pennsylvania; John W. Kelly, of Alabama; Thomas B. Mills, of Alabama; Arthur R. Yates, of New York; Clark Merchant, of Massachusetts; Henry W. Miller, of New Jersey.

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—This day, Herschel V. Johnson nominated in place of Mr. Fitzpatrick, who withdrew, by the committee of the Douglas or Baltimore Democratic Convention.) sent the following letter to the committee, accepting the nomination:—

MR. CHAIRMAN, GENTLEMEN OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—I was taken by surprise when I received a telegraphic despatch in Baltimore, at three o'clock this day, that the Hon. Benjamin Fitzpatrick had declined the nomination tendered him by the Democratic convention, and that it was demanded of me to accept it. It is known to many of you that my name was freely mentioned in Baltimore in connection with this nomination, and that I persistently refused to condescend to it, but invariably urged that if Georgia were to be thus honored, it was due to another of her sons, distinguished for his talents and great public services. This was my earnest desire and the desire of the delegation of which I was a member. But the convention, in its wisdom, deemed it best to nominate a statesman of Alabama. It was entirely satisfactory. Alabama is the child of Georgia, and the mother cordially responds to any compliment bestowed upon her daughter. These are the circumstances under which I have been assigned this distinguished position, and which demand that disinclination should yield to the voice of duty. The National Democratic party is in a peculiar condition. It is assailed in the house of its professed friends, and threatened with overthrow. The country is in a peculiar condition. It is on the eve of a sectional conflict which may sweep down all political parties and terminate in a dissolution of the Union. It is the duty of patriots and statesmen to unite in averting these threatened calamities. It may not be inappropriate to refer to the circumstances which imperil the national Democracy. The Alabama delegation went to the convention at Charleston instructed to demand the incorporation into the platform of the party of the proposition that Congress should intervene for the protection of slaves in the Territories, and to withdraw if the demand should be refused. It was refused, and, I think, properly refused. That delegation did retire, and with them a large portion of the delegations from the cotton States. Why should they have retired? The record shows that if they had remained at their post they had the power to have prevented the nomination of any candidate who might be obnoxious to the South. Thus reduced by secessions, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, and requested the States to fill the vacancies in their respective delegations. The conven-

tion reassembled on the 18th inst. The seceding delegations were returned, some accredited to Richmond, and others to Baltimore by the way of Richmond, and instructed to make the same demand, and to withdraw if it should be refused. Delegates were appointed in Louisiana, Alabama, and Georgia by the national Democrats of those States, to fill the vacant seats of the seceders. Those of Alabama and Louisiana were admitted, and the seceding delegations rejected, and the seceding delegates from Georgia were admitted to seats. They all took umbrage at the decisions of the convention touching the various contests for seats. They retired, organized, and nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency; and they claim to be the "National Democracy of the United States." Now, if they were actuated by "principle,"—if it was their purpose, in good faith, to obtain the recognition of the principle of Congressional protection for slavery in the Territories, why not wait until a proper time arrived to bring that subject before the convention, and then, according to their instructions, withdraw from the body? The reason is palpable: they were waging war against a distinguished man, not for the maintenance of principle; they were willing to jeopard the integrity of the Democratic party and the triumph of its cherished principles rather than see its will proclaimed in the nomination of its favorite. Admitting, for the sake of argument, Mr. Douglas to be as obnoxious as they allege he is, yet there never was a time when the South united could not have defeated his nomination. Why, then, should they have seceded? Why not remain at their post? Why seek to dismember and destroy the party? I question not the patriotism of any; but the people will hold them responsible, sooner or later, for all the ills that may flow from their errors. I said the demand for Congressional intervention was properly rejected at Charleston; and why do I do so? Because it was the agreement between the North and South that the slavery-agitation should be removed from the halls of Congress, and the people of the Territories be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject to the Constitution of the United States. This was the principle of the Compromise Measures of 1850, and practically applies in the Nebraska-Kansas act in 1854. It was adopted by both the great political parties of the United States in 1852. It triumphed in the election of Franklin Pierce in that year, and of James Buchanan in 1856. It is, perhaps, the best ground of compromise between the North and the South which human ingenuity can devise, and by it the Democratic party at least, of all sections, should be willing to abide. It gives advantage to neither section

over the other, because it refers all questions of dispute between them, either as to Congressional or Territorial power over the subject of slavery, to the final arbitrament of the Supreme Court of the United States. It is therefore safe for the South. Its practical working is not without satisfactory results. Where the people of a Territory desire slave labor, and the soil and climate are suited to it, slavery will go. Where these conditions do not exist, it will not go. This finds an illustration in New Mexico, where slavery is established, and that in those Territories where it is excluded. Only a few days ago, propositions to repeal the slavery-laws of New Mexico were made and rejected on the one hand, and the anti-slavery laws of Kansas on the other, was made and rejected, in the Senate. Suppose these propositions, or either of them, had prevailed: is it not certain the country would have been thrown into the highest excitement? But by their rejection non-intervention was practically adhered to, and the public mind is satisfied and quiet. Let us maintain it firmly and faithfully. We are bound to it by every consideration of interest and obligation of compact. Its abandonment will prove fatal to the National Democratic party, and ultimately to the Union itself. It will drive the South into intense sectionalism, and the North into the ranks of Black-Republicanism. I do not say every man of the North: for I know that the great body of the Northern Democracy will remain true to the Constitution, despite the overwhelming flood of its relentless cohorts. But I mean that the free-labor States would be controlled by Black-Republicanism, and would not be able to return a single member to either house of Congress friendly to the constitutional rights of the South. I trust that such a condition of things may never exist: but, if it should, I know of no way by which the Union can be saved. Hence the doctrine of Congressional intervention, as advocated by this new-born sectional party, is fraught with peril to the country. The question is now distinctly presented to the people whether they will adhere to the doctrine of non-intervention, or whether they will abandon it; whether they will reopen the slavery-agitation by requiring Congress to take jurisdiction over it, or whether they will give repose to the public mind and security to the Union by leaving it where the Compromise leaves it,—to the free action of the people of the Territories under the Constitution of the United States. The issue is fairly made up. It is intervention or non-intervention. Its decision involves the destiny of this great Republic and the highest interests of the civilized world. Compared with it, the aspirations of men and the fate of political parties sink into utter insignificance. Where shall

we look for deliverance from these threatened evils? It has been the mission of the Democratic party of the Union, in a thousand perils, to rescue our country from impending calamities. Its past career abounds with heroic passages and is illustrated with the most glorious achievements in the cause of constitutional liberty. It is the party of Jefferson, and Madison, and Jackson, and Polk, whose Administrations constitute grand epochs in our national history. It is the party of the Constitution; and I look to it with confidence. Where else shall the patriot look in these times of political deflection and sectional agitation? Let its integrity be permanently destroyed and the doctrine of non-intervention overthrown, and then the best hopes of the statesman may well be clouded with gloom and darkness. It is to maintain these that I consent to take the position now assigned me and welcome the consequences of personal good or personal ill which that position may bring. Nothing else could induce me to brave the detraction which it invites and incur the heavy responsibility which it imposes. I have nothing to add but the expression of my profound thanks for the honor so unexpectedly conferred upon me, and my cordial acknowledgments for the flattering terms in which I have been notified of my nomination. Whatever may be honorably done I shall cheerfully do to maintain the integrity of the party and the triumph of its principles.

THE DELAWARE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met at Dover, this day, and formed the following electoral ticket:—

John R. Latimer, of New Castle county, James Greene, of Kent county, and George R. Fisher, of Sussex county,—all of whom were elected unanimously. They passed resolutions reaffirming the cardinal principles announced in the resolutions adopted in mass convention at Dover on the first day of May, A. D. 1860. All the counties in the State were represented.

OHIO CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—This day, the Republicans of the Eleventh District unanimously nominated Hon. V. B. Horton for Congress.

TREATIES RATIFIED.—This day, the Senate, in special executive session, ratified the Nicaragua, Bolivia, and Honduras treaties.

BURGLAR CAPTURED.—A POLICE-OFFICER MURDERED BY HIM.—Early in the morning of this day, the shoe-store of Josiah Sawyer, in Cambridgeport, Mass., was entered by two burglars, who were scared off, however, before collecting much booty. They then entered a periodical-store, where Officer Bridden fired at and wounded one of them

in the arm, and, as they rushed out, he again shot the wounded burglar in the mouth. They both eluded the officer, but the wounded man was soon after captured, after a desperate resistance, by Officer Loughrey, who received six or seven pretty severe cuts from the burglar's knife. The prisoner proved to be John Hurley, a notorious ruffian and thief, who had served two terms in the penitentiary. Mr. Loughrey soon afterward died of his wounds.

FATAL STABBING-CASE IN NEW YORK.—The ante-mortem examination in the case of Thomas Raftery, who was fatally stabbed at the grocery-store of William Miller, No. 23 Laurens Street, on the 18th inst., was held at the New York Hospital, on the afternoon of this day, by Coroner O'Keefe. The following is a copy of the dying statement of the injured man:—

Thomas Raftery, being duly sworn, deposes and says:—"I consider myself in a dangerous condition, and do not expect to recover. I give this as my dying declaration. On the afternoon of the 18th inst., about four o'clock, I was at the stable No. 3 Laurens Street. While in the yard, a dispute arose between myself and a man named 'Frenchy'; the dispute was on account of my horse having run against him some time since. About five o'clock that same afternoon I had occasion to visit the grocery-store No. 23 Laurens Street. Charles Neal, William Pennington, and Frenchy were in the store when I entered; they were all three intoxicated. I was somewhat under the influence of liquor myself, but I have a distinct recollection of all that occurred. I was sitting in the store, with my back toward Neal, talking with Pennington, when Neal got up from his seat, procured a large knife, and, without having given him any provocation, he stabbed me three times: he then left the place, and I saw nothing more of him. Pennington and Frenchy were witnesses, but they did not strike or injure me in any way. I went up-stairs shortly after the occurrence, and remained there about fifteen minutes. When I was about leaving the house, I met William Pennington and his wife, and accompanied them to their house, from whence I was conveyed to the New York Hospital."

The case was here given to the jury, who, after due deliberation, rendered a verdict of "Wounding at the hands of Charles Neal, at the house No. 23 Laurens Street, June 18, 1860." A warrant for the apprehension of the accused was then issued by the coroner, and the writ was placed in the hands of the Eighth Precinct police for execution.

PROBABLE MURDER OF A WIFE.—In Camden, N.J., the morning of this day, a woman,

named Mary Cooper, residing in Pine Street, between Second and Third, while lying in bed and asleep, was assaulted by her husband, Joseph Cooper, with a butcher's knife, and a serious, if not fatal, wound inflicted therewith upon the abdomen. Cooper was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries inflicted. Rum, it is alleged, was the cause of the assault.

CONVICTED OF MURDER.—This day, Timothy Riordon, indicted in Pittsburg, Pa., for killing Patrick Durning, was convicted of murder in the second degree.

RESPITE AND CONFESSION OF HARDEN.—This day, it was announced that Governor Olden, of New Jersey, had respited the execution of Jacob S. Harden for one week and a day, bringing it to Friday, the 6th day of July.

He confesses that the administering of the poison to his wife commenced on her return to Ramsay's, and it was given to her while sitting on his knee, even during the endearments of an apparently loving wife. He kindly invited her to partake of an apple on which he had spread arsenic. She unsuspectingly ate it, remarking that it appeared to have something gritty on it. He replied that it was "nothing."

Statements have been made by the prisoner involving his criminality with others who shared his affections.

His purchasing the arsenic at Easton, and his using that which was about the house, are confirmed by Harden's own words. What is most astonishing is the statement that in the perpetration of these enormities Harden does not seem to have had the slightest compunctions. He did them without for once thinking that he was doing any thing very dreadful.

SUICIDE BY A WIDOW.—In Philadelphia, Catharine Kurtz, aged thirty-six years, a widow with three children, committed suicide, on the afternoon of this day, at her residence, 234 Jarvis Street, by swallowing a large quantity of laudanum, which she sent one of the neighbors' children to obtain for her. Deceased is said to have been of very intemperate habits, and to this is attributed her self-destruction. Coroner Fenner held an inquest on the body, and the jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide by taking laudanum."

SUICIDE OF A CONVICT.—As the sheriff of Houghton county, Mich., was proceeding to the State prison, with four convicts, in the steamer Illinois, on this day, John Urban, one of the convicts, when a short distance below the Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., jumped overboard and was drowned.

LAMENTABLE SUICIDE.—Franklin Straub, formerly of Northumberland county, Pa., and for a year past a resident of Wooster, Ohio, committed suicide, on the afternoon of this day, by cutting his throat with a dirk-knife. He was unmarried, about twenty-five years of age, and a bricklayer by trade. Cause of the suicide, rum.

SHOCKING CASE OF SUICIDE.—A man, named Conrad Straussle, in the employ of Mr. Rensselaer Rote, of Claverack, Columbia county, N. Y., committed suicide, on this day, by shooting himself. He lay on the ground, put the muzzle of a gun to his mouth, and pulled the trigger with his toe. The report was heard by Mr. Rote, who instantly went to the spot, when he found the unfortunate man gasping in the last agonies of death. The gun was kept in the granary. Straussle had asked Mr. Rote for the loan of it several times, but had always been refused. Deceased was a single man, about twenty-three years of age.

DROWNINGS IN NEW YORK.—This day, Thomas Oliver, a lad about twelve years of age, residing at No. 8 Pike Street, East River, was accidentally drowned at the foot of Delancey Street.

A young man, named Henry Wilbour, was drowned while bathing at the foot of Sixty-Fourth Street, East River. He was seized with cramps, and sank before assistance could be rendered.

DROWNING IN BALTIMORE.—This day, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, John Joseph Francioly, a youth about fifteen years of age, in the employ of Messrs. S. S. Stevens & Co., furniture-manufacturers, Low Street, near Front, fell into the basin at the head of Frederick Street dock, and was drowned, notwithstanding many persons were near.

DREADFUL EXPLOSION OF THE PROPELLER KENOSHA ON LAKE MICHIGAN.—Loss of SEVEN LIVES.—This day, the propeller Kenosha, of the Collingwood & Chicago line, exploded her boiler when off Sheboygan, killing Custis Benton, the clerk, and Michael Carey, the first engineer; Ralph Shepard, second engineer; Margaret Sharp, chambermaid; David Mahan, deck-hand; Daniel Carey, fireman; and another deck-hand, name unknown. Robert Cragen, the second mate, is dangerously injured.

SHOT BY FOOLISHLY PRESENTING FIRE-ARMS.—In Philadelphia, this day, a serious shooting-affair took place in Shippen Street, near Seventh. Two lads, Henry Wood and John Meany, were playing in the street, the latter of whom had a pistol, supposed to be unloaded. He snapped it several times

at Wood in sport, when it was discharged, and several slugs entered his back and shoulder, producing a severe if not fatal wound. Meany was taken into custody, and Wood was removed to the hospital. The shooting was clearly accidental, as the weapon had been snapped often before, and there was every reason to believe it was unloaded.

WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.—Frederika Nieztroth, a native of Germany, was burned to death, on this day, by her clothes catching fire while cooking dinner, at her residence, in New Orleans, La.

CRUSHED TO DEATH WHILE FISHING.—Michael Brophy, a young man about nineteen years old, residing in Brooklyn, N. Y., was crushed to death, on the afternoon of this day, while fishing off a barge at the foot of Hubert Street. Deceased, it appeared, was sitting on the barge with his legs hanging over the side, when the vessel came in violent collision with the pier, crushing deceased in a shocking manner. The body of the unfortunate youth was conveyed to the Fifth Precinct Station-House, where Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest.

THE COMET.—This day, G. P. Bond, the astronomer, made the following communication to the public:—

CAMBRIDGE OBSERVATORY, June 26, 1860.

The comet was observed at Cambridge on the 21st, 22d, 24th, and 25th. From the places on the 21st, 24th, and 25th, Mr. Safford and Mr. Tuttle have computed elements, which have not yet been sufficiently tested; but there is no doubt that the comet is approaching the earth, though, owing to the strong moonlight, its low position, and its increasing distance from the sun, it is doubtful whether it will become very conspicuous to the naked eye. However, when the moon is out of the way the opportunity will be much better than it is now. In the large telescope it presents an appearance curiously like that of the great comet of 1858, on a reduced scale. The tail branches off in two streams from the nucleus. But now the right-hand one is the brighter, instead of the left. The same dark hollow is visible in the axis in the rear of the nucleus, and there are similar disturbances and jets of luminous matter in its neighborhood, all on a reduced scale of intensity. I am making drawings, &c., for comparison with that of 1858.

G. P. BOND.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27.

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE.—It was, this day, announced that the following

were the Breckinridge and Lane National Democratic Committee:—

Isaac J. Stevens, Oregon; George W. Hughes, Maryland; John W. Stephenson, Kentucky; William Flinn, James G. Berrett, Walter Lenox, and George W. Riggs, Washington, D.C.; Jefferson Davis, Mississippi; Thomas B. Florence, Pennsylvania; J. R. Thomson, New Jersey; Augustus Schell, New York; A. B. Meek, Alabama; J. D. Bright, Indiana; Robert Johnson, Arkansas.

THE VERMONT REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION met at Rutland, this day, and nominated Hon. Erastus Fairbanks, of St. Johnsbury, for Governor; John B. Page, of Rutland, for Treasurer; William Henry, of Bellows Falls, and H. G. Root, of Bennington, for Electors; and H. H. Baxter, of Rutland, J. G. Smith, of St. Alban's, George C. Shepherd, of Montpelier, R. W. Clark, of Brattleboro', and A. J. Rowell, of Troy, the State Committee. The convention was very largely attended.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—This day, the Republican Congressional Convention for the Third District of Illinois met at Bloomington and nominated Owen Lovejoy, by acclamation, for re-election.

In Michigan, this day, Bradley S. Granger was nominated by the Republicans of the First District for Congress. The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District have nominated E. H. Thompson, of Genesee county, for Congress.

EXPLOSION OF PERCUSSION-POWDER.—The afternoon of this day, an explosion of detonating powder took place in a shed attached to the percussion-cap-manufactory of Dr. J. Goldmark, near Gowanus Creek, Brooklyn, N.Y. The shed was torn to atoms, and Otto Liest, the workman in charge, was thrown a distance of twenty-five feet into Gowanus Creek, whence he swam ashore, with slight injuries.

SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITION TO GREENLAND.—The fine schooner Nautilus, Captain Charles E. Ranlett, sailed, at five o'clock in the morning of this day, from Boston for Greenland, with a scientific expedition under the leadership of Professor G. A. Chadbourne, of Williams College. It was contemplated to be absent about three and one-half months. The expedition was fitted out under the auspices of the Lyceum of Natural History in Williams College. It is composed of the following young gentlemen as members of that society, viz., Messrs. Alcott, Amory, Chapin, Hicks, Hopkins, Nicholl, Fay, Smith, Tyng, and Morse, and Messrs. Ingalls, Amory, Fay, Gregory, Neal, Butler, Poore, and Evans as passengers. Great interest was taken by the citizens of this

place in the departure of the expedition, and some hundreds assembled on the wharf at an early hour to witness the sailing of the Nautilus. A few minutes before five o'clock, a few short remarks of farewell were made by Rev. O. J. Fernald, and replied to by Professor Chadbourne; after which prayer for a prosperous voyage and safe return was offered by Rev. Mr. Fernald. Immediately at the close, the fine vessel was loosed from her moorings and sailed away amidst the cheers of the multitude.

HEROIC ACTION OF A NEWS-BOY.—This day, as the Ocean Queen, on an excursion from Brooklyn, N.Y., to Bayside, was approaching the latter place, a lad, one of the deck-hands, was in the act of throwing a line ashore, when he unfortunately fell overboard. There was no attempt made to save him. He had sunk twice, and was going down the third time, when, as his fate seemed inevitable, he was rescued by a news-boy, named Dennis Galvin, one of the inmates of the News-Boys' Lodging-House, in Fulton Street, who happened to be on board plying his vocation when the accident occurred. Without a thought of his own danger, he threw off his coat and shoes and nobly jumped into the water, and was successful in the rescue. The passengers, in admiration, made up a collection of five dollars and twenty cents for the brave news-boy. The boy saved is the only support of his widowed mother.

REVOLTING CASE OF DEPRAVITY.—The "St. Louis Republican" of this date contains the following account of a dreadful case of depravity:—

A writ of habeas corpus has been sued out before Judge Clover for the discharge of one Mary E. Franklin from the House of Refuge, where she was sent some days ago. This girl is only about nine years of age, and the circumstances which induced her commitment show one of the most revolting cases of depravity ever revealed in this city. Some two years since her parents resided on the southwest corner of Myrtle and Sixth Streets, in a house where, according to the statement of the child, she was constantly exposed to the most demoralizing influences. Within the last year she was discovered to be affected with a loathsome disease, contracted by contact, as she alleges, with a man named Turner. For this she says she was treated by a physician and restored to health.

Some time last winter, a gentleman occupying a room on Locust Street, adjoining one occupied by a man whose name is withheld for the present, overheard language from which he perceived that this man and another had the girl in their room, indulging their fiendish lusts. The gentleman went

cut and called in Officer Burgess, who took Mary in charge and conveyed her to her home, not presuming that any parent could be base enough to permit so gross an outrage upon a daughter. It was afterward ascertained, however, that the child regularly cohabited with one of the men referred to above, and that by permission of her parents, who received a stated consideration in money for so doing.

The case was inquired into and reported to the Mayor, who promptly committed the girl to the House of Refuge, on Saturday last. The law having been so changed as to render it almost impossible, if not entirely so, for the Mayor to make out a legal commitment, makes it quite probable that the girl will be discharged by habeas corpus, on account of informality in the commitment.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR.—ATTEMPTED RAPE, MURDER, AND SUICIDE.—This day, Samuel Dayton, a resident of Clinton, N.Y., left that place in a wagon, in company with Mrs. Pexton, his wife's sister, for the purpose of taking her to her friends in a neighboring village. While passing through a piece of woods in the town of Augusta, five miles from Clinton, he induced her to get out of the wagon with him, on pretence that it needed fixing. After leaving the wagon, he attempted to violate her person, but she got away from him, when he followed her and beat her with a heavy club, leaving her for dead. He then went back home with the wagon and told his father that he had killed his sister-in-law in the woods and taken laudanum to kill himself. The laudanum, however, proved to be simple paregoric, and he soon recovered from its effects. On searching for Mrs. Pexton, it was found she had recovered sufficiently to reach the nearest farm-house; but her wounds are supposed to be mortal. Dayton has been guilty of several crimes, though his father's family is highly respectable. He pretends to be insane; but none of the neighbors believe in the plea.

KIDNAPPING A NEGRO.—In Washington, Fayette county, Ohio, the morning of this day, a negro, named John Marshall, was kidnapped by three men who arrived by the midnight-train from Cincinnati. They registered their names as J. G. Andrews, James Francis, and George Hope. They took their man about six o'clock in the morning, and started, it was supposed, for Cincinnati, without taking him before the authorities. Deputy-Sheriff Johnson and Constable Blackmore were sent in pursuit. Marshall had lived in that village for the last five years, and was supposed to be free. His story was that he was born a slave, but emancipated when a boy, and removed to Brown county,

where he had resided until going there. He was about twenty-eight years of age.

The officers at Hillsborough found that the kidnappers had crossed the river with Marshall three or four hours before. The officers arrested the driver of the carriage and brought him back to Washington.

DIED OF HIS WOUNDS.—Young Brown, who was severely wounded in a fight with Lucien Fletcher, at Amherst C.H., Va., died on this day night. Fletcher, who was also badly injured, is recovering.

SUICIDE OF A MERCHANT.—In Indianapolis, Indiana, this day, Henry S. Kellogg, hardware-merchant, and for many years a resident of that city, committed suicide by drowning himself. Financial difficulties were supposed to have been the cause.

SINGULAR SUICIDE.—On this day morning, a young man, named William Hopkins, residing near Glen Cove, N.Y., committed suicide under the following singular circumstances:—

He procured a razor and pail and went into a shed adjoining the kitchen, where he deliberately got down on his knees, leaned his head over the pail, and drew the razor across his throat, inflicting a cut about three inches in length. When discovered, he was quite dead and the pail half full of blood.

SIX PERSONS DROWNED IN NEW YORK.—This day, the coroners of New York held inquests on six dead bodies, found floating in the harbor of that city, viz. :—

Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body of Henry Wilbour, a native of Germany, aged twenty-eight years, who was accidentally drowned at the foot of Sixty-Fourth Street, North River, on Tuesday evening, while bathing. No one was present when the accident occurred; but it is supposed deceased was seized with a cramp, as he was an excellent swimmer. Verdict, "Supposed drowning."

The same coroner also held an inquest upon the body of — Bennett, a hand on board the schooner Mayflower, who was accidentally drowned at the foot of Twenty-First Street, North River, on Friday night, while attempting to go on board the vessel while intoxicated. Verdict in accordance with the above facts.

The body of an unknown woman, about fifty years of age, was found floating in the water at the foot of Twenty-Third Street, North River. Deceased was dressed in a dark calico dress and light-colored apron. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body.

The body of Charles B. Cromwell, who was drowned by the upsetting of a sail-boat on the 19th inst., near Glen Cove, was re-

covered within a short distance of the spot where the accident occurred. The corpse was brought to the residence of deceased's father, No. 67 Madison Avenue, in New York, where Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest. Verdict, "Accidental drowning." Deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and was a native of New York.

An unknown man found drowned at Pier 44, East River, proved to be about forty years of age, five feet eight inches in height, and stout built. The body was so much decomposed as to render recognition almost impossible. Coroner O'Keefe held the inquest.

The body of an unknown woman, about forty years of age, was found drowned at the foot of Duane Street. The police of the Fifth Precinct identified deceased as a resident of Thomas Street, but were unable to give her name. Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest upon the body, when the jury rendered a verdict of "Found drowned." Deceased was a very intemperate woman, and when last seen alive she was intoxicated.

BOY DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day afternoon, about six o'clock, Thomas White, fifteen years old, of East Boston, fell overboard from the bark *Anna*, and was drowned. The body was recovered at the second wharf above Market Street.

ACCIDENT FROM THE FALLING OF A DERRICK.—In New Bedford, Mass., this day, Calvin Staples, a highly-esteemed citizen, and another man, were instantly killed by the falling of a derrick. Several others were injured.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.—This day, Stephen A. Douglas sent the following letter to the committee, accepting the nomination of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore:—

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1860.

GENTLEMEN:—In accordance with the verbal assurance which I gave you when you placed in my hands the authentic evidence of my nomination for the Presidency by the National Convention of the Democratic party, I now send you my formal acceptance.

Upon a careful examination of the platform of principles adopted at Charleston, and reaffirmed at Baltimore, with an additional resolution, which is in perfect harmony with the others, I find it to be a faithful embodiment of the time-honored principles of the Democratic party, as the same were proclaimed and understood by all parties in the Presidential contests of 1848, '52, and '56.

Upon looking into the proceedings of the convention, also, I find that the nomination

was made with great unanimity, in the presence and with the concurrence of more than two-thirds of the whole number of delegates, and in exact accordance with the long-established usages of the party. My inflexible purpose not to be a candidate nor accept the nomination in any contingency except as the regular nominee of the National Democratic party, and in that case only upon condition that the usages as well as the principles of the party should be strictly adhered to, had been proclaimed for a long time and become well known to the country.

These conditions having all been complied with by the free and voluntary action of the Democratic masses and faithful representatives, without any agency, interference, or procurement on my part, I feel bound in honor and duty to accept the nomination.

In taking this step, I am not unmindful of the responsibilities it imposes; but, with a firm reliance on Divine Providence, I have faith that the people will comprehend the true nature of the issues involved, and eventually maintain the right. The peace of the country and safety of the Union have been put in jeopardy by attempts to interfere with and control the domestic affairs of the people in the Territories through the agency of the Federal Government.

If the power and duty of Federal interference be conceded, two hostile sectional parties must be the inevitable result,—the one inflaming the passions and ambitions of the North, and the other of the South,—each struggling to use the Federal power and authority for the aggrandizement of its own section, at the expense of the equal rights of the other, and in derogation of those fundamental principles of self-government which were firmly established in this country by the American Revolution as the basis of our entire republican system. During the memorable period of our political history, when the advocates of Federal intervention upon the subject of slavery in the Territories had wellnigh "precipitated the country into revolution,"—the Northern interventionists demanding the Wilmot Proviso for the prohibition of slavery, and the Southern interventionists (then few in number and without a single representative in either House of Congress) insisting upon Congressional legislation for the protection of slavery, in opposition to the wishes of the people in either case,—it will be remembered that it required all the wisdom, power, and influence of a Clay and a Webster and a Cass, supported by the conservative and patriotic men of the Whig and Democratic parties of that day, to devise and carry out a line of policy which would restore peace to the country and stability to the Union. The essential, living principle of that policy, as applied in the legislation of 1850, was, and now is, non-intervention

by Congress with slavery in the Territories.

The fair application of this just and equitable principle restored harmony and fraternity to our distracted country.

If we now depart from that wise and just policy, which produced those happy results, and permit the country to be again distracted, if not precipitated into a revolution by a sectional contest between pro-slavery and anti-slavery interventionists, where shall we look for another Clay, another Webster, or another Cass, to pilot the ship of State over the breakers into a haven of peace and safety?

The Federal Union must be preserved. The Constitution must be maintained inviolate in all its parts. Every right guaranteed by the Constitution must be protected by law in all cases where legislation is necessary to its enforcement. The judicial authority, as provided in the Constitution, must be sustained, and its decisions implicitly obeyed and faithfully executed. The laws must be administered, and the constituted authorities upheld, and all unlawful resistances suppressed. These things must all be done with firmness, impartiality, and fidelity, if we expect to enjoy and transmit unimpaired to our posterity that blessed inheritance which we have received in trust from the patriots and sages of the Revolution.

With sincere thanks for the kind and agreeable manner in which you have made known to me the action of the convention,

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,
Your friend and fellow-citizen,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

To Hon. WILLIAM H. LUDLOW, of New York;
R. P. DICK, of North Carolina, and others
of the Committee.

THURSDAY, JUNE 23.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—A laboring-man, named Bartley Toole, employed at the Duquesne depot, Pennsylvania Central Railroad, this day, had both his legs frightfully mangled. He, with some others, was moving some freight-cars laden with iron, which, in consequence of a slight inclination in the track, went faster than they were intended to go. The injured man caught hold of the brake attached to one of them and attempted to put it down; but in doing so he was twisted under the trucks and the wheels passed over his limbs. He was taken to Dr. Walter's office for surgical aid, and his injuries dressed; but, in having one of his limbs amputated, he died.

KILLED BY THE CARS WHILE LYING DRUNK ON THE TRACK.—Near Wilmington, Del., this

day, Coroner Boys held an inquest on the body of a white woman, named Elizabeth Ann Morris. It appears that she had been living in the family of William Hawthorn, in White Clay Creek Hundred, and on Wednesday morning she started to go to Wilmington. On arriving at Newport, she procured a bottle of liquor, of which she drank freely, and started on her journey, following the railroad. On coming to the bridge near the farm of George M. Bramble, she lay down on the track, and the through freight-train ran over her, killing her instantly, the engineer not discovering her in time to prevent the accident. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The unfortunate woman was about thirty-nine years of age.

A WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH IN HER YARD.—In Philadelphia, this day, an inquest was held on the body of Margaret Hughes, who died at the hospital from the effects of burns, which was resumed in the evening, at No. 326 Trout Street, the former residence of the deceased. Suspicions were entertained that the match or cigar which set fire to her dress had been wilfully thrown upon her, as she lay upon a settee in the yard. It was testified that there was not any fire in the yard where she lay, but that a burned match was found under the settee. Several witnesses were examined; but the investigation did not elicit any circumstances showing how or by whom the fire was communicated; and a verdict to that effect was rendered.

BOILER-EXPLOSION.—In Lee, Mass., the morning of this day, one of the boilers at Plattner & Smith's large new paper-mill, in Lee, exploded at six o'clock, tearing the boiler-house in pieces and doing great damage. No person was injured, as it happened just before the hands were to commence work.

BOY DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day, a boy, named James Cunningham, twelve years of age, was drowned while bathing in the Schuylkill, at Arch Street wharf. The body was recovered and taken to his late residence, Cuthbert Street, above Twentieth. A verdict of "Accidental drowning" was rendered.

THE MICHIGAN DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met this day, and made the following nominations:—

For Governor, John S. Barry, of St. Joseph; for Lieutenant-Governor, William N. Fenton, of Genesee; for Treasurer, Elon Farnsworth, of Wayne; for Auditor-General, William Penoyer, of Ottawa.

The convention put quite a slight upon General Cass. They tabled a motion to

invite him to attend the convention, and a subsequent motion to recall it was voted down decidedly, as was also a resolution endorsing the National Administration.

A resolution endorsing the Douglas and Johnson ticket was enthusiastically carried.

THE MAINE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION met this day, and nominated E. K. Smart for Governor, by seven hundred and fourteen votes against eleven scattering. William P. Harris, of Bedford, and H. Strickland, of Bangor, were appointed Presidential electors. Both were strong Douglas men, and the convention was quite unanimous for Mr. Douglas.

OHIO CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.—This day, the Democrats of the Third Congressional District nominated Rev. William M. Daley for Congress. Resolutions endorsing the nomination of Douglas were adopted.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS CONFIRMED BY THE SENATE.—This day, the Senate, during its executive session, confirmed the following appointments by the President:—

Judge Kaue, Chief-Justice of Utah Territory.

Isaac H. Wright, Superintendent of the United States Armory, Springfield, Mass.

Gen. Joseph E. Johnson, Quartermaster-General of the Army, in place of Gen. Thomas S. Jesup, deceased.

The Senate took up the treaty with Mexico, recently negotiated by United States Minister McLane, but, after some discussion, further consideration was postponed till next December.

Two Indian treaties were ratified.

An unsuccessful attempt was made to order the printing of the eleventh volume of the Pacific Railroad report. Adjourned *sine die*.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER W. A. HEMILL.—This day, the schooner War-Eagle, at Portland, from St. Martin's, in lat. 34° 20', long. 66° 45', fell in with the wreck of schooner W. A. Hemill, off Great Egg Harbor, both masts gone and full of water, the hold full of lumber, and had been stripped of every thing that could be taken from her; appeared to have been in that situation a long time, being covered with barnacles and fish swarming around her.

THE CASE OF GARDNER FURNESS.—In New York, this day, in the case of the complaint of John Hannan against Mr. Gardner Furness, an examination having taken place before Justice Welsh, the complaint was dismissed. The facts showed that the matter was the result of a misunderstanding, without any criminal intent whatever.

BURNING OF THE NASHVILLE PLOUGH-FAC-

TORY.—The extensive plough-factory of Sharp & Hamilton, on the Franklin turnpike, near Nashville, Tenn., took fire this day, and was entirely consumed, with a heavy stock of ploughs and a large quantity of valuable lumber. It is understood that the fire was communicated from a forge used for heating ploughshares. The building and machinery were owned by A. W. Putnam, Esq., and were insured with Messrs. H. K. & P. P. Peck, agents of the Bluff City Insurance Company, of Memphis, and with M. Givan, of Philadelphia. Mr. Putnam estimates his loss at about \$17,000. Messrs. Sharp & Hamilton were not insured. Their loss is put down at \$15,000.

ARRIVAL OF THE GREAT EASTERN.—This day, the steamship Great Eastern arrived off Sandy Hook, at half-past ten o'clock A.M.

On the 17th instant, at half-past ten A.M., she left the Needles. With the exception of two days, she experienced fine weather in crossing the Atlantic. The whole passage was steamed by her, ranging from two hundred and sixty-four to three hundred and thirty-three miles per twenty-four hours. The engines were not stopped until she was off George's Shoal, for soundings. She came in a route southeast direct to the light-ship. She was received, on reaching the light-ship, by Capt. Cosgrove, with a salute and the dipping of colors.

The following table will show her daily speed:—

17th.....	285	23d.....	302
18th.....	295	24th.....	299
19th.....	—	25th.....	325
20th.....	276	26th.....	333
21st.....	304	27th.....	264
22d.....	280		

The highest speed attained was fourteen and a half knots. The ship's bottom was very foul.

EXECUTION OF NATHANIEL HARTEN FOR THE MURDER OF MELISSA MORRIS, A GIRL ONLY FIFTEEN YEARS OLD.—This day, in Moundsville, Marshall county, Va., Nathaniel Harten was executed for the murder of Miss Melissa Morris.

At a very early hour in the morning, the people began to flock in from all parts of the country, on foot, by rail, by river, and in every variety of vehicle, until three or four thousand people pressed about the jail and the place of execution. The Wheeling "Intelligencer" gives the following account of the affair:—

As a general thing, people are apt to forget the enormity of a crime in contemplating the awful punishment of the perpetrator; but in the present case it was not so. The murder of Miss Morris by Harten was as daring and desperate a deed as it was wicked and

malicious, and there were no signs of sympathy being felt for the perpetrator. On the 23d of July last, according to the evidence, Harten saw Miss Morris passing by his blacksmith-shop, and immediately started in the same direction, and was very soon afterward seen running toward her at a considerable speed. On the evening of the 23d, Harten disappeared. Search was instituted for the girl, who had not been seen since Harten was observed following her, and on the 27th, four days afterward, her lifeless body was found in a deep ravine, not far from the spot where the neighbors lost sight of her. Marks of a fearful struggle were plainly visible about the place, and a beaten track was perceptible where the unfortunate girl had been dragged down a steep embankment into a secluded part of the ravine. Her skull was beaten and fractured into a shapeless mass, and a large, blood-covered rock was lying near, a silent witness of how the dreadful deed was done. Suspicion at once attached to Harten, and he was pursued and arrested at the house of a relative in Tyler county.

Various rumors were afloat as to the motive which actuated the deed, though no evidence was adduced upon the trial to this end. Some say that Miss Morris possessed the knowledge of a nameless, inhuman crime, into the commission of which Harten's brutal sensuality had led him, and that he killed her, fearing revelation of the secret. Others say that Miss Morris, who is only about fifteen years of age, had received some attentions from Harten, and had spurned them repeatedly, giving him to understand that his presence was not agreeable. Be that as it may, he had a fair and impartial trial, and circumstances were established going to show his guilt beyond a shadow of reasonable doubt in the minds of a jury of his countrymen. It was shown that Harten had threatened her with evil; and about the spot where the ghastly corpse was found, tracks were discovered made by a worn-out shoe, which allowed the great toe to impress the ground. Harten was known to have worn such a shoe on the day of the murder. There were many other less prominent circumstances tending to show his guilt; but, as our readers are already familiar with the case, we deem it unnecessary to repeat them.

For several weeks, efforts have been made, by prayer and persuasion, to induce the condemned to confess the murder and hope for mercy and forgiveness in God; but, either from ignorance or stubbornness, all entreaties seemed to make little or no impression upon him. Fearing that he might make an attempt upon his life, or another desperate effort to escape, Sheriff Reed set a watch upon the prisoner on Thursday night; and, strange as it may seem, he rolled into his bed at the usual hour, without uttering a word, and slept soundly all night, and was

still enjoying a sweet slumber after daylight, when the eager and curious country-folks were crowding into the village from all directions to see him executed. He ate a very hearty breakfast, and seemed to be in as good spirits as usual since his confinement.

The prisoner was a man apparently about twenty-eight years of age, with dark hair and eyes, slightly built, and looked like a slow-motioned sluggard, but one whom we should not like to meet in the woods under any circumstances whatever. His eyes were small, dark, restless, but dull, and looked as if they might have once belonged to some sort of a snake. When questioned upon the subject of the murder, he neither denied nor confessed his guilt, but answered evasively, or turned away with a moody reserve, as much as to say that he did not like to be talked to. Early yesterday morning he requested the sheriff not to admit anybody into his cell, as it annoyed him excessively. He also requested, a day or two ago, that his execution might take place at ten o'clock in the day, which is a much earlier hour than the sheriff had all along designed.

About ten o'clock, a wagon was driven up to the jail-door, and Captain Israel's company of volunteers marched up and dispersed the crowd. The prisoner was then brought forth in his shroud, and assisted into the wagon by Jailor Smith, of this city, Sheriff Reed, and others, and immediately the immense mass of people made a grand, unanimous rush for the place of execution, so as to secure eligible places. When the wagon containing the prisoner arrived, the crowd was again scattered to make room, and, after a short delay, Harten ascended the scaffold, slowly but firmly, accompanied by Rev. Mr. Richmond and other clergymen. When the condemned man beheld the scaffold, the little blood in his face disappeared, his eyes seemed to sink suddenly deeper into his head, and he seemed almost instantly to lose one-third of his flesh. This lasted but a short time; and, becoming seated upon the scaffold, he assumed the dull, morose appearance which has characterized him ever since the first day of his arrest. Rev. Mr. Richmond then offered up a prayer in behalf of the condemned man, in which he intimated that he (Harten) had experienced a change of heart and hoped for Divine forgiveness. The rope was adjusted about his neck, the cap drawn over his eyes, and, as Sheriff Reed stooped to pull the trigger of the trap, nearly all eyes were turned away. A dull sound was heard, and, looking again, we beheld Nathaniel Harten, swinging in the agonies of death, suspended between heaven and earth. He drew himself up two or three times in violent struggles, but was soon motionless and lifeless.

After hanging exactly thirty minutes, the body was lowered into a walnut coffin, placed in a wagon, and conveyed slowly back to the jail, followed by a large number of people. The scaffold was then torn down and committed to the flames, and a number of men and boys put pieces of it in their pockets.

Among the many persons who pressed prominently upon the line of soldiers surrounding the scaffold, before the drop fell, was the father of the murdered girl, Morris, who was very much intoxicated, and so clamorously eager for the awful scene that it was with difficulty he was restrained by his neighbors.

None of the members of Harten's family manifested any interest in his fate. We learned that a messenger was sent to his father to know if he wished to take charge of the corpse. The father replied that he would have nothing to do with it, stating that his son ought to have been hanged long ago for causing the violent death of his sister.

As we were about leaving the ground, we learned from the most reliable authority that Harten, some days ago, made a confession to his jailer, which corresponds very nearly with the evidence elicited upon his trial. The fact of this confession was purposely kept quiet, for no other reason, that we can guess, than with a view to its publication hereafter in pamphlet form. He confessed to the jailer and others that he committed the murder nearly as already described, and that his motive was the nameless secret which the girl possessed, the revelation of which would have brought upon him the abhorrence and contempt of the community. He also confessed that he would have murdered a Mrs. Coffield, for a similar reason, had he not been prevented by an accident. We were also told that he admitted a participation in the death of his sister, to which allusion is reported to have been made by his father when solicited to take charge of the body.

**ACQUITTAL OF DIEDRICH DAUMAN FOR MANS-
SLAUGHTER.**—In New York, this day, Diedrich Dauman was tried for the manslaughter of Diedrich Gerken. Mr. Charles S. Spencer appeared for the accused. The defendant was a bar-keeper in the grocery at the corner of Rector and Washington streets. The deceased came into the store on the night of the occurrence, and, after being there some time, a quarrel ensued between the parties, which ended by the deceased being struck over the head with a club in the hands of the prisoner, from the effects of which blow he died a few days after.

The defendant offered evidence to show that the deceased commenced to fight in the store, and that he attempted to hit the accused, who struck him in self-defence. It was also

shown that the deceased was thrown out by the proprietor of the store, and in being thrown out struck his head on the sidewalk.

After the summing up by the respective counsel, and an impartial charge from the court, the jury retired, and, after about two hours' absence, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

**TRIAL OF WILLIAM DUNNIGAN FOR THE
MURDER OF JOHN KEVAN.**—In New York, this day, William Dunnigan was tried for the murder of John Kevan.

It appeared from the opening statement of the counsel that the prisoner kept a grog-shop at the corner of Carlisle and West Streets. On the 23d of March last, a party of longshoremene came into the shop and commenced a boxing-match. The match resulted in a general mêlée, in the course of which the prisoner, it was charged, stabbed the deceased.

The defence set up that the offence was committed in defence, and that the crime, if any, was justifiable homicide.

Charles McDermott, for the defence, testified that he was present on the night of the occurrence; saw the boxing-match and the mêlée which followed. Dunnigan requested the men to desist, and they did; subsequently a quarrel ensued, and the prisoner wanted the disputants to leave, which they refused to do; he went to put them out, and he was knocked down; a regular scuffle then took place, and Dunnigan was knocked against the bar; the party fought again, and Dunnigan was knocked down again; Dunnigan was afraid of being murdered; witness then saw a man stagger against the counter, and saw he was stabbed.

Cross-examined.—Saw the man who was stabbed strike Dunnigan; there was a general muss, and every one was "pegging" at the other.

John Farren testified that he knew Dunnigan about three and a half years; he used to work for witness; the witness gave the prisoner a good character.

Other witnesses were examined as to character, and the testimony then closed.

The counsel consented to submit the case under charge of the court.

After an impartial charge from the court, the jury retired. They were absent about three hours, and then, being unable to agree, were discharged by the court.

WIFE-MURDERER CONVICTED.—On this day, Patrick Egan, indicted for the murder of his wife, who died on the 10th, from a brutal beating, was convicted in the First District Court of New Orleans, La., of murder, without qualification.

SUICIDE OF A WEALTHY CITIZEN THROUGH

GRIEF.—John Hughes, a wealthy citizen of Gloucester county, Va., worth \$100,000, and one of the most honorable and estimable men in that county, committed suicide on this day. It appears that about two weeks previous to the commission of the deed he lost his younger son, which had a powerful influence on his mind, and he frequently remarked to those around him that he did not care to live. In exemplification of this statement, he took laudanum; but the dose did not fulfil his purpose, and on the day mentioned he repaired to one of the out-houses on his farm, where he sat down, and, as is supposed, deliberately cut his throat with a razor. His whereabouts was discovered too late to prevent the act: he was found just as he was gasping his last breath.

CONVICTION OF W. E. GAW FOR THROWING VITRIOL IN HIS WIFE'S FACE.—In New York, this day, William E. Gaw was tried for throwing vitriol in the face of Maria E. Gaw, his wife, and pleaded guilty. He stated that his wife had deserted him and refused to live with him. He did not know what was in the bottle, as he bought it from a pedlar to cure his corns. In a moment of excitement he threw the stuff in his wife's face. Mrs. Gaw appeared before the Court, and stated that she left her husband because he ill-treated her, and because she subsequently ascertained that he was already married at the time of her marriage with him.

In passing sentence, the judge remarked that the idea of the revenge taken by the prisoner was atrocious: this practice of endeavoring to injure the sight, or deprive a person of a member, ought to be severely condemned. The laws to punish this offence ought to be made more severe. The practice of throwing chemical substances had appeared before in this city. He did not intend to shorten the term of imprisonment fixed by the law. He would sentence the accused to imprisonment for one year in the penitentiary, and to pay a fine of \$250, and to be committed till paid.

The prisoner was quite surprised at this sentence, which is the extreme penalty for the offence.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

HORRIBLE MURDER OF A WOMAN AND TWO CHILDREN.—ARREST OF THE MURDERER.—In Cedar Creek, near Batavia, Iowa, this day, some fishermen found the bodies of a woman and two children, who had evidently been brutally murdered.

A correspondent of the Burlington "Hawkeye," in giving a description of the affair, says:—

Late on Saturday evening our citizens were startled by the report that a strange

family had been murdered near Batavia, in this county,—that the bodies of a mother, son, and daughter had been found in Cedar Creek, in the afternoon, by fishermen, half a mile north of Batavia. Our Sheriff Robb and others started immediately for that region, where they learned that a man and a boy, with two yoke of oxen with closely-covered wagon, had passed along the road near where the bodies were found late on Friday evening. His singular, strange, excited manner attracted the notice of those who happened to see him, and suspicion at once marked him as the murderer. Sheriff Robb, David L. Huffstutter, and others promptly followed after him, and found that he had crossed the Des Moines above Portland, thence to Lebanon, thence four miles from Upton, Scotland county, Mo., where they overtook him on the prairie on Sunday evening, and returned to this place with the prisoner about four o'clock P.M. to-day.

John Kephart is the name of the hoary-headed villain. He formerly lived near Trenton, in Henry county, and is well known in Washington county, where he has lived since he left Trenton, ten or twelve years ago.

I gather an imperfect history of the acts of this old villain from the little boy who was found in his company. William Willis, carpenter, the boy's father, formerly lived in Muscatine, Iowa. The boy remembers that John Kephart came to Muscatine to move the family south. On the journey they stopped two months in Cass county, Mo., at a Widow Snyder's, where Kephart helped to husk corn. One morning, soon after breakfast, his father, who had eaten breakfast well, became suddenly sick and died in less than an hour. The boy's mother, the murdered woman, Jane Willis, told him that Kephart gave his father strychnine in his food.

After the death of Willis, it seems, they went to the "Cherokee country," where Kephart kept a grocery and sold whiskey to the Indians. This summer they moved near Fort Des Moines. After living there some weeks or months, they started for Kansas City. On last Thursday they stopped near the bridge at Eddyville, and camped out. Mrs. Willis cooked supper, after which, complaining of being sick, she lay down in the wagon and went to sleep. In the night some time the boy awoke and saw that she had a deep gash in her head. The three children all got out of the wagon, and Kephart chased Joseph T., aged twelve, and Maria Jane, aged seven, about half an hour, under and around the wagon, with the axe in hand, until they too were killed. He then placed them by the side of the mother, and pounded their heads with the wagon-hammer.

He left Eddyville soon after the murder-

ous deeds were finished, and travelled over thirty miles to the place where he, no doubt, hoped to hide the unfortunate victims from human eyes. A gray-headed old man, over sixty years old, travelling day and night with an ox-team thirty miles, with the dead bodies of a mother and two children in the wagon, to find a place of concealment!—the living boy, James Harvey Willis, by his side; and then, when the place was found, he stripped his victims, put their garments into the wagon, took the mother first, and then the children, and hid them under the water, placing a log upon them to keep them down.

The boy James says that he has a brother, Sylvester Willis, living in Louisa county. On Friday, after leaving Eddyville, he looked again for his wagon-hammer, and found it sticking in the boy's head. The clothes of the victims were all found in his wagon. Kephart and the woman had quarrelled about some money. He charged her with stealing his money. She claimed that the money in dispute was given to her by her son. The money was found by the officers hidden in a keg of soap-grease in the wagon.

There is intense excitement in Jefferson county; but the law will be left to take its course. Kephart is entirely safe until he is regularly convicted and hung by law.

The "Hawkeye," in giving a further account of the affair, and what it supposes to be the theory of the murder, says:—

Kephart was a professed preacher, was rather good-looking, had good address, was plausible and gracious in conversation, was a zealous exhorter, positive and prompt in manner, and talked much about duty and honesty with apparent sincerity. Kephart's ruling passions were avarice and lust: all his ends and aims were to gratify these. An alien and outcast from his own family, for years he has been on the hunt for house-keepers, and when he would find one to live with him, would then hunt industriously for another, under pretence to keep her company. He, perhaps, under guise of a minister of her church, formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Willis and family, who upon his representations moved to Missouri, where Kephart rented a farm, they keeping house for him. Here his object would be to get rid of Willis. In this he succeeded. Willis is gone. Kephart represents that Willis left his family destitute.—took all they had: he then professes great friendship for the unfortunate woman and children: he will support them.

Mrs. Willis owned in Iowa one hundred and sixty acres of land, and Kephart's avarice coveted that. She gave him a power of attorney to sell: to influence her to sign this, he no doubt let her have the \$400 in gold found hidden in the soap-grease: he could borrow or steal this back at any time. The land he deeds at once to his son "for and in consideration of the sum of two thousand

dollars to him in hand paid," (the title is imperfect, but he knew it not.) Remember, he dare not hold property in his own name, because he had a living wife who might claim an interest. He now had the woman in his power. He had her land, but she had the gold. He wanted that too. The woman had, no doubt, ere this, wished to get loose from his meshes, and was determined to keep the gold hidden.

The gold is not found. If he had found the gold he would have no doubt left her to go to her friends, but he dared not take her to them; for there she would have had protection, and then perhaps gold and land would have been all lost. At Eddyville he formed the murderous purpose. If she is dead he can find the gold. James he would not kill, for he knew where the gold was hidden. He seemed to have got the idea of the place, the Des Moines River, the manner of killing, and the way to conceal, from the Ottumwa murder. After the deed is consummated, he drives into the river; but where he forded the water was shallow, and he crosses at another ford. This is like the first. Then he seems to think of Cedar Creek; he knew the road and the place well; but after the murder is committed he has no wisdom, and seems given up for destruction, and is now on his way to the gallows and grave.

EXECUTION FOR MURDER.—Henry Prill, recently convicted in Somerset county, Pa., for the murder of Eli Weimer, with whose wife he had formed a criminal intimacy, was hung at Somerset, this day.

EXECUTION OF A MURDERER IN KANSAS.—Marcus Greder, convicted of the murder of Jacob Roeder, near Bear Creek, Kansas, was hung at Denver City, pursuant to his sentence, this day.

A HUSBAND-POISONER.—This day, a Prussian, named Charles Fenner, was found dead in his bed, at Port Huron, Mich. Suspicion being excited, and examination being made, it proved that the woman who was with him and passing as his wife was a Mrs. Leroy. A forged conveyance of all his property was exhibited by the woman, and also a fraudulent marriage-certificate, signed by a Baptist minister in Detroit, who never had an existence. She was immediately arrested and committed for the murder. Papers which were found under the carpet in her room furnish ground for the suspicion that her last husband was disposed of in the same manner. Previous to this she gave out that she was in pursuit of a husband that she said had eloped from her.

DREADFUL STORM IN BOSTON.—**TWO MEN KILLED BY LIGHTNING.**—A dreadful storm

passed over Boston this day, accompanied by lightning, which killed two inhabitants of that vicinity.

At Brighton, near the Cambridge crossing of the Boston & Worcester Railroad, the lightning struck the house of J. B. Goodenow, who keeps a stall for the sale of provisions, &c., at No. 9 Gerrish Market. The family of Mr. Goodenow were just sitting down to supper, (Mrs. Goodenow having stepped into another room for a moment,) when the house was struck. The fluid tore off some of the clapboards, and immediately descended into the room occupied by the family. Mr. Goodenow was in the act of drawing up to the table, when he, with his son, about eight years old, named Dustan, a man named F. Lawrence, in the employ of Mr. Goodenow, and a lady named White, who was standing in the entry-way, were all struck down.

When aid arrived, they were all found in an insensible condition upon the floor, and attempts were made to revive them by the free use of water and other appliances. In the case of Mr. Goodenow all the efforts were ineffectual, as he was probably killed instantaneously. The fluid, doubtless, struck him full upon the breast, as the flesh was burned there. The son had also marks of the fluid upon the breast and wrists. He was, however, not seriously injured, and soon came to, as did the young man and Mrs. White; but they were in a feverish condition for the entire night. Mrs. Goodenow, in the next room, says that she felt the shock quite plainly. The fluid seemed to her to play about the wires of her crinoline, which she was in the act of taking off. Mr. Goodenow was about forty-five years of age. He has many friends, both in this city and at home, who will sorrow for his sudden departure. It is a curious fact that none of the articles upon the supper-table were disturbed, nor was any injury of consequence done to the house. The theory is that the electric fluid, in entering and passing out of the room, followed the current of air.

At Roxbury, although the storm was the most severe for years, not much damage appears to have been done, and the lightning did not strike in the vicinity. Police-Officer Folsom was in the lock-up during the height of the shower, and while turning off the gas received a severe shock of electricity, which completely paralyzed his arm for some moments, but did no other damage. A few blinds were blown off from houses in the higher parts of Roxbury, and some shades were partially dismantled.

At West Dedham, a young man named Abner Baker was struck by the lightning and instantly killed. He was nineteen years of age, and was a son of Timothy Baker, firm of Howes & Baker, flour-dealers, 154 Commercial Street, Boston. He went into the pasture at about six o'clock, after cows,

and, not returning after the shower had abated, it was supposed that he had gone to the depot to meet his father, as was his custom. On Mr. Baker's arrival, search was made for him, and at about half-past seven o'clock his body was found in a field. He is supposed to have been struck at a little past six. He was struck in the mouth, his face being much disfigured, and the fluid then passed downward, melting his watch-chain, tearing his pants, and bursting one of his boots. His body was found in an open space, with no trees or other high objects near.

TERRIFIC STORM ON THE HUDSON.—This day, in the afternoon, one of the most violent storms that ever visited the Hudson was witnessed at several of the towns along the river.

UNROOFING OF THE BROOKLYN (N. Y.) ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.—A little after five o'clock, the afternoon of this day, the rafters which had been elevated on the Academy of Music, preparatory to putting on the roof, were blown down by a sudden gust of wind, with a crash resembling a heavy discharge of artillery, resulting in serious if not fatal accidents to several of the workmen. One of the original founders and largest stockholders was present at the time, and was severely hurt by the falling of the timbers.

The Academy is situated in Montague Street, opposite the Post-Office. It is a large building intended for operatic and other entertainments. The walls are finished, and the timber for the roof had just been erected. About forty workmen were employed in different portions of the structure. About four were engaged on the party-wall dividing the auditorium from the green-room, which is eighty-five feet high, when the storm came up so suddenly that they were unable, even if aware of the danger, to seek safety in flight. Others were engaged on the roof, and the remainder in the cellar.

The rafters, having not been as yet perfectly secured in their positions, gave way to the force of the wind, and, one falling upon the other, the whole fell with a tremendous crash, some of the men going with the mass. Bricks, timbers, and mortar, all came down, and a dense cloud of dust arose, which for a short time obscured the entire structure from sight.

The attention of the people in the neighborhood being attracted by the long-continued rumbling sound, they hastened to the spot; and in a few moments hundreds were gathered together, their countenances expressing the utmost anxiety as to the fate of those employed about the place. Several gentlemen rushed in at the imminent risk of their lives, and brought out Luther B. Wyman, Esq., who was conducted to the office

of Dr. Ayres, a few feet distant. Mr. Wyman was inspecting the building at the time, having taken a great interest in it from the start. The next man brought out was Mr. John C. Simpson, master-rigger, who was taken to the drug-store of Dr. Smith, on the corner of Court Street and Montague Place, where his wounds were properly dressed, and he was subsequently removed to the Surgical Institute, in Washington Street. The injured man resides in New York. He sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and it is feared was internally injured. The next victim discovered was Mr. Clevell, stone-mason, residing at No. 59 Carll Street, who had sustained a dislocation of one of his ankles and was bruised about the body. He was also carried into Dr. Ayres's office.

John Kennedy, a laborer, residing in Warren Street, was injured on the head by some falling bricks. Two of the men engaged on the party-wall were seriously, and perhaps fatally, injured. A rafter fell over and crushed them. Their fellow-laborers at once proceeded to extricate them, and finally succeeded. The names of the two unfortunate persons are Mr. Jeremiah Morris, a mason, and Charles Barstow, (boy,) mason's apprentice. Both have sustained severe injuries. In consequence of the high position in which they were at the time of the disaster, all means of ascending having been swept away, a long time elapsed before they could be reached. The Chief Engineer of the Fire-Department, who was present, immediately ordered out Lafayette Hook and Ladder, No. 1. The members obeyed the order with alacrity, and very soon elevated ladders at the rear of the building, by which means they ascended to the top and brought down the injured men. They were attended to by Dr. Hull, and then conveyed to the City Hospital.

The names of those injured, and their residences, are as follows:—

Luther B. Wyman, Esq., one of the most active and energetic men in forwarding the Academy of Music enterprise, sustained severe injuries. When discovered, he was lying with a heavy truss upon one of his legs, and entirely helpless. Drill-Sergeant Allen, of the police-force, procured a lever, and with considerable difficulty raised the truss and dragged him out. He must have suffered intensely, as there were several tons' weight resting upon him.

John C. Simpson, master-rigger, resides in New York. He sustained a compound fracture of the skull, and was otherwise severely bruised. He was taken to the Surgical Institute in Washington Street, where he lies in a precarious condition.

A German named Clevell, residing at No. 59 Carll Street, employed as a mason, was found some distance from Mr. Simpson, buried under some timbers. He also was extricated

as speedily as possible. His injuries are severe.

Jeremiah Morris was, as supposed, fatally injured. He was engaged on the wall, and was crushed under a heavy piece of timber. Two fellow-workmen dug away some bricks beneath him, being unable to lift the timber, and brought him out. He was held by them until brought down by the firemen. He was taken to the hospital. His family reside in Portland Avenue.

Charles Barstow, mason's apprentice, was also on the wall, and was injured by a beam which fell upon him. His back and one knee are badly bruised; but it is supposed that his injuries are not necessarily of a fatal nature. He resides in Hampden Street.

John Kennedy, a laborer, residing in Warren Street, was injured about the head, but was able to walk about.

It is a remarkable circumstance that no person was killed outright. About twenty-five men were employed on the building at a height of eighty-five feet from the ground. The extreme western girder fell first, and seven other girders followed in succession, leaving but two remaining. Seventeen men came down with the debris; and of these only two were seriously, and perhaps fatally, hurt. Several sustained but slight injuries; and the others escaped bruises of any kind. Those remaining on the wall descended in safety, except the two unfortunate men who were caught on the partition-wall of the green-room.

A singular circumstance connected with the accident is in relation to a horse which was employed on the ground-floor in turning a drum-windlass for hoisting timbers to the roof. The falling timbers and bricks completely crushed the windlass, and actually cut the halter and stripped the harness from the horse's back, yet, strange as it may appear, without injuring the old animal in the least. He stood perfectly unconcerned until taken out some time afterward.

The damage done to the building is estimated at from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

ACCIDENTS ON THE GREAT EASTERN.—ONE MAN KILLED.—ONE MAN DROWNED.—In New York, this day, about ten o'clock at night, Thomas Leavitt fell down the wheel-house of the Great Eastern, and fractured his skull. The unfortunate man died soon after. About an hour later, a deck-hand on board the mammoth steamer fell overboard and was drowned. His body has not been recovered.

ACCIDENT ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—This day evening, an unknown man was killed on the Hudson River Railroad, at Burnham's, by being run over.

FATAL RAILROAD-ACCIDENT.—Peter Runnels, an employee of the New Jersey Railroad

Company, was struck by the locomotive of the Philadelphia morning train, this day, at the East Newark (N.J.) station, which broke his leg, arm, and neck and caused instant death.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE.—In New York, this day, Coroner Horton held an inquest on the body of a little girl about four years old, the daughter of Mr. John C. Stockwell, residing at No. 57 Powers Street, E.D., who came to her death by falling into a cistern. She was discovered shortly after the accident, but life was extinct.

FATAL OCCURRENCE.—In New York, a child about four years old, named Michael Canack, whose parents live at No. 67 North Sixth Street, E.D., died, this day, from drinking boiling-hot tea. The mother of the child left it alone in the room for a short time, and the little fellow got hold of the teapot and drank out of the spout.

DEATHS FROM INTEMPERANCE.—This day, Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest, at the First Precinct Station-House, upon the body of Timothy Desmond, of New York, aged forty years, who died from intemperance. Coroner Jackman held an inquest, at No. 112 West Thirty-Third Street, upon the body of David D. Bailey, a native of this State, aged fifty years, who died under similar circumstances.

EMBANKMENT-CASUALTY.—In New York, this day, Coroner O'Keefe held an inquest, at Bellevue Hospital, upon the body of Selina Bowman, who died from the effects of injuries accidentally received by falling from an embankment at the corner of Sixty-Fourth Street and Fourth Avenue, about four weeks ago.

FALLING FROM A SCAFFOLD.—In Philadelphia, Thomas McLaughlin, a laborer, who fell from a scaffold at Twelfth and Spruce Streets, on this day, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT AT NEW HAVEN.—About half-past five o'clock this day, a party of twelve persons (five ladies and seven gentlemen) were sailing in a small pleasure-boat in the bay at New Haven, when a gust of wind capsized the boat and precipitated them all into the water. The party were all rescued except Mrs. Charlotte Sperry, the wife of Henry B. Sperry, of New Haven. Mrs. Sperry remained in the water but a short time; but when she was taken to the shore life was extinct.

BOY DROWNED.—In New York, this day, an inquest was held upon the body of Andrew R. D. Lathrop, a boy nine years of age, son of Mr. Richard D. Lathrop, of No. 147 Madi-

son Avenue, who was drowned while bathing near the village of Clemensville. Verdict, "Accidental death."

DEAF AND DUMB BOY DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day afternoon, a deaf and dumb boy, named John Worrell, aged twelve years, son of Charles Worrell, was drowned in the large bathing-tub at Smith's Island. At the time of the sad accident there was a large number of boys in bathing, and the deceased was attempting to climb up to a sliding-board, when his hold gave way and he fell back into the water. He was seen to go under the water; but his companions did not pay any attention to the circumstance, until a boy remarked that John was drowned. A boy, named Dougherty, then dived for him, and brought him up, and, after taking him to the shore, long and continued efforts were made to restore him to life, the fact of his being under the water but a short time giving strong hopes of success. The efforts of those who were present at the time, as well as those of two physicians sent for, proved unavailing. The deceased was well known to most persons in the habit of visiting the vicinity of the Exchange. After the holding of an inquest, the body was taken to the residence of his parents, Dock Street and Exchange Place.

DEATH OF MADAME KOSSUTH.—Madame Emilie Zulavsky Kossuth died this morning, at her residence, in Brooklyn, aged forty-three years. Madame Zulavsky was a sister of Louis Kossuth, and had been in this country since the memorable visit of the distinguished Hungarian exile.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER PRESIDENT.—This day, the schooner President, of Brookhaven, Guider, from St. Augustine for New York, with copper, hides, iron, &c., experienced a gale, lat. 32° 17', which twisted off the rudder-head and blew the jib to pieces. The schooner labored heavily, started starboard main chain-bolts, split deck-beams, and started stern-frame, causing her to leak badly. Next day she was abandoned, with three feet of water in the hold, and the crew went on board the J. C. Patterson, from Jacksonville for Boston.

CAPSIZING OF THE SCHOONER PAULINE.—Schooner Pauline, during a squall about three o'clock this day afternoon, was capsized opposite the Long Beach boarding-house, about two miles from the beach. The surf-boat was immediately launched, and the crew, consisting of captain, three men, and boy, were taken from the cross-trees of the foremast. The schooner was in ballast, bound from New York to Virginia for a load of wood. She is one hundred and fifty-six tons burden, owned by Charles Clark, of

Jersey City, and valued at \$5200. The captain saved three hundred dollars in money. Efforts will be made to save the vessel.

CAPTURE OF THE BRIG THOMAS ACHORN, ON SUPPOSITION OF BEING A SLAVER.—This day, the brig Thomas Achorn was captured off Kabenda, the particulars of which are set forth in the following letter of Commodore Le Roy to the United States District Attorney:—

UNITED STATES STEAMER MYSTIC, }
 KABENDA, S.W. COAST OF AFRICA, }
 June 29, 1860. }

TO THE HON. JAMES J. ROOSEVELT, United States District Attorney, &c., New York.

SIR:—The American brig Thomas Achorn, of and from New York, arrived in this port on the afternoon of the 27th inst.; and on visiting and searching her I found so much to suspect of the illegality of the voyage she was upon that I have deemed it my duty to send her to the United States, in charge of Sailing-Master Green, of the ship, &c., with orders to deliver her over to the proper authorities at New York. The person representing himself as captain, I feel satisfied, did not hold that position, but the person who was represented as and professed to be the first officer, I am induced to believe, was the bona fide captain. My reasons for detaining the Thomas Achorn were based upon the character of the cargo, which, for the greater part, was evidently intended to be used as food for slaves. A box, marked on the manifest to be hardware, on opening, proved to be a copper, &c. for eating; and a barrel marked merchandise contained disinfecting fluids, &c. The so-styled captain constantly contradicted himself, rendering it a difficult matter to obtain any information of a reliable sort. Upon being asked if he had a supercargo, he represented a foreigner who was on board as filling that position, or as the person who did his business, trading, &c. &c., for him. Also, soon after, he stated that he had no supercargo, but that he himself had charge of the cargo; and, on questioning him as to the cargo, he professed to be entirely ignorant of what he had in the vessel, or where it was stowed. The foreigner, represented as the one attending to the business of the vessel during the trading, &c., disclaimed any connection with the vessel or cargo, professing to be merely a passenger. There were on board the Thomas Achorn three foreigners, represented as passengers, with two foreigners who, I was informed, were their servants,—rather rough and unlikely-looking persons to fill that position. Neither the three passengers' nor the two servants' names were found on any paper shown us belonging to the vessel; and the so-styled captain said their names were not upon his

papers. Mr. Green boarded the Thomas Achorn before she anchored, and examined her. After anchoring, I boarded her, in company with Lieutenant Haxton, first lieutenant of this vessel, and upon opening the box of hardware discovered the contents were as before represented. The so-styled captain and first officer seemed very anxious to ascertain if the Falmouth, (a vessel, I believe, of the same rig, &c.,) sent home not long since from Porto Prayo by the Portsmouth, had been seen about the Congo. I informed him I had not seen her, but did not, for reasons apparent to yourself, volunteer any information of her capture. The passengers were to be landed at this place, and thence cross the country to Ponte de Lenhoo, on the Congo, where the brig was to follow. My reasons for believing the first officer was in reality the captain were from the fact that he seemed to be the directing person, while the other seemed to know little or do little, and from his constantly putting himself first in words and acts, rendered it the more apparent he was assuming the position of second, while by right he was the first in the vessel. Throughout the whole proceedings connected with the seizure and detention of the Thomas Achorn, there has been no pretext on the part of either officers or passengers to defend the character of the vessel, and the object of her present visit on this coast. On my interception of her voyage, I seized the following sums of money that I found on searching again on the 20th inst., concealed in a belt, in the trunk of another, in a bunk, and in the trunk of another. All the papers found, having any relation to the Thomas Achorn, have been intrusted to Mr. Green, the officer in charge, to be handed to you. The captain and mate stating that they had come into this port solely to land their passengers, and that the vessel was bound to the Congo, I permitted them to land. The money found in the trunk of Mr. Loler, the reputed supercargo, to the amount of twenty-five sovereigns and twelve half-sovereigns, was handed him for the support of himself and party. The balance, as per list appended, I had counted in the presence of the captain and mate, and placed in a bag, and their united seal, with my own, affixed to it, taking from the captain and mate a certificate of the amount found and so disposed of, four hundred and thirty-eight sovereigns, and one hundred and seventy-six half-sovereigns, in a bill taken from a passenger styled "Señor Juan;" ten sovereigns found in a belt in a trunk of Señor Gavan; forty-three sovereigns and twenty cents were found concealed in a bunk. The amount above mentioned I have taken on board this vessel for its better preservation, and will be forwarded to the United States by the first of our national vessels returning

home. The case of the Thomas Achorn seems so plain a one, from the character of the cargo, the different circumstances connected with her, and the conduct of her officers and men, that I conceive there will be but little trouble in obtaining her condemnation; but, should my expectations not be realized, I most earnestly hope the court will find the cause of suspicion sufficiently strong to relieve me from all claims for damages, &c.,—that terror of all our naval officers who strive for a conscientious discharge of their duties on this station.

WILLIAM C. LE ROY,

Lieut. Comm., &c., U. S. Steamer Mystic.

Copy from manifest of the American brig Thomas Achorn, detained and sent by the steamer Mystic to New York, under suspicion of being engaged in the slave-trade:—One hundred thousand feet of lumber, thirty barrels of navy bread, sixteen tierces of rice, one box of tinware, one cask of oranges, one box of oranges, two boxes of oranges, twenty barrels of cornmeal, fifteen barrels of beans, four barrels of rum, one box of hardware, one boat.

WM. C. LE ROY,

Lieutenant Commanding, &c.

The United States District-Attorney has taken the necessary steps for libelling the brig.

DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS.—This day, the Japanese Ambassadors left the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, where they had been stopping during their stay in that city, and went on board the Harriet Lane, Captain John Faunce, which vessel conveyed them to the Niagara, which was fitted up to convey them to their homes. The treaty-box was placed on a palanquin, guarded by the secretary of the embassy. Whilst in New York, immense quantities of presents, consisting of articles of manufacture of the various eminent New York manufactories, were presented to them. Among the more noticeable may be mentioned sets of glass, from Haughwout's, valued at \$1000; a set of Howe's standard scales; a Herring's patent fire and burglar proof safe; a Lillie's chilled-iron safe; and a model of the steamship Adriatic, presented by Mr. E. K. Collins.

Just before leaving, the First Ambassador invited the brothers Leland to his room, and begged them to receive the good wishes of the embassy for the United States, the Press of New York, and the Metropolitan Hotel. He then took off his tunic, and threw it about Mr. Warren Leland, this ceremony being the highest compliment he could pay that gentleman. From four others of their guests, the Lelands have received swords, suits of clothes, and Japanese trinkets.

Before taking them on board the Niagara, the Harriet Lane steamed around the city of New York, to give them a view of that vast metropolis from the water. They passed the Great Eastern on their way. But they appeared to notice neither the city nor the large vessel,—as they looked all the time straight before them. Upon arriving at the Niagara, they were received with the Ambassador-salute, and with the marines drawn up on the quarter-deck, when Captain McKean received the Japanese at the hands of Captain Dupout, who stated that he here considered his special mission ended, and transferred the custody of the embassy to the officers of the larger steamer. In answer to this, Captain McKean shook hands with the princes and officers and welcomed them to his vessel. A number of valuable presents were sent to the Tyeoon, in charge of Lieut. Henry A. Wise. Mr. Wise ranks as master of ordnance, and will instruct the Japanese in gunnery.

THE OFFICERS WHO ATTEMPTED TO ARREST SANBORN INDICTED.—This day, the grand jury of Middlesex county returned bills of indictment against Silas Carleton and three other United States Deputy Marshals, for attempting to arrest F. B. Sanborn on the requisition of the Brown Raid Senate Committee. No time was assigned for their trial.

MR. E. L. DE FOREST, OF NEW HAVEN, SUPPOSED TO BE DEAD, COMES TO LIFE AND DEMANDS HIS BANK-DIVIDENDS.—This day, letters were received by the cashier of the New Haven (Conn.) Bank, and Messrs. Winslow, Lainier & Co., New York, from Mr. E. L. De Forest, who it was supposed was long since dead, dated Australia, demanding his bank-dividends. A New York paper, speaking of the affair, says:—

From letters recently received, it would appear that Mr. Erastus L. De Forest, who so mysteriously disappeared from this city on the 17th of January, 1857, is still alive, and is residing at Melbourne, Australia.

This gentleman had finished a collegiate education at Yale College, New Haven, Conn., and prior to attaining his majority came into the possession of an ample fortune. He came from New Haven to this city a few days before his disappearance, and took rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel. It was his intention, and so expressed to his friends in this city, to visit Havana, and with that object he was making preparations. On the 17th of January, he drew a check for \$2000 at the American Exchange Bank, and then visited Brooklyn, but was not heard of afterward. On the 20th of January, Mr. Curtis, of 57 Maiden Lane, received an anonymous note, post-marked Brooklyn, stating that Mr. De Forest had been knocked down in that city,

robbed, and his body thrown into the East River. The police of both cities were diligently employed in endeavoring to ferret out the mystery, but without success. His father offered heavy rewards for the body, but, not finding it, or any clew, mourned him as dead.

The New Haven "Palladium" of this date, speaking of the affair, says;—

A letter this morning received from Melbourne, Australia, dated April 17, 1860, and which we publish below, shows that the writer, Mr. E. L. De Forest, who was missed from the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, since January 17, 1857, and supposed to have been murdered, is still alive! Our readers are doubtless all familiar with the facts connected with his absence. He was traced from the hotel toward Brooklyn, where he said he was going, and was never heard of afterward. The most thorough search was made for him by the police of the two cities, and large rewards were offered for any information concerning his fate. His father spent much time in the melancholy search, but without getting the slightest clew beyond the facts here stated.

What made the matter the more mysterious was the fact that he left his trunks, containing valuable property, at the hotel, and several thousand dollars of bank-stock in New Haven, and other property in other places. His father has long mourned him as dead, and the public mind became fully satisfied that he was murdered. But now, without any previous intimation, a letter comes from Australia, by way of London and Boston, penned by the missing man himself, asking for his bank-dividends, which he appears to suppose have not been paid in three years, although they have been regularly drawn by his father, as administrator, as they fell due. We give the letter verbatim, with the exception of the number of shares owned by him in the bank, whose officers prefer that we should not state the exact figures in that regard. The letter is as follows:—

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, April 17, 1860.

Cashier of New Haven Bank:

SIR:—I am owner of — shares in the capital stock of your bank. For some time past I have not drawn the dividends on them.

I have recently given to Messrs. Mailler & Quereau, of the firm of Mailler, Lord & Quereau, Wall Street, New York, a power of attorney, to enable them to receive on my account. Will you oblige by sending to me directly through the mail a statement of the amount of dividends so paid to them by you,—also the price of the stock at latest sales?

E. L. DE FOREST.

We have very carefully compared the manuscript of the letter with the other

manuscripts of Mr. De Forest, and find the resemblance most striking. The only marked difference is in the small *d*. In his other manuscripts the top of the *d* is thrown to the left in a curve, but in the last letter it is the ordinary *d*, similar to this one which we have printed. But all the other words and letters have the same appearance in all the manuscripts. Even the loop on the back of each small *f* is the same in all.

The following is a copy of the letter received by Messrs. Winslow, Lainier & Co., bankers, of New York:—

MELBOURNE, AUSTRALIA, April 17, 1860.

MESSRS. WINSLOW, LAINIER & CO.:—I am the owner of twenty shares in the Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad. The dividends on this stock were formerly paid by you, and I suppose are so still. The last one drawn by me was that of January, 1857.

I have recently given to Messrs. Mailler & Quereau, of the firm of Mailler, Lord & Quereau, Wall Street, New York, a power of attorney, to enable either of them to receive dividends due to me.

Will you oblige by sending to me directly, through the mail, a statement of the amount of the dividends as paid to them by you,—also the present market-value of the stock?

E. L. DE FOREST.

Unaccompanied by any explanation as to the reasons for his sudden departure from this city, and in the absence of any correspondence with his relatives or friends in relation thereto, these letters exhibit a very singular state of facts, and, were it not for the close resemblance between the handwriting of these and his former manuscripts, would present a suspicion that they might be forged.

Inquiries are to be prosecuted at once to ascertain the truth of the matter and clear up the mystery which now surrounds it.

SATURDAY, JUNE 30.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NEW YORK.—ESCAPE OF THE MURDERER.—In New York, the night of this day, Mr. John Walton, of the firm of Lang & Walton, owners of the distillery in Eighteenth Street just east of the First Avenue, and Mr. John W. Matthews, a well-known railroad-contractor, were murdered in the following sudden and horrible manner:—

On the night of this day, after having transacted their business, Mr. Walton and Mr. Richard H. Pascall, his cousin, left the distillery in Eighteenth Street, about half-past eleven o'clock, and walked up the north side of Eighteenth Street to Third Avenue. At this corner they both observed a man leaning against a tree, but paid little atten-

tion to him, and walked directly past him. They had proceeded but five or six feet, when this unknown man darted up behind Mr. Walton and discharged a pistol at his head. The slug with which the pistol was loaded entered Mr. Walton's head just behind the left ear, and, with a scarcely audible groan, and without a word, the injured man sank to the pavement. The murderer instantly ran across Eighteenth Street, and thence across Third Avenue toward Irving Place. Mr. Pascall immediately raised an alarm and started in pursuit. A number of persons joined in the chase, vociferating "Murder!" and calling for the police. Foremost in the pursuit was John W. Matthews, a well-known railroad-contractor. He was followed by another person and Mr. Pascall, the main body of pursuers being but a short distance behind them. When the flying murderer was near the corner of Sixteenth Street and Irving Place, he turned about, and seeing Mr. Matthews very near to him, —he having outstripped the others,—the murderer drew his pistol and fired at Matthews. The shot took effect in the unfortunate man's breast, and, simply exclaiming, "I'm a dead man!" he sank unconscious to the pavement. The pursuing party soon came up to the dying man; and, in the confusion produced by this second murder, all trace of the murderer was lost.

Several policemen who had joined the crowd, one of whom was sufficiently near to catch Mr. Matthews as he fell, endeavored to continue the chase, but were entirely thrown off the track, as none could tell the direction taken by the man who fired the shots. Some of the persons present lifted Mr. Matthews and carried him to the drug-store at the corner of Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue, but he died in their arms before reaching there. Others still endeavored to follow the perpetrator of this double murder, but without avail.

Meantime, Mr. Walton had been conveyed to the drug-store at the corner of Eighteenth Street and Third Avenue. He still breathed, but was wholly unconscious, and never gave utterance to an intelligible word. He was soon removed to Bellevue Hospital, where every attention was paid to him, but without avail, as the unfortunate man died at half-past eight o'clock the next morning.

The New York "Tribune" gives the following history of the case:—

Although the name of the murderer is not positively known, yet the circumstances connected with Mr. Walton's domestic relations are such as to leave little doubt as to who were the instigators, if not the actual perpetrators, of the deed.

Some time ago, Mr. Walton married a widow lady, named Ellen M. Russell, who was at that time the keeper of a boarding-house in this city. Lately the Supreme

Court have been engaged in trying a suit for separation from bed and board brought by John Walton against his wife. The ground on which this application was based was cruel and inhuman treatment, which rendered it unsafe for him to live with her. The last hearing of this case took place on the 4th of June last, at which time decision was reserved. Facetious accounts of this trial appeared in nearly all the newspapers at that time, some of which were found upon the person of Mr. Walton.

At the time the marriage between Mr. Walton and the Widow Russell took place, she represented to him that she had previously been twice married, and that both her former husbands were dead. Her first husband was a Colonel Jeffers, by whom she had two children, both of whom are now alive, the eldest being twenty-two years of age, and the youngest nineteen. Her next alliance was with Captain Russell, by whom she had one boy, named Frank Russell, now twelve years of age. She further stated that she had adopted her sister's child, a daughter, four months old, and that the infant was then residing in the country. She concealed from Mr. Walton the fact that she had an intermediate husband between Mr. Jeffers and Mr. Russell. This second husband was named Morrison: she had no children by him.

Mr. Walton had not been married a great while before he began to ascertain the true character of the woman to whom he was united. So far from her two husbands being dead, he ascertained that one at least was still living, a divorce having been obtained. He also ascertained the fact of her marriage to Morrison, and that he was then living in Dayton, Ohio; and, further, that it was exceedingly doubtful if a legal separation had ever been had by them. He also ascertained to his satisfaction that, instead of the child four months old being the daughter of her sister, it was her own illegitimate offspring, the result of a criminal connection with a man named Yelverton.

In addition to all these grievances, his wife and her two sons, Charles and Edwin Jeffers, all of whom were members of his family and occupying the house No. 258 West Twenty-Third Street, began to abuse him most shamefully. He alleged that the boys brought improper females to the house at all hours of the day and night, and that Mrs. Walton associated with a most degraded class of people. It also appeared that she had, previous to her marriage with him, kept what purported to be a cigar-store, in a low neighborhood of the city, but what was alleged to have been a house of an improper character.

Mr. Walton at length, after months of forbearance, resolved upon a separation. He accordingly rented a house in Twenty-

Third Street for Mrs. Walton and her boy Frank Russell. She lived there but a short time, however, preferring to board in the family of Dr. Slade, in Twenty-Second Street, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, Mr. Walton paying her board-bills. Shortly after leaving the house in Twenty-Third Street, she returned one evening on some pretext, and began smashing up the furniture. For this she was arrested. She then desired to be immediately conducted by the officer to the City Hotel, where she could have an interview with Mr. Isaac V. Fowler, he being an old friend of hers and a frequent visitor before her last marriage. During the intimacy existing between her and Mr. Fowler, at one time one of her sons, Charles Jefferds, held a clerkship in the post-office. Mr. Walton now commenced legal proceedings for a separation. This was particularly distasteful to Mrs. Walton and her two sons, as her husband was wealthy, and in the event of his application proving successful they would lose all claim to his wealth. They accordingly thought to intimidate him, using all kinds of personal abuse, and frequently threatening his life. On one occasion, one of the boys showed him a pistol which he said had been bought expressly to shoot him with. At another time, Mr. Walton was suddenly taken sick, and always expressed the belief that he had been poisoned. He was afraid to walk the streets alone at night, and never dared to venture into the presence of either his wife or her sons. He frequently remarked to his friends that he was fully convinced that he should meet a violent death at their hands. About three months since he summoned a lawyer and made his will, saying that he stood in fear of his life every moment, and thought it absolutely necessary. After the document was drawn up, he expressed himself as feeling much easier in his mind, and said that he then felt less dread of his wife and step-sons.

Having given this statement of Mr. Walton's domestic relations, we now subjoin the statement of the tragedy as related to our reporter by the gentleman who was with him at the time.

STATEMENT OF RICHARD HENRY PASCALL.

I am a cousin of the deceased; his mother and my mother were sisters; he and I roomed together over his store, Nos. 93 and 95 West Twenty-Fifth Street; I have been employed by Mr. Walton as an assistant in his store; he was one of the firm of Long & Walton, distillers; their distillery is located in Eighteenth Street, near First Avenue; he was in the habit of going from the store to the distillery every Thursday and Saturday evening, to take charge of the receipts for those days; the other partners did the same on other days of the week; since the de-

ceased separated from his wife he has continually expressed a fear that his life would be taken by her or her sons; for this reason he requested me to come to the distillery every Thursday and Saturday evening, for the purpose of accompanying him to our room, and I always did so; on Saturday night last we left the distillery together at twenty-five minutes past eleven o'clock, and walked up Eighteenth Street, on the north side, till we got to Third Avenue; there we saw a man leaning against a tree, but paid no attention to him; we were then going to get something to eat; we had got past the man some five or six feet, when I heard a pistol-shot close to my ears, and instantly saw Mr. Walton fall to the pavement; he did not say a word, but uttered a very low groan; I was partially stunned by the report of the pistol so close to my head, but instantly turned around, and saw the man who had been leaning against the tree run across Eighteenth Street; he was dressed in light clothes, and had on a straw hat; he continued running, and crossed Third Avenue, going toward Irving Place; I immediately raised an alarm, and started in pursuit of the man; several persons joined in the chase, and we followed him through Eighteenth Street to Irving Place; here there were two men ahead of me leading the pursuit; when at the corner of Irving Place, the murderer turned and fired at the man nearest to him, who instantly dropped to the pavement; when I came up to the fallen man I stopped, as did several others; meantime the murderer continued his flight, and we lost all trace of him; the murdered man, whom I afterward ascertained to be John Matthews, was conveyed to a drug-store at the corner of Sixteenth Street and Third Avenue; he died before reaching there; some persons continued in pursuit of the murderer, but I returned to where Mr. Walton had fallen; I found that he had been taken into the drug-store at the corner of Eighteenth Street; he was still alive, but entirely unconscious; I spoke to him several times, but got no reply, he not seeming to understand me; he was afterward conveyed to Bellevue Hospital, but did not live but a short time; an officer then came to me and requested me to go to the Eighteenth Ward Station-House, as a witness of the affair, to appear before the coroner; I complied, and remained there over night; Mr. Walton considered his wife a very bad woman, both as to morals and temper; she had repeatedly threatened to take his life; at one time she told him that she had two sons who would kill him, but, if they failed, she had another one growing up; my own life has been threatened by Mrs. Walton and both her boys, Edwin and Charles Jefferds, on account of the interest I took in Mr. Walton's domestic affairs; I have been in fear of my

life, and dare not go out alone after dark: I expect my turn will come next; Mr. Walton made a will between two and three months since, but neither his wife nor her boys knew any thing of it.

DEATH OF A SAILOR.—This day, at sea, Thomas W. Clark fell from the topsail-yard of the ship *Alboni*, Capt. Andrew Barnaby, and was lost overboard, while on her voyage to New York. Young Clark was the son of Mr. Isaac Clark, of St. George's, Del.

PAINFUL SUICIDE.—In Philadelphia, Frederika Spielman, aged fifty-eight years, committed suicide, on the morning of this day, at her residence, Twenty-Fourth Street, above South, by hanging herself to the railing at the head of the stairway with a piece of clothes-line. She resided with her husband, and they are said to have lived happily together. No cause could be assigned for the deed, which was committed soon after her husband breakfasted with her and retired. The coroner held an inquest on the body, and a verdict of "Suicide by hanging" was rendered.

MISSING MAN FOUND.—The body of Mr. John Hogan, formerly a much-respected citizen of Leeds, Greene county, N.Y., was found in the woods near Jefferson village, Ulster county, this day, far advanced in decomposition. In the pockets were found a quantity of money, papers, and other articles. The cause of his death is unknown. He had been missing for some time.

LABORER DROWNED.—In Philadelphia, this day, the coroner held an inquest on the body of David Russell, who was drowned in the Schuylkill, near the Arsenal. Deceased, who was a laborer, was working near the Schuylkill, and went in to bathe with a fellow-workman. He got beyond his depth, and was carried out of reach by the current. A verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was rendered.

DROWNING OF A YOUNG LADY.—In New York, this day, Miss Nancy, sixteen years old, residing in West Thirteenth Street, left home with an excursion-party on the steamboat *Only Son* and a barge; and when about half a mile from the Bay House, situated on the east side of Newark Bay, she attempted to step from one boat to the other, and, falling between the two, was drowned before assistance could be rendered. The boats at the time were aground.

BURNING-FLUID ACCIDENT.—In New York, this day, an inquest was held by Coroner Gamble upon the body of Catharine Peter, a child, residing at No. 210 West Thirty-Ninth Street, who died from the effects of injuries acci-

dentally received by the upsetting of a lighted burning-fluid lamp upon her person.

DEATH FROM BURNS.—In New York, this day, Sarah Dunne, an Irish girl, eighteen years of age, died, at Bellevue Hospital, from burns received on the 25th instant by the explosion of a fluid lamp. Coroner Gamble held an inquest upon the body.

ACCIDENT.—In Philadelphia, this day, Wesley Vanborn, aged thirteen years, was drowned in the dam at the Tacony Print-Works, Twenty-Third Ward. The body was recovered soon after, and an inquest held upon it, at the residence of the lad's parents, Church Street, near Oxford. A verdict of "Accidentally drowned" was rendered.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.—In New York, this day, George W. Knowlton, a boy about eight years of age, whose family reside at No. 183 East Thirty-Sixth Street, while playing in a lumber-yard adjoining his father's house, was fatally injured by the falling upon him of a pile of timber which he was attempting to climb. His legs were terribly crushed, and, after lingering in great agony, he died.

RUN OVER BY THE CARS.—In New York, Eugene Kelly, a son of Hon. James Kelly, Receiver of Taxes, was run over by one of the cars of the Third Avenue line, this day, and was so severely injured that he died shortly afterward. Deceased was thirteen years of age.

THE MOZART HALL DEMOCRATIC GENERAL COMMITTEE, this day, recommend a joint electoral ticket for the State of New York, and, in case that course is not adopted, the support of the Douglas ticket.

DEATH OF A MISER.—Died, in Milford, Mass., this day, Mr. Gershom Twichell, after an illness of only two days. He was the last member of a peculiar and, in some respects, a remarkable family. Though a man of considerable wealth, owning one of the finest and most valuable farms in Milford, he persisted in living in a state of the most abject poverty. On the announcement of his death, says a writer in the Boston "Journal," the overseers of the poor took immediate steps to secure his estate for his legitimate heirs. They found in his hovel a large amount of silver, deposited in a pine box, nicely adjusted in layers of dollars, halves, quarters, and smaller coins. They also found a bag in which there was a heavy amount of gold. The specie was taken to the Milford Bank for safe-keeping. Nearly the last words uttered by the expiring miser were to request a neighbor who stood by him to leave the room, for fear he would steal the

money. His wife abandoned him many years ago, and recently, for a stipulated sum, gave bonds that she would make no claim upon any property he possessed.

FIRE IN BANGOR, ME.—This day, a fire occurred in that city, destroying the sail-loft of Pearson & Conner, with about \$2000 worth of stock, also a dwelling, owned by W. H. H. Pitcher, together with a double house, owned by Matthew Lincoln and W. G. Palmer. Total loss by the fire, \$12,000 to \$15,000.

FIRES IN NEW YORK.—**DESTRUCTION OF A STEAM PLANING AND SAW MILL AND STORES.**—In New York, the evening of this day, at seven o'clock, a fire, of accidental origin, broke out in the steam planing and saw mill of George Tugnot and Jacob J. Van Pelt, No. 286 Eighteenth Street, near Avenue A, and thence extended to the buildings on the adjoining lot, No. 288, the front being occupied by Mr. Van Pelt as an office, carriage-house, stables, &c., and the rear by Thomas Burroughs, stair-case manufacturer. Owing to the large quantity of inflammable material about the premises, the flames spread with great rapidity, and in a little time the mill and adjoining buildings were entirely destroyed.

The fire also communicated to several huge piles of lumber in the neighboring yards, but, through the exertions of the firemen, it was speedily extinguished. In addition to the damage by fire and water to the lumber, further loss was involved by the carelessness of the firemen with their hooks. The loss of Mr. Van Pelt, on buildings and stock of lumber, will not fall short of \$13,000. Insured for \$4000 on buildings, and \$2000 on stock, in the Citizens' and Wall-Street Insurance Companies. Loss of Mr. Tugnot, \$10,000; insured for \$8000 in city companies. Loss of Mr. Burroughs, \$2500; insured.

It is supposed that the fire was caused by the friction of a journal near the planing-apparatus. Mr. Robert Sherwood, who had charge of the premises, had just paid off the hands, and was about leaving the mill when the fire was discovered. So rapid was the progress of the fire that he had not time to save his coat.

In the same city, at night, about eight o'clock, a fire broke out in the five-story brick building No. 49 Broadway, occupied on the first floor by C. Watson, dealer in hats and hatters' goods, on the second and third floors by Frank & Son, cap-manufacturers, and fourth and fifth floors by Mr. Gorge, dealer in furs. The fire originated on the third floor, and thence extended rapidly to the upper stories, the main body of the fire being beyond the control of the firemen. After several hours of incessant labor, the firemen succeeded in mastering

the flames,—not, however, until the three upper stories were destroyed. The falling of the rear and side-walls demolished the second floor. The loss on stock of Mr. Watson, by water, will probably amount to about \$10,000; he is fully insured. Loss of Frank & Son, \$8000; insured. Loss of Mr. Gorge, \$2500; insured. Julius Frankenstein, paper-dealer, occupying a portion of the upper floor, sustained \$500 loss. Loss on building, \$6000. The stock of hatters' goods in No. 51, owned by Martin Bates, Jr., & Co., sustained considerable damage by water. The origin of the fire was unknown.

In the same city, at half-past nine o'clock the same night, a fire occurred on the second floor of the building No. 67 Liberty Street, occupied by Charles R. Duxbury, commission-merchant, and T. M. Titus & Co., dealers in Yankee notions; but among whose stock it originated has not yet been decided. The stock of Titus & Co. was damaged by fire and water to the amount of \$6000; insured. Bernard McMartin, glove-importer, occupied the front portion of the same floor and the upper floors. His loss was about \$2000. The stock of liquors and wines in the basement, occupied by Macy & Jenkins, was damaged to the amount of \$500 by water; insured. The building, owned by J. Lewis, Jr., was damaged to the amount of \$500.

A GALLANT BOY.—J. Tolman, a lad of thirteen years of age, and an elderly lady, Mrs. Sanders, while attempting to get from a dory into a larger boat, on this day, at Marston's Mills, Mass., were thrown into deep water. The brave boy caught the old lady's dress and kept her afloat for several minutes, until assistance arrived, and they were rescued from their dangerous situation.

DEPARTURE OF THE JAPANESE.—The afternoon of this day, the U.S. steam-frigate Niagara steamed out of New York Harbor with the Japanese Embassy.

FEMALE HEROISM REWARDED.—This day, the merchants of Cincinnati, Ohio, presented to Miss Rachel Medkirk, a teacher in the public schools of that city, whose coolness and courage in securing and guarding the school-room door during the terrible tornado of the 1st inst. were the means of preventing accident or injury to the children under her charge, a splendid gold hunting-watch and chain, worth \$125, with a suitable inscription. Miss Medkirk was also presented with the freedom of all the railroads connecting at Cincinnati.

STRICKEN FROM THE ROLL.—Judge Hampton, of the District Court of Pittsburg, Pa.,

on this day morning caused the name of James E. Brown to be stricken from the roll of attorneys practising in that court, because he had obtained his admission to practice as an attorney in that court by false and fraudulent representations.

VALUE OF REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.—This day, the Board of Supervisors of New York received the following report from the Tax Commissioners in relation to the relative value of real and personal estate in the city and county of New York, as assessed in 1859 and 1860:—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Real Est.	Real Est.	Real Est.	Real Est.
1.....	\$37,102,292	30,025,512	—	476,750
2.....	22,016,709	21,736,719	—	280,000
3.....	26,590,256	26,992,656	402,400	—
4.....	9,885,670	9,955,770	19,100	—
5.....	16,022,700	17,263,625	1,240,925	—
6.....	11,810,750	12,766,250	955,500	—
7.....	13,087,047	13,018,799	—	68,248
8.....	17,052,872	18,296,972	1,244,100	—
9.....	14,981,200	15,512,100	530,900	—
10.....	8,547,590	8,665,800	118,200	—
11.....	8,775,700	8,917,220	141,520	—
12.....	10,043,725	11,857,184	1,813,459	—
13.....	5,397,000	5,500,000	103,000	—
14.....	11,555,500	12,424,700	869,200	—
15.....	26,549,100	28,383,300	1,834,200	—
16.....	17,533,700	17,788,900	255,200	—
17.....	17,078,000	17,450,300	372,300	—
18.....	35,614,400	37,820,700	2,206,300	—
19.....	12,621,894	10,830,472	4,208,578	—
20.....	16,156,850	16,580,550	423,700	—
21.....	27,576,550	29,106,650	2,330,100	—
22.....	13,261,125	14,775,440	1,514,315	—
Total, 379,051,530	398,533,619	20,397,107	825,018	—

	1859.	1860.	Increase.
	Personal.	Personal.	
Resident.....	\$158,339,730	163,575,875	5,236,145
Non-resident....	14,631,462	15,121,162	489,700
Total.....	172,971,192	178,697,037	5,725,845
Total real and personal.....	\$522,022,722	577,230,656	26,032,952
Less decrease.....	—	—	825,018
Net increase.....	—	—	25,207,934

RECAPITULATION.

Total value of 1860.....	\$577,230,656.97
Total valuation of 1859.....	552,021,722.00
Increase over 1859.....	25,207,934.97
Total valuation in county.....	\$577,230,656.97
Total valuation in lamp district.....	561,494,926.97
Total valuation south of Fifty-seventh St., 553,849,528.97	

SEDUCER SENTENCED.—Herman Michels, recently convicted of seduction in the Criminal Court of Pittsburg, Pa., was, on this day, sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A TORNADO, this day, swept through Clark county, Ohio, unroofing ten or fifteen houses, and destroying several. No lives were lost.

AN AMERICAN SLOOP-OF-WAR THREATENING TO BOMBARD MESSINA.—This day, ac-

ording to a correspondent of the New York "Herald," Lieut. Hunter threatened to bombard Messina. He says:—

Touching that harbor-fortress at Messina, —a second San Juan de Ulloa, in all except a less height and perhaps not quite so many guns.—there is an adventure of your madcap (late) Lieut. Hunter,—"Alvarado" Hunter. He was in command of a sloop-of-war, and cruising at Messina. An American merchantman had some difficulty about getting a clearance, the captain declaring he had paid all dues and submitted to every rightful regulation; but Bomba's custom-house demanded some \$600 more fees under the name of harbor-dues, &c. The captain remonstrated, the consul remonstrated, and finally Hunter was appealed to. He examined the case, decided that it was right, and sent word to the authorities that if the ship was not cleared in two hours he would bombard the city. There were at least four hundred ponderous cannon grinning at him from the mole,—a force, of course, sufficient to have blown him out of the water; but they cleared the ship. No doubt he would have bombarded the place.

EVENTS OCCURRING IN JUNE, THE EXACT DATE OF WHICH COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED.

MURDERED FOR NOT DELIVERING A LETTER.—In California, at the City of Six, in Sierra county, C. C. Jenkins was killed by James Newman, because he would not deliver a message from him to a certain female. The murderer fled, and officers are in pursuit.

MURDERS IN TEXAS.—REWARD FOR THE MURDERERS.—Mr. M. A. Delvach and Chas. S. Henry were, while camping out at night, near Austin, Texas, murdered. The brothers of the deceased have offered \$3000 for the detection of their murderers. Gov. Houston adds \$1000, and the citizens of Houston have pledged \$2500, making \$6500 in all.

A SON KILLS HIS FATHER.—Mr. Jones, about fifty years of age, living two miles below Richland, Holmes county, Miss., was killed at his residence by his son, a young man about twenty-five years old. It appears that the father was greatly addicted to drinking, and on a Tuesday, when either infuriated or partly insane from the effects of liquor, he threatened violence to several members of his family. Seizing a shot-gun, he was in the act of shooting his son, when the latter, to preserve his own life, shot the father with a similar weapon, killing him instantly.

FATAL RESULT OF A STREET-FIGHT.—On a Tuesday, Messrs. Robert C. Browne and Warren Andrews had a fight in the streets

of Charleston, S.C., with revolvers, in which both were wounded, but not seriously. An unlucky colored man, who was passing at the time, received a ball in his heart, and died instantly.

ACQUITTAL OF MURDER IN CALIFORNIA.—Philip Smith, charged with killing Tom Rice, at Michigan Bar, was acquitted. He was tried in Sacramento county. The jury failed to agree. He obtained a change of *venue* to Amador county, where his trial, on a Monday, resulted as above.

CALIFORNIA SERGEANT-AT-ARMS MURDERED.—In California, John McGlenchy, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Assembly, was killed in a quarrel over a game of cards in Nevada.

A MAN OF NERVE.—A murderer named Johnson was hung at Dubuque, Iowa, who ran lightly up the steps mounting to the scaffold, removed his shirt-collar, adjusted the noose to his own satisfaction, proclaimed his innocence, and died without a struggle.

FREEMAN, THE WIFE-POISONER.—At the Court of Oyer and Terminer held at Poughkeepsie, N.Y., the case of Ishmael Freeman, the wife-poisoner, was taken up, but was postponed until the next term, the Legislature at its last session having passed a new law in relation to capital punishment, and at the same time having repealed many of the provisions of the old law. It was a question of doubt with the court whether it would have any power to sentence the prisoner in case he should be convicted, the only statute which prescribed the manner in which the sentence of death should be executed having been repealed. The decision of the Supreme Court will be obtained before the next term, when the prisoner, if found guilty, will be sentenced according to that decision.

ATTEMPTED WIFE-MURDER.—A man named Mosier, residing in Erie county, Pa., near the Crawford county line, made a brutal and determined attempt to butcher his wife. About a year since he married a young woman in Bloomfield township, Crawford county; but, some difficulty arising between the parties, his wife left him and returned to her father's house. On a Thursday morning he visited her and asked her to return home. She refused, whereupon he left the house, and, procuring an old meat-axe, returned to where his wife was sitting, and struck her repeatedly on the neck and head, inflicting wounds of a highly-dangerous if not fatal character. The brute was arrested soon afterward, and is now in jail. The woman, at last accounts, was very low; but

hopes are entertained that she will recover of her injuries.

SUICIDE FOR LOVE.—Kessiah Gamber, a girl of seventeen, living with her widowed mother in Cincinnati, Ohio, committed suicide by taking laudanum, because her mother had refused to permit her to go out for a walk with a young man who was paying his addresses to her.

SUICIDE OF AN INSANE MAN.—A patriotic insane man, named Charles Berry, hanged himself in Dakota county, Minn., by tying an American flag about his neck.

SUICIDE FROM POVERTY.—The Chicago "Journal" states that an ex-policeman of that city, named Albert Wagner, a native of Hungary, put an end to his existence by swallowing arsenic. Wagner, it appears, was in very reduced circumstances and had a large family depending on his exertions, and, finding no employment, committed suicide as above stated.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE OF A WIFE.—An unhappy young married woman, in Hartford, took strychnine to kill herself. As she began to straighten out, lobelia was freely administered, and through its influence her life was saved.

SUICIDE FROM SLANDER.—THE WRATH OF GRIEF.—The death of Mrs. Ruth F. Frye, at Winnegance, Maine, by suicide, was noticed in the papers generally. It now appears, by a communication signed by her father and carried by her husband to the "Daily Bath Times," that she became deranged under the pressure of calumny and falsehood. The afflicted father thus speaks of her wicked maligners:—

Could they look into that pale, marble face, could they view the result of their own damnable work, without a shudder? She now reigns with her Saviour in glory. But where are they? Ah! let them beware! There is a place in the realms of Pluto reserved for them by a just God, where shrieks and wailings arise on every side: where fiery furnaces roar and tremble, yawning open for the reception of their victims; where the exultant yell of a thousand fiends echoes and re-echoes around the vast cavern; where scaly serpents, with quivering tongues and fiery eyes, coil their slimy folds; where the Furies, whose hair of snakes twists and wreathes around, sit, tearing the palpitating fibres of their victims with red-hot iron tongues, to whom the relief of death is never given. Let them beware of this!

SUICIDE OF A MOTHER.—SINGULAR CONDUCT OF HER SONS.—Some Germans, taking breakfast in their house at Philadelphia,

had their attention attracted by a noise in the entry. Going thither, they found their mother hanging by the neck to the rail of the staircase, committing suicide. Instead of cutting her down at once, and thus surely saving her life, all the three set off after a policeman. When they returned with one, of course the old lady was dead.

DEATH OF THE AMERICAN CONSUL AND NEARLY ALL OF THE AMERICAN RESIDENTS OF ACAPULCO.—Advices from Acapulco, Mexico, give information of the death of Major McMicken, United States consul at Acapulco, and nearly the whole of the American residents, by yellow fever. Major McMicken was formerly of Pottsville, Pa. He served in the Mexican campaign, and was an active participant in most of the battles. He was in good health when seen at his post last March; but the climate of Acapulco is very oppressive, far surpassing Panama in sweltering heat, and consequently more fatal to those of a Northern climate.

SINGULAR DEATH OF A CHILD FROM ACCIDENT.—A little girl, named Clements, residing near Greensburg, Pa., met her death in a singular manner. She had a saucer in her hand, when she tripped and fell, and a piece of the saucer severed the jugular vein. She bled to death in a few minutes.

KILLED BY A LOCUST.—Charles Byers, a boy residing in Wetzel county, Va., while carrying a locust in his hat, was stung in the head, and died from the effects.

KILLED BY THE CAVING IN OF A BANK.—John Hughes, an Irishman, was killed near Ema Mills, Scott Valley, Siskiyou county, California, by the caving in of a bank which he was sluicing.

DEATH OF A CHILD FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—An intelligent child of the Rev. Mr. Plumley, at Metuchin, N.J., was bitten slightly by a dog, and died of hydrophobia, in dreadful agony, a few days after.

FATHER KILLS HIS CHILD BY ACCIDENT.—Stephen Gannon, while endeavoring to strike a boy with a stone, in Broome county, N.Y., hit his child, a boy four years old, causing his death an hour after.

STAGE-ACCIDENT ON THE CALIFORNIA OVERLAND ROUTE.—**PASSENGER KILLED.**—On the California Overland Route, the stage left Mountain Station with seven passengers besides the driver, and Mr. Stout, roadmaster in the employ of the Overland Company, who was acting as conductor. On leaving the station, the driver cracked his whip, and the horses immediately started on a run; and when they arrived at the brow of the moun-

tain the brakes were applied, but were found to be useless. In his efforts to stop the horses, the driver drove from the main road, and they came in collision with a tree, literally smashing the coach in pieces, killing one man by the name of Mackey, a drover, from Cassville, Mo., on his way from California, and injuring every other person in the stage to a greater or less extent. Mr. Stout was severely cut on the face, his nose being completely flattened. He also complained of internal injuries. Several of the injured remained for rest until the next stage.

NEW YORKER DROWNED IN THE OHIO RIVER.—Edward L. Brooks, a young man hailing from Connecticut, was drowned in the Ohio River, near Steubenville, on a Saturday. He was travelling from Wellsburg, on the steamboat Convoy, and when within three miles of Steubenville fell overboard and was drowned. The deceased was connected with a hardware-store in New York, and is said to have been an estimable young man.

KILLED BY BLASTING ROCKS.—Lafayette Croil and his two sons were killed, on a Saturday, by a premature explosion, while blasting rocks, in Knox county, Missouri.

DECEASED.—Captain John Vandegrift had a paralytic attack while passing from Dunlap's Hotel, in Delaware City, Del., to the house of Samuel Ford, on a Thursday night, and lay on the street until the next morning, when he was discovered and the best medical attention given him. He expired on Friday evening. He was about fifty years of age.

DEATHS IN PHILADELPHIA.—There were 5414 deaths in Philadelphia from January 1 to July 1, 1860. Of this number 2925 were children.

DEATH OF MRS. MARGARET KENNEDY.—Mrs. Margaret Kennedy, one of the "pioneer settlers" of Monroe county, N.Y., died in West Webster, aged ninety-seven. Mrs. K. came there in the year 1805, when Rochester and the surrounding country was a wilderness. Her husband, Mr. Robert Kennedy, refused to purchase a farm where Rochester is now located, because he considered the land poor.

DEATH OF MRS. FRANCES BROUILLETTE.—Died, at Vincennes, Mrs. Frances Brouillette, *née* Cornoyer, who was born at that place November 15, 1775, nearly four years before its capture from the British by Gen. G. Rogers Clark. Her father, Pierre Cornoyer, was a merchant and Indian-trader, and in order to exchange his furs and peltries for merchandise, frequently made long and hazardous journeys to Detroit. His de-

scendants have proof of his devotion to the American cause, in numerous receipts signed by General Clark, for corn, beef, &c. furnished him, and for which they have to this day received no pay from the Government. At the early age of fifteen years the deceased was married to Judge Vanderburgh, who had served as lieutenant and captain throughout the whole of the Revolutionary War; and as his widow she was in receipt of a pension from the United States Government for the last twenty years of her life. She was the mother of eleven children, three of whom only survive her. She died on the same square of lots on which she was born.

DEATH OF MISS L. L. K. SPAULDING AND MR. McMORINE.—A letter from the Rev. Jacob Rambo, of the Cape Palmas (Africa) Protestant Episcopal Mission, announces the death of Miss L. L. K. Spaulding, a member of that mission; also of Mr. McMorine, another of the missionaries, near Bassa Cove. The climate is deleterious at best to the white man, and doubly so to delicate females from this country, many of whom have already sacrificed their lives after but a short period of service in the land to which they had gone for the purpose of aiding the spread of civilization and Christianity.

DEATH OF JOHN MEADER.—John Meader, a venerable and highly-esteemed minister of the society of Friends, died at Providence, in the sixty-fourth year of his age. Friend Meader was a native of Sandwich, N.H., where he spent the early portion of his life. He afterward resided for a season in Maine, and for the last quarter of a century has been one of the most honored and respected citizens of Providence, R.I. His death removes another of the upright Quakers of the olden time, whose firm devotion to the principles of George Fox affords landmarks to determine the position the society once occupied in contrast with the conforming tendency so prevalent at the present day.

SUDDEN DEATH OF THE OLDEST RESIDENT OF POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.—Mr. Elias Whitney, the oldest resident of Poughkeepsie, Dutchess county, N.Y., died very suddenly, at his residence in that city. He was in his ninety-first year, had been married seventy years, and had lived nearly forty years in Poughkeepsie. Mr. Whitney has had ten children, forty-seven grandchildren, eighty-seven great-grandchildren, and six great-great-grandchildren. He was one of the most respected citizens of Poughkeepsie, and was honored, by all who knew him, for his honesty, justice, and truth.

A PHILOSOPHER STUDYING THE PHENOMENA OF HIS OWN DEATH.—A Tennessee paper says, "M. Ritzius, whose decease we mentioned

a fortnight since, continued to make scientific observations upon his own case a month to the moment that his heart ceased to beat. His last words were, 'The struggle of death is hard; but it is of the highest interest to note this wrestle between life and death. Now the legs are dead. Now the muscles of the bowels cease their function. The last struggle must be heavy; but, for all that, it is highly interesting.'"

DEATH OF LEWIS PALMER.—Lewis Palmer, an architect of talent, died in Lewisburg, Pa. He built the court-house and college edifice at Lewisburg.

BITTEN BY A RATTLESNAKE.—A son of T. Hanna, living near Mercer, was bitten by a rattlesnake. Whiskey was immediately and liberally administered, indigo was applied to the wounded hand, and the arm tightly bandaged. A physician came in a rattling haste and gave alkali of ammonia. This treatment had the desired effect, and the child is slowly recovering.

LITTLE GIRL SAVED FROM DEATH BY SURGICAL OPERATION.—A little girl of M. L. Thompson, of Kiantone, Chautauque county, N.Y., five years old, swallowed a gravel-stone of the size of a large bean, lodged in one of the branches of the bronchial trunk. After a few days of irritation there, it would be thrown or coughed up into the larynx and strangle her till she became black in the face; then, as the tension of the muscles relaxed, it would fall back to the former place. She was taken to Buffalo, and Dr. White made an incision in the windpipe and removed the obstacle. The child was put under the influence of chloroform and laid on a table. A cut was made below the larynx, near the breast-bone, and the blood sponged dry. As the air entered the hole, violent coughing ensued, which threw up the stone. She was turned on her face, an instrument was introduced into the passage and the stone taken out. It was a joyful release from impending death.

A MAN SHOT, WHILE HELPING HIS SWEETHEART THROUGH A WINDOW, IN MISTAKE FOR A BURGLAR.—The following affair occurred in Sarina, Michigan. A maid-servant, who was in the employ of Charles P. Simpson, Esq., wished to proceed to that gentleman's house, from the residence of Mr. J. W. East, where she had been acting as nurse to sick person. She was afraid to go home alone, as it was late in the evening, and she was fearful of a half-crazy fellow, named Johnson, who had been pestering many of the girls with his familiar attentions. About this time there happened to come along our heroine's beau, who gallantly

ffered his services as an escort, which were promptly accepted as proffered. The evening being pleasant, and the path a charming one, our couple—as lovers are apt to do—dallied by the way, doubtless saying many sweet things which the lateness of the hour and the calmness of the night combined caused to well up from their hearts.

Arriving at the house at last, they knocked at the several doors; but, receiving no answer, the girl suggested that she should get into the house by means of a window. The window was raised by Clark, and he was assisting the girl through the opening, when the proceedings at this stage were brought to a summary conclusion by a shot fired from the interior, the ball striking Clark on the left breast, glancing along one of the ribs, and lodging in the muscles of the anterior portion of the shoulder. Clark immediately cried out that he was shot,—that his arm was broken. People from the neighborhood immediately collected, and, after a short time, the circumstances which led to the unfortunate occurrence were explained.

It appeared that Mr. Simpson and his lady had not expected the girl that evening, and had retired early. They had been asleep for some time,—how long they then did not know,—when Mr. S. heard some noise, as of the window falling. The bedroom in which they slept was to the east of the room into which the girl was attempting to get; and he at once got up, partially opened the door leading to the other room, and, being convinced that burglars were attempting to enter the house, or actually had entered,—for it was so dark that he could see nothing,—he fired a random shot from a revolver which he had seized, and with an effect already stated.

The affair caused a good deal of excitement, though the wound is not fatal.

RELEASE OF AN AMERICAN FROM PRISON IN HONG-KONG.—Some three years since, an American, Mr. Ely Boggs, was convicted in China of piracy, or rather—as direct murder was not proved—of consorting with pirates, and for the crime was sentenced to imprisonment for life. After being in prison for upward of two years, he has, through the intercession of Mr. Ward, Gen. Leenan, United States Consul, Mr. Gray, British Consular Chaplain at Canton, I. Scott, Esq., Governor of the jail, and many other prominent residents of Hong-Kong, been pardoned by Sir H. Robinson, the Governor of the Colony. He is now on his way to this country, and expects to be here in December.

The trial and conviction of Mr. Boggs created, at the time, considerable interest, not only from the fact that he was an American, but on account of his extreme youth,—he not being at the time nineteen years

of age. His conduct while in prison has been such as to meet the approval and commendation of all who came in contact with him, and finally to secure his pardon and restoration to the world.

Speaking of this case, the New York "Courier" says:—

We have seen some letters from him to his brother, and a friend, in this city, which at least indicate that the writer does not retain at present the characteristics which we would look for in a person convicted of the crime for which during the past four years he has occupied a felon's cell. He states in one his satisfaction at being assured that his family and friends are still unwilling to condemn him unheard, and promises, when he meets them, in rehearsing his story, to communicate many extenuating circumstances. It is sincerely to be hoped that this may be so,—that, whatever may have been his faults, they may be ascribed more to his waywardness of youth than to any natural depravity of character, and that a future of honor to himself, his friends, and the community is yet in store for him.

ELOPEMENT FOR AN AFFINITY, AND SUICIDE.—Daniel Turnbull, who lives near Three Rivers, Michigan, embraced the doctrine of Spiritualism, left his family, and went to Mishawaka, Indiana, to seek his "affinity," as he was directed by the spirits; but her he never found. So a few days since he took laudanum and died.

ELOPEMENT OF A LOUISVILLE BELLE WITH HER MUSIC-TEACHER.—A beautiful and accomplished young lady, one of the reigning belles of Louisville, Ky., a member there of the *beau monde*, and the only daughter and heiress of a druggist worth at least half a million, eloped with her music-teacher, a middle-aged German, and, after going through the necessary formula of the hymeneal connection, at Cincinnati, departed *en route* for Europe. The parents of the romantic bride are, of course, much mortified and grieved at the match.

SUPPOSED ELOPEMENT OF A MARRIED GENTLEMAN IN AUBURN, N. Y., WITH A BEAUTIFUL WIDOW.—The Auburn "Advertiser" says:—

A report is in circulation in private circles respecting the elopement of a gentleman hitherto highly respected in this city, and recently engaged in a lucrative and respectable business. The gentleman left with the intention, as he informed his wife and friends, of going to New York. Repeated inquiries have been made in New York, but nothing has been heard from him since his departure. A widow lady of considerable beauty and attractions, with whom he was on intimate terms, disappeared at the same time, and has yet to be heard

from. It is suspected that the pair have eloped to parts unknown. The friends of the parties await further developments in suspense. The gentleman leaves an interesting and amiable wife in this city.

ELOPEMENT OF THE WIFE OF A SICK HUSBAND.—BRUTAL TREATMENT OF THE HUSBAND BY THE PARAMOUR.—In Corinth, Miss., a man was taken ill. As he could not attend to his business, he employed a neighbor to take charge of it. This the latter faithfully did for seven days. Then, finding that the invalid was not progressing toward good health, and that he was really weak, he attempted to make him sign some paper, the contents of which were not unfolded to the sick man, but which probably was intended to be of benefit to the assistant. The invalid was not so feeble as to sign in the dark, and he therefore refused to give his name. Thereupon the neighbor, carefully putting all witnesses out of the room, beat the miserable man severely, and then ran off with his wife and six of his negroes, being the entire family and stock of the unfortunate victim. Failing to overtake the fugitives, the villagers seized the son of the runaway man and whipped him for the sins of the father.

SEDUCTION AND LYNCHING.—S. W. Parks, of Osceola, Iowa, seduced Miss Elizabeth Campbell, and on being arrested the justice discharged him, because, he said, the crime was barred by the statute of limitations. Parks was then lynched by the populace.

A MISSING WIFE.—The young and beautiful wife of a citizen of Lockport, N.Y., who had been visiting relatives in Illinois during the past winter, while on her way home was met at the railroad-depot by a man, who tendered his services and promised to escort her to Lockport, pretending that his destination was New York. It has since come to light that he was a notorious Western gambler and speculator in New Orleans; and there is every probability that the woman has been enticed away to some Southern city.

LADY OUTRAGED AND ROBBED.—A Mrs. Swan, formerly of Hartford, was outraged and robbed by a man in disguise, while on a visit in Huntsville, Texas. He made an attempt to stab her, but the dagger struck the steel basque of her corsets, and her life was saved.

DIVORCE CAUSED BY DRUNKENNESS.—A divorce-case is on trial at Dubuque,—Susan Helen Allen *vs.* William Allen,—on the grounds of habitual drunkenness. The parties are young, and from the better class of society. They ran away from Boston to be

married in 1857. She is a teacher in the public schools at Dubuque: he has done nothing but drink. The defence set up is that he was a drunkard when she married him, and she knew it.

LAME LEADING THE BLIND.—Miss Mary Foster, a blind girl, of Bennett's Corner, Madison county, New York, eloped with Mr. Perkins, a cripple.

SINGULAR MARRIAGE, AND SEPARATION IN NINE DAYS.—The Indianapolis (Indiana) "Sentinel" says:—

A little incident or accident in fashionable life has leaked out in the last few days, that has caused no little stir in a certain circle. A young, pretty, and merry girl, a year or so ago, when just budding into womanhood, captivated with her cherry lips and winsome ways a young gentleman of reputed wealth and great respectability. The parties both stood A No. 1 on the register of our floosier almanacs, and their flirtation, or courtship, as it was termed, according to the eyes through which it was viewed, was one of the standing topics in their circle. It was a courtship honest and sincere on one side, and a flirtation on the other. The young lady delighted in the attentions of her darling admirer, and no moonlight walk was too long, no *tête-à-tête* was too close; but love him she could not. He drooped and pined, while the roses blushed on her cheeks, and her voice rang out the same clear, merry laugh that had distinguished it before she got a beau. She frequently told him she could not love him and would not be his, but that his society was agreeable to her. How often he was rejected rumor says not; but one evening just before the water was let out of the canal, she gave another positive refusal, and he left the house, vowing that he would not live. He was watched,—followed to the canal, when he plunged from the bank, in a place, unfortunately, where the water was two feet deep and the slime in the bottom four. He was drawn out a "damp, uncomfortable body," and a dirty one too. The young lady cried, as she would a year before had her doll been broken,—was sorry that Augustus had spoiled his coat, it fitted him so nicely, and she was sure Captain Prosser could not cut another like it.

At this stage of the affair, the father of the lady, a prudent business-man, interfered. The suitor of his daughter was rich—a quality he liked. He needed money in his business, and must have it. To be brief it was arranged that Augustus should marry his adored Eveline, or rather Eveline should marry him, and for the possession of the treasure he was to put four thousand dollars to the old man's business-house. A draft was given for two thousand dollars, the first

instalment of the purchase-money, the knot was tied, and the happy couple started on a marriage-tour. They were gone just nine days,—nine days, the groom says, of unalloyed pleasure. As soon as they arrived at home, the old man demanded a draft for the balance of the money; but, secure, as he thought, in the love of his charming young wife, he peremptorily refused. That night the wife returned to the home of her father, and there remains, refusing to see her lord of nine days. Another compromise was effected. Augustus was paid eight hundred dollars, and the graceless scamp, having had the romance of his love worn off, boasts that one hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-three and one-third cents per night is cheap enough for sleeping with a pretty woman. And thus the case stands now.

WHITE WIVES AMONG THE INDIANS.—The Chatfield (Minn.) "Democrat" says that two white women are living at the Agencies, near that place, with Indian husbands. One of them, Mrs. Renville, came from Illinois about eighteen months ago, and, after a vigorous courtship, won the consent of her dusky mate, and married him that she might elevate the race. She is now teaching the Indian girls to bake and sew, and to do household labor generally, and her husband is said to be quite proud of her. The other, Mrs. Oberday, became enamored of one of the braves, at Washington, where he had gone with others of his tribe to complete a treaty, and she followed him to his home on the prairie.

KNOCKING DOWN A LADY.—A father in or near Vinton, Iowa, wished to send his child, three years old, to school. The teacher, a young lady, would not receive it, considering the immaturity of its powers an obstacle to its progress in even the rudiments of an English education. The father declared the child should go, and sent a young man to compel the teacher to take it into her fold. Finding that she was fixed in her decision, the young man knocked her down, and then, with two companions, broke in pieces the furniture of the school-room, and threw the books from the windows. He was arrested, but at once turned State's evidence against his accomplices: their trial consumed an entire night, and in the morning they were acquitted. The local paper which furnishes these facts very truly says that "the occurrence partook of a rowdyish character."

AN OCTOROON IN CLEVELAND.—The "Cleveland Plaindealer" says a Mississippi planter has purchased, for seven thousand dollars, an elegant brick mansion in that city, as a residence for his daughter, an octoroon just sixteen years old. She was expected there

shortly, accompanied by her governess and one or two free servants. A daughter of the Rev. J. C. White has been employed as a general instructor of the young lady. Though born a slave, the octoroon is now free, and the planter will spare no pains or expense to give her a thorough education. Her income while she resides here is to be three thousand dollars a year. The preparations for her advent are said to have created considerable excitement in the immediate neighborhood of the house she is to occupy.

ROBBERY OF WELLS, FARGO & Co.'S EXPRESS.—POLITENESS OF THE ROBBERS.—The "San Francisco Herald" gives the subjoined account of the robbery committed, by four highwaymen, on Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, near Chico, in Butte county, Cal. The sum obtained was fifteen thousand dollars. The robbers executed the business in the genteelst manner possible with the nature of the transaction:—

The outrage was committed at about nine o'clock in the evening. The night was dark, and as the stage was emerging from a wood and about to descend into a creek, the bed of which was dry, some person ahead of the coach called on the driver, in a loud voice, to stop. The driver supposed that a team or some other obstruction was in the way, and suddenly reined in his horses. On looking round, somewhat to his astonishment, he discovered two men with double-barrelled guns levelled at the passengers on the box-seat, and another with a similar weapon covering the four or five persons inside.

The captain of the gang, with a cocked revolver in his hand, stepped up to the driver and informed him, in a cool and clear voice, that he must have the money in the treasure-box, and then, turning to Mr. Bowen, the express-messenger, said, "Charley, it will be of no use to resist. Nobody shall be harmed if you don't make any fuss. And, in the mean time," pursued the highwayman, "gentlemen will be kind enough to hold up their hands." It is not necessary for us to say that the passengers obeyed, the driver dropped the reins, and each man's fingers pointed instantly to heaven. "Now, then, Charley," said the robber, "I must have your pistol, to prevent accidents;" and he proceeded to disarm the expressman, notwithstanding the outraged man's remonstrances.

As the robber took the pistol, with a naïve affectation of surprise and an ominous shake of the head, he said, "Why, Charley, the pistol is actually cocked. Don't be foolish, Charley." Thereupon Charley immediately subsided, with the remark that it was very hard that he should be treated in such a manner. "Not at all, Charley," answered the robber: "I am not robbing you: you cannot help yourself; but your company

advertise that they have a capital-stock of \$500,000, and \$15,000 to divide among the boys would not be missed, Charley, you know." By way of mollifying Charley's feelings, the highwayman politely assured him, upon his honor "as a gentleman," that he was not a murderer, and did not desire to take a dollar from any person then present.

At this time, Mr. McDuffie suggested that there existed no absolute necessity for the strange gentleman's friends on the road to persist in holding their guns in so very direct a line with his head, as he had known men under such circumstances suffer from nervous excitement; and, although he could not doubt their peaceful assurances, or the honesty of their intentions, if the triggers chanced to be *very* finely set, an explosion might take place unconsciously. Thereupon the robber bowed politely, and expressed his desire to make the interview as pleasant as one as possible, and directed his men to elevate their fowling-pieces, but still to keep the enemy "well covered." After this he unhitched the horses, fastened them securely to a fence near by, declining, in affectionate language, the assistance of the driver, and drew from the stage the box of treasure.

He was about to split open the box with an axe, when he remarked to "Charley" that it would be a pity to spoil the furniture, and asked for the key. Observing some hesitation and grumbling on the part of the messenger, he brought forward a bundle of cord, and expressed the opinion that it would be necessary for him to tie "Charley," as he was talking a great deal too much. "What would you give to know me, (his face was masked,) Charley?" he asked. "Two and a half," was the sullen reply. "Ah, your liberality will be the death of you," replied the highwayman, who then very coolly opened the treasure-box, filled the pockets of his comrades with the contents, placed "Charley's" pistol in the bed of the coach, fastened the horses again to the stage, expressed the delight he experienced in meeting with gentlemen who were so unexceptionable in their deportment, and bade a graceful adieu. The robbers then left for the woods. During the whole proceedings not an oath was heard, and the captain of the gang did his utmost, says our informant, to soothe the affright of the passengers.

NOBLE BENEFACTIONS.—John Rose, of New York, died, leaving by will \$300,000, to purchase a farm, on which to place such destitute children of New York as might be placed under the guardianship of the Rose Benevolent Association. One of the conditions of the bequest was that a like sum should be raised by others. Charles Cook, of Havana, Schuyler county, N.Y., offers to contribute the other \$300,000, provided the

farm and institution shall be located at that place.

A LIBERAL BEQUEST.—Dr. Ferdinand S. Wilsey, of South Bergen, N.J., recently died, and left a property in Chicago, Ill., valued at \$25,000, to the American Swedenborg Publishing and Printing Society of New York, as a perpetual fund; the interest to be devoted to the printing and gratuitous distribution of the theological writings of Emanuel Swedenborg.

WILL OF THEODORE PARKER.—The will of the late Theodore Parker was presented for probate in Boston. The instrument is dated May 25, 1857, and it names for executors John R. Manley and Frederick W. G. May, of Boston, and Franklin B. Sanborn, of Concord. By the will, he gives to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts "the two fire-arms formerly the property of my honored grandfather, Captain John Parker, late of Lexington, to wit: the large musket, or king's arm, which was by him captured from the British on the morning of the 19th of April, 1775, in the battle of Lexington, and which is the first fire-arm taken from the enemy in the War for Independence; and also the smaller musket which was used by him in that battle, while fighting in 'the sacred cause of God and his country;' and I desire that these relics of the Revolution may be placed in the Senate-Chamber of this Commonwealth, and there kept in *perpetuum rei memoriam*." To his "much-valued friend, Wendell Phillips," he gives his "folio copy of the English State Trials, in eleven volumes, with many portraits interleaved." To his "much-valued friend, Charles Sumner," he gives his "copy of the Parliamentary History of England, in thirty-six volumes." To other friends he makes bequests of particular works from his library, as mementos and of special significance, and then the remainder of his very extensive and valuable collection he gives to the city of Boston, "to be put into the Public Library of the city, for the use and benefit of such as have access thereto, and be read on such terms as the directors of the said library shall think just; and I desire that, so far as consistent with public utility, the said books be kept in alcoves, or on shelves by themselves; and I desire that the said books shall in no case be sold, or given away, or exchanged for other books." In case the city declines to accept them, then they are to be offered to the library of Harvard College; and Mrs. Parker's consent is necessary to any disposal of them in any event, and she may entirely change their direction if she choose. All the remainder of his property is left entirely to his wife.

A JUDGE TRIED FOR ROBBING THE TREA-

SURY.—Judge Watson, of Howard county, Mo., was sentenced to the penitentiary for three years, for robbing the treasury of the county of five thousand dollars. He took an appeal to the Supreme Court, gave bonds in eight thousand dollars, and then left the State. He is said to be possessed of property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars.

HELD TO BAIL ON THE CHARGE OF STEALING THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—In Memphis, Tenn., John Hollingsworth was arrested on a charge of stealing three thousand dollars from a Mrs. Buckner, of Natchez, Miss., in January last. The accused was taken before Esquire Hill for examination, when it appeared in evidence that Mrs. Buckner had obtained the above sum from one of the Natchez banks, and had taken her seat in a carriage with the design of reaching a steamer on the levee, when a young man came to her, remarking that there was a slight mistake in the amount, and requesting possession of it for a moment. Supposing him to be a clerk in the bank, Mrs. Buckner complied with the request, and from that moment to the present has seen neither the young man nor her money. It is said that Hollingsworth made admissions to several parties afterward which induced the belief that he knew something of the affair; and, information reaching Captain Garrett, he caused the young man's arrest. Judge Hill, after a patient hearing of the evidence in the case, remanded the accused to jail in default of one thousand dollars' bail, to await the action of the Natchez authorities, who have been advised of the arrest.

ACQUITTAL OF MISS ABBY A. GODDARD, THE CONFIDENCE-WOMAN.—A Boston paper says:—

Miss Abby A. Goddard, who figured so extensively in sundry operations in Boston, Roxbury, and Troy, has been acquitted of crimes that the law designates as "false pretences," and the public call "confidence-games." Miss Goddard is undoubtedly a lady of great talent. She has written a number of books, and has usually contrived to get up a sensation wherever her lot has been cast. In Boston, last summer, the newspapers seemed to keep one reporter especially detailed to watch Miss Goddard; and she certainly appears to have exercised a power of mental fascination in obtaining money from even the most careful, prudent, close men, that has seldom been equalled. Among others, an elderly man, named Robert G. Fox, residing in Troy, charged her with obtaining from him several hundred dollars in the year 1857, by representing that she had sums deposited in various banks, and individuals owed her different amounts, all of which was untrue. She was

indicted some time ago, and taken on to Troy from Boston on a requisition. Tuesday morning, Miss Goddard was tried, and, the indictment proving to have been very poorly drawn up, she was honorably acquitted. Mr. Fox, the complainant, made rather a poor figure on the stand. It seemed he placed the utmost reliance in every statement of Miss Goddard, and even gave her blank checks to fill up as she chose. Another charge, of forgery, was not pressed; and Miss Goddard is now tasting the sweets of liberty. She is a plain-looking, middle-aged woman, wears "specs," and is exceedingly strong-minded. She took notes during the trial, and at its close, about noon, impressed upon the reporters of the local papers to be particular in stating that she was "honorably acquitted."

AUBURN (N.Y.) PRISON-EARNINGS.—The following are the figures for the month of June:—

Contract earnings, \$7466; miscellaneous earnings, \$364.62; total, \$7830.62; total expenditures for ordinary support, \$5698.58; earnings over expenditures, \$2132.04.

SENTENCE OF A WEALTHY MAN FOR STEALING.—In Washington county, Va., William Woodson, who is worth \$100,000, was convicted of hog-stealing, and sentenced to one year in the penitentiary.

MARINE LOSSES FOR JUNE.—There were but 10 American vessels reported as lost or missing in June. They comprise 1 steamer, (U.S.) 2 ships, 1 bark, 1 brig, and 5 schooners. Of these, 4 were wrecked, 1 sunk by collision, 1 foundered, 2 abandoned, 1 capsized, and 1 missing. The value of the vessels is estimated at \$225,000, exclusive of cargoes. The following is a comparative statement of the losses reported during the last six months.

Months.....	Steamers.....	Ships.....	Barks.....	Brigs.....	Schooners.....	Stops.....	Total.....	Estimated Value.....
January.....	—	8	5	6	11	—	30	\$465,000
February.....	1	5	6	8	17	1	38	518,000
March.....	3	7	12	5	14	1	42	729,000
April.....	—	3	6	4	16	—	29	475,000
May.....	—	7	4	1	15	1	28	525,000
June.....	1	2	1	1	5	—	10	235,000
Total.....	5	32	34	25	78	3	177	\$2,958,000

PLUNDER OF THE WRECKED AMERICAN SHIP INTREPID BY MALAYS.—Advices from Singapore say that the Shandon returned to that port from the wreck of the American ship Intrepid, in Gasper Straits, having succeeded in saving cargo to the value of about four thousand dollars,—all that her small stowage-capacity would allow her to carry. When the Shandon arrived at the wreck, it was surrounded by some hundreds

of Malay prahas, the crews of which were plundering the cargo. Soon after the Shandon's arrival, two Dutch gun-boats came from Billiton and kept the Malays in order, but not before they had carried off a great quantity of the goods. They at first carried their plunder to Billiton; but, as it was taken possession of by the Dutch authorities, they betook themselves to other places with what they succeeded in subsequently obtaining. The Shandon saved a number of porcelain vases and other objects; but it was found that what remained of the silk and crape goods was completely damaged. There was a large quantity of Chinese fireworks on board, and the gunpowder from these had mixed with the water in the hold, damaging the rest of the goods, and rendering it impossible for divers to go down.

SALVAGE OF THE ABANDONED SHIP R. M. MILLS.—In England, the case of ship R. M. Mills, of Augusta, found abandoned at sea, has been adjusted in the Admiralty Court. The appraised value of the ship was £2450; the value of the cargo, consisting of iron, was estimated at £2500, and there was a portion of it the value of which was not ascertained. The court awarded to the salvors—the officers and crew of the American ship *Scioto*—the moiety of the whole value, to cover every thing, and their costs, and expressed an opinion that it was one of the most meritorious services that ever came under its consideration.

MISSING VESSEL.—SUPPOSED TO BE LOST.—The schooner E. H. Miller, of Providence, R.I., owned by Rufus Greene & Co., sailed from Quillimane, December 2, 1859, for Zanzibar, and, up to April 24, no tidings of her had been received. Two arrivals at Zanzibar from sundry ports on the east and west coasts of Madagascar brought no report of the missing schooner. She was a superior vessel of her class, built at New Haven, Conn., in 1855, and one hundred and seventy tons register. The following persons composed her crew:—William H. Aldrich, of Pawtucket, R.I., master; C. Augustus Carpenter, of Providence, supercargo; Francis Miller, mate; Alexander Pinkham, second mate; William Sunket, (colored,) cook and steward; William B. Cameron, seaman,—all of Providence; and William Dowell, Ernest Horton, and William Burke, seamen, residence unknown. Vessel, cargo, and freight insured at five offices in Boston.

LOSS OF A BOAT'S CREW BY A WHALE.—A letter received, this month, from Captain Chapman, of ship *Josephine*, of New Bedford, reports her at Montiganui, January 29, with sixty barrels sperm oil, ninety-six barrels whale oil, and seven hundred and fifty pounds of bone, taken since leaving Western

Islands. Also reports the loss of Mr. Stevens, the mate, and all his boat's crew, by being taken down by a right whale off the coast of New Holland, on the 30th of December, 1859, in latitude 42° S., longitude 130° E. The particulars are as follows:—

About half-past six A.M., lowered three boats for right whales. Mr. Stevens struck. The whale ran around with him until about half-past nine A.M. The boat, being then about one point off the lee bow, distant two miles, suddenly disappeared. I was standing along with the ship at the time, having previously taken up the other two boats; stood on the spot where the boat was last seen; had all the best men in the ship on the lookout, but could see nothing; cruised about there all day. At six P.M., fell in with the boat, bottom up, not stove or injured in any way; think the line must have been fouled and the boat taken down. The names of those lost were Sind Stevens, of Southampton, N.Y., first officer; William M. Moorhead, boat-steerer; Wilson B. Handy, of Sandwich, Mass.; John Hauglin, of Albany, N.Y.; and a Portuguese shipped at the Western Islands. Captain Chapman had shipped the oil and bone by the *Lagoda*, and was bound North.

OLD IRONSIDES.—Orders have been received at the Portsmouth (N.H.) Navy-Yard to prepare the frigate *Constitution* for sea. She has been detailed for the service of the Naval School at Annapolis, as a practice-ship

INTERESTING ARCHEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES AT NEWARK, OHIO.—ANCIENT WORKS TRACED BACK TO THE HEBREWS.—OLD THEORIES REVIVED.—Mr. David Wyrick, of this city, says the Newark (Ohio) "Commercial," who has recently been pushing his investigations respecting our ancient works with more thoroughness than heretofore, and has made new surveys, traced new lines, and made many new discoveries, found, in one of the little circles or sink-holes connected with the larger works, a very curious and interesting relic. Mr. Squier, in his "Antiquities of New York," says that these sink-holes, which are uniformly connected with our ancient works, usually contain human bones; and Mr. Wyrick went out on the Cherry Valley plateau in order to learn, by a careful examination, whether the same thing was true of these sink-holes in Ohio. He found no bones; but he was satisfied that the excavation was filled by material other than that which was taken from it, and he found besides a beautiful granite ball, highly polished, and of reddish color, and also a very curious, tapering stone, five or six inches long, the four sides nearly alike, and on each, in neat Hebrew characters, brief inscriptions, which seem to be characteris-

tic of the old Hebrews, and give new vitality to the old theory that these works are in some way connected with the lost tribes. The inscriptions have been examined carefully by our best Hebrew scholars, and translated as follows:—

Bar Ieue—The Word of the Lord.

Kdsh Kdshim—The Holy of Holies.

Tawrth Ieue—The Law of the Lord.

Mlk Artz—The King of the Earth.

Our readers will remember that some weeks ago we described a stone whistle taken from a large burial-mound. The stone here referred to seems to be of the same general character. It is neatly polished, and the Hebrew characters are very distinctly engraved, neat and orderly. It is a treasure of no ordinary interest, and may, possibly, unravel the mystery which has so long hung over these interesting remains. Can it be possible that these works are of Hebrew origin? If so, what has become of the lost races?

ARCHAEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN WESTERN MOUNDS.—LARGE SKELETONS.—A correspondent of the Winona (Minnesota) "Republican" writes that Mr. A. L. Jenks, of that place, who is prospecting in one of those mounds which are so common in that country, recently discovered, at the depth of five or six feet, the remains of seven or eight people of very large size. One thigh-bone measured three feet in length. The under-jaw was one inch wider than that of any other man in this city. He also found clam-shells, pieces of ivory or bone rings, pieces of kettles made of earth and coarse sand. There were, at the neck of one of these skeletons, teeth two inches in length by one-half to three-fourths of an inch in diameter, with holes drilled into the sides, and the end polished, with a crease around it. Also an arrow, five inches long by one and a half wide, stuck through the back, near the backbone; and one about eight inches long stuck into the left breast. Also the blade of a copper hatchet, one and a half inch wide at the edge, and two inches long. This hatchet was found stuck in the skull of the same skeleton. The mound is some two hundred feet above the surface of the Mississippi, and is composed of clay, immediately above the remains, two feet thick; then comes a layer of black loam; then another layer of clay, six inches thick, all so closely packed that it was with difficulty that it could be penetrated. There are some four or five different layers of earth above the remains. There is no such clay found elsewhere in the vicinity.

REMAINS OF A TREE EIGHT HUNDRED FEET HIGH, IN WESTERN UTAH.—Captain J. C. Stevens, of Marysville, California, writes to the Marysville "Democrat," giving the fol-

lowing description of the remains of a tree eight hundred feet high, in Western Utah. He says:—

Our party of thirty-five men encamped at the lower end of what we termed the Little Cañon, in Western Utah, about three miles from which we found this famous petrification, and which is truly a great curiosity, and a wonder of the age sufficient to arouse the incredulity of those who passed through the "High Rock Cañon" in 1849. At a short distance from this monster of a former age, it seemed to us to be a well-defined line of drift-wood deposited along the line of high-water-mark of some ancient river, whose bed is now some mountain-ridge; but on closer inspection we unanimously pronounced it one tree, as we found it distinctly marked from the upturned roots to its forks, and its two well-defined forks to what was, when standing, an altitude of six hundred and sixty-six feet, or two hundred and twenty-two such steps as a Western frontier-man takes when stepping off his distance to shoot at a target, or any man would take in pacing off a turnip-patch.

At about four hundred feet from the roots, the tree is divided into two parts, or forks, about equal in size; and at five hundred and twenty feet from the root I took off a specimen from one of these forks, having on its surface at the time the outer and inner bark of the tree, and which specimen is now in the office of Dr. Thompson, on D Street, between Third and Fourth. From the curves of the lines of growth, we estimated the diameter of the branch from which it was taken to be from eight to twelve feet, and this, bear in mind, at a distance of five hundred and twenty feet from the root of the tree, and only half the tree at that. This estimate may be too high or it may be too low; but in the height of the tree we cannot be far at fault in saying that it measured, when standing, some seven hundred or eight hundred feet in height.

A PASSENGER-CASE.—A case affecting railroad-passengers has just been decided in the Supreme Court of Massachusetts. A passenger was properly put out of the cars on the Boston & Worcester road for refusing to pay his fare. He immediately got on the same train and offered to pay, but was again put out. The jury, on the trial, found that the first ejection was justifiable, but the second was not, and gave damages. But the Supreme Court set aside the verdict, and decided that the party had no right to re-enter the cars on the same train from which he had been lawfully ejected, and the conductor was justifiable in again expelling him after his re-entry.

IMPORTANT VERDICT AGAINST THE TROY (N.Y.) UNIVERSITY.—In the Supreme Court,

held in Troy, Judge Hogeboom presiding, the case of the Troy University *vs.* B. H. Lord was tried, and a verdict in favor of the defendant was rendered. Mr. Lord, a farmer, living in Nassau, Rensselaer county, was a subscriber for a scholarship in the said university, agreeing to pay for the same \$100,—upon certain conditions, however. It was proposed to endow this university with \$200,000. It was agreed by the stockholders in Troy and Rensselaer county to raise \$100,000, provided there should be raised in cash a second \$100,000 outside of Rensselaer county by the 1st of December, 1855. On the part of the defendant it was claimed that at that time the trustees found themselves short, on the second \$100,000, \$54,000, and so, in order to hold the first \$100,000, and to retain their charter, which they had obtained from the Regents of the State on the same conditions as above, they received in notes the sum of \$54,000. (The validity of these notes is also disputed.) Mr. Lord refused to pay his subscription, on the ground that the trustees had not complied with the conditions of the contract. Messrs. Millard & Beach, of Troy, appeared for the university, and Messrs. Colvin & McClelland, of this city, appeared for the defendant. The trial lasted between one and two days, and the jury rendered a verdict for the defendant.

TAKING THE RAILROAD-TAX HARD.—The *Brownsville* (Pa.) "Times" says:—

The people of Washington county seem determined to offer at least a passive resistance to the collection of a railroad-tax. A few days ago, we noticed the case of a man who had his horse levied upon by the collector; but, inasmuch as no bidder for the animal could be found, he was returned to him again,—the tax-gatherer not even making his expenses by the operation. This week we have to announce the seizure and sale of the Hon. W. Montgomery's library for railroad-tax. The gentleman is one of the most steadfast opponents of the impost in the county, and permitted his books to go to sale that he might bring the matter to a legal test in a higher court. What the result will be remains to be seen.

HATTERS' DISEASE.—The "Hatters' Disease" is now prevailing among the hatters of Orange, New York, not less than a hundred cases of it having occurred in the past year. It is in reality mercurial poison, and is confined chiefly to those engaged in the finishing of soft hats by the press, called "carroting." It is supposed that the mercury contained in the felt is volatilized when the hat is ironed, and the vapor, being inhaled by the workmen, produces the usual symptoms of poisoning by mercury, such as salivation and muscular tremors. The

physicians state that the disease yields readily to proper treatment.

A LIZARD IN A MAN'S STOMACH.—SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCE.—A live lizard, seven inches long and two and a half in circumference, was passed from the bowels of Mr. Abner C. Verrill, son of Mr. Cyrus J. Verrill, of West Auburn, Me. The circumstances attending this expulsion are detailed by Mr. Verrill; and his high character for veracity and probity removes all doubts of its reality, however impossible it may appear. Mr. Verrill is about twenty-three years of age, and for the past six or seven years he has been in declining health, although previously he had been healthy and robust. During all this time he has been subject to fainting-spells, sharp pains and weakness in the region of the stomach and bowels, and costiveness and stoppages, and notwithstanding he has at times had an inordinate appetite, yet his weight had fallen off from one hundred and fifty pounds, when he was sixteen or seventeen years of age, to one hundred and thirty pounds at the present time. The lizard is of the common dark-colored and spotted species, but when it was first expelled it was much lighter colored. It is probable that the reptile was drunk from a brook which runs near a meadow where Mr. Verrill has been accustomed to work.

PROHIBITING CATTLE FROM MASSACHUSETTS ENTERING CONNECTICUT.—The Cattle Commissioners of Connecticut have caused notices to be posted in every Connecticut town on the Massachusetts line, east of the Connecticut River, forbidding the driving or bringing into the State from Massachusetts any cattle, sick or well, on penalty of five hundred dollars fine and six months' imprisonment. Petitions are in circulation in Colebrook, Norfolk, and other towns on the line, west of the river, for a similar prohibition. Indeed, there is more excitement there than in the eastern part of the State, as Litchfield county is exclusively a grazing and stock-raising county. To show the feeling there, a single fact will suffice. Mr. Abiel Pease, of Warehouse Point, drove a pair of cattle (healthy, but one of the animals having a slight cough) over the river to find pasturage; and, before suiting his wishes, he kept on west till he reached Colebrook, where the people seized the cattle and compelled their immediate return to East Windsor.

CATTLE-DISEASE IN CONNECTICUT.—The President of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society announces that the cattle-distemper, which is so fatal in Massachusetts, has made its way into Connecticut. Cattle have died of it in Stafford, Tolland county.

CATTLE-EMBARGO IN VERMONT.—The selectmen of Bellow's Falls, on account of the cattle-disease, have put up posters forbidding the driving or carrying of cattle across the State line in that town till the 1st of October next.

NOVEL APPLICATION OF GALVANISM.—Judge Fuller, of Coldwater, Michigan, galvanized a couple of Norway spruce-trees, apparently dead, into life and vigor, by means of a battery of zinc and iron, placed near the roots. The branches are swelling out, and new leaves are forming where they were formerly falling off.

AID TO THE SUFFERERS.—Public meetings are being held in Chicago, Ill., and other Western cities, for the relief of the sufferers by the fearful tornadoes in Illinois and Iowa.

ATTEMPT TO ABDUCT JOHN BROWN, JR.—An armed party of about twelve obtained entrance, by stratagem, to the dwelling of John Brown, Jr., in Dorset, Ashtabula county, Ohio, and made an attempt to carry him off. Brown and his friends resisted, and succeeded in beating off their assailants.

MARBLE COLUMNS FOR THE CAPITOL-EXTENSION.—Mr. John F. Connolly, of Baltimore, Md., was awarded a contract, by the Secretary of War, to furnish one hundred monolithic marble columns for the Capitol-extension at Washington, D.C., each measuring twenty-five feet three inches in length, three feet eight inches in diameter at the base, and three feet at the top. The contractor has begun the work at the Beaver-Dam Quarry, near Cockeysville, Baltimore county, and anticipates no difficulty in filling the order. The marble is very white, of fine texture, possessing great strength and hardness. The columns, some of which have been got out, weigh about twenty-three tons each, and will be taken in the rough to Washington, to be finished. These are the largest monoliths ever quarried in the United States, and are said to be of unequalled purity of texture.

NEW COLONY OF REFORMERS.—The San Francisco "Times" publishes an account of the voyage of a number of reformers, or Free Lovers, from San Francisco, in search of a place to colonize in the State of Honduras. They purchased a schooner and engaged a crew. The colonists proceeded to Tiger Island, their general rendezvous, in the Gulf of Fonseca. Thence they made excursions to the islands in the neighborhood, for the purpose of finding a place of settlement: but they did not suit themselves except on the mainland, at a point on the

Como River about sixty miles in the interior. They had boasted that their diet would preserve them from sickness; but, before the vessel left on her return, nearly all had been sick, and there was very great danger of the few who remained being exterminated by the fever of the country.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING WITH A CLEAR SKY.—At Danvers, Mass., while there was a clear, bright sky overhead, a flag-staff was struck by lightning and completely shivered. The cloud from which the lightning was supposed to have come did not reach the portion of the sky above the town until nearly two hours afterward.

BRUTAL WHIPPING OF A NEGRO GIRL.—A Texas paper says that a man named Lankford, in Coryell county, recently whipped a negro slave girl "from sunrise till twelve o'clock." He suspected her of stealing money, but afterward found the treasure where he had laid it and then, with his natural incontinence of memory, had forgotten the occurrence. The man who furnished the information said that "she was the most inhumanly whipped creature he ever saw, neither horse nor ox excepted."

IMPORTATION OF FRENCH GIRLS TO WORK IN LOWELL FACTORIES.—Forty French girls, direct from Canada, arrived at Lowell, Mass. Only one out of the number can speak English. They are to be employed in the Lawrence Mills.

TEXAS BOUNDARY.—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TEXAS AND THE UNITED STATES.—The Austin "Gazette" says:—

The Boundary Commission was at Fort Cobb at last accounts. The United States commissioner insists on running the line from the point affixed by Captain Marcy. The Texas commissioner protests against this action, on the ground that the line was now *ex parte*. Trouble has also arisen in reference to what fork of Red River constitutes the boundary. Texas claims the North Fork, while the United States claims Prairie-Dog River, known as the boundary.]

CONVENTION OF ABOLITIONISTS.—At a convention of Abolitionists, held in Boston, Gerrit Smith was nominated as their candidate for the Presidency. The platform of the party is the total abolition of slavery from the Union. The convention will reassemble at North Elba, New York, the residence of the surviving relatives of the late John Brown, on the 4th of July.

LARGE IMMIGRATION TO KANSAS.—The agent of a large colony of Swedes has concluded a satisfactory arrangement in Johnson county, Kansas Territory, near Olatho,

by which there will be forty thousand Swedes settled there in the course of a few months.

ANOTHER VICTIM.—The Pittsburg (Pa.) "Gazette" states that Charles Higby, late postmaster at New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., has become crazy from the effects of Spiritualism. He embraced the delusion some years ago, and became gradually more infatuated, until a few days back, when his mind gave way, and his friends have been compelled to send him to the asylum.

COAL-BANK ON FIRE.—A coal-bank, belonging to Alfred Patterson, near the residence of Gen. Beeson, in North Union, Fayette county, Pa., is at the present time on fire, and has been for about six weeks. It caught from a fire kindled by some young men, which they failed fully to extinguish when leaving the bank. Catching a prop, it communicated with the coal, and spread, till it now covers a large space. All attempts to extinguish the fire have thus far proved abortive; and the result may be similar to that where a hill of coal has been burning for years, and continues to burn, without any probability of being extinguished till it is burned out.

CITIZENSHIP AND PASSPORT-SECURITY.—General Cass, in reply to a question addressed to the Department of State, says:—As a passport is substantially a certificate of citizenship, it cannot be issued to any person born abroad who has not been fully naturalized according to the laws of the United States.

RETURNED AFTER A CAPTIVITY OF THIRTEEN YEARS.—Mr. George Brubaker, a citizen of Lancaster county, Pa., reached St. Joseph, Mo., on his way home. He was captured by a band of Comanches, while on his way to California, in 1847, thirteen years ago, and had just escaped from them. After becoming acquainted with the language and habits of the Indians, he was made a medicine-man, and in that capacity did a great deal of good among them, preaching to them, and has succeeded in converting over two hundred to the Christian religion. It was only after the most solemn promise that he would return that they allowed him to depart; and he will go back as soon as he has seen his family, who have mourned him for years as dead. So says a St. Louis paper.

A GREAT FISHING-SEASON.—The New Bedford (Mass.) "Mercury" says that the fishermen are quite lucky this season. Besides many great hauls of herring and other "small fry," the schooner Daniel McPhee has brought into Gloucester forty-five thousand pounds of halibut, from the Western

Bank, which were sold for \$1185; and the schooner Cyrisca brought to the same port over forty thousand pounds.

SPECULATING WITH ANOTHER MAN'S MONEY.—Some years since, Warwick Martin, a Louisiana planter, placed \$60,000 in the hands of a brother-in-law, named Brooks, of Beloit, Wisconsin, for investment in lands, and subsequently received back the principal, under the pretence, by Brooks, that the investments were failures, and that Martin might consider himself lucky in getting out so well. Martin, having found that Brooks made and pocketed two or three hundred thousand by the operation, brought suit in the U.S. Court and got a verdict for the full amount.

CONVICTED OF AN UNNATURAL OFFENCE.—An Englishman, named John Haskell, who recently perpetrated disgusting outrages upon three little boys, at Louisville, Ky., has been convicted, and sentenced to the penitentiary for ten years. There is yet another indictment for a similar outrage, upon which he will be tried.

OPENING OF THE MEMPHIS & OHIO RAILROAD.—The Memphis & Ohio Railroad has been opened to Paris, Tenn. The Cincinnati "Gazette" says:—

This road forms the basis of a network of roads traversing Tennessee in various directions. At Humboldt, eighty-two miles from Memphis, it is crossed by the Mobile & Ohio Railroad. This road is but a link in the great chain extending northward. It is to be continued from Paris to the State line, eighty-one miles farther, by the Memphis, Clarksville & Louisville Railroad. Thirteen miles of this, from Clarksville to the State line, will be run in connection with the Edgefield & Kentucky road; and upon the remaining sixty-eight miles two parties are now engaged in laying rails, two more are to be put on in the fall, and the officers of the road confidently count upon completing it during the present year. A branch of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, running from Bowling Green to the State line, a distance of fifty miles, and which is to be completed by November, and the Louisville & Nashville road from Bowling Green, will form a perfect railroad-connection between Memphis and Louisville. Time from Memphis to New York by this route will be about forty-eight hours.

ESTABLISHMENT OF A COLLEGE FOR COLORED MEN IN OHIO.—The people of Ohio have established a college for colored men near Xenia, with grounds and ample buildings. The institution is under the control, mainly, of the Methodist Church,—having, however, representatives in its Board of Trustees from

six denominations of Evangelical Christians. The establishment was gotten up originally as a "watering-place," or summer-retreat, at an expense of more than \$50,000: but, proving a failure, it was bought for \$15,000 and erected into a college for negroes, having now a faculty of five teachers and one hundred pupils, males and females, about forty of whom are emancipated slaves. The Board of Trustees embraces some very able and distinguished men of the State, ex-Gov. Chase being of the number.

They have received an educated black woman into the Board of Instruction, and four blacks as Trustees. From two to three hundred students can be accommodated on the college-premises. The Trustees want about \$5000 to complete the payments for the property. A wealthy gentleman of Boston, Lee Claffin, Esq., has given \$10,000, which has been set apart as the beginning of an endowment.

CORPOREAL PUNISHMENT.—In New Orleans, a district judge has ruled that schoolmasters have no right to inflict corporeal punishment on their scholars.

DISPUTED CUSTODY OF INFANTS.—At the session of the general term of the Supreme Court of New York, held at Poughkeepsie, a decision was rendered by Judge Brown by which the proceedings and order of the County Judge of Kings county, (Judge Morris,) in the matter of the Brooklyn Industrial School Association against Thomas Kearney, were reversed, with costs. Some two years since, a widower, named Laffin, died, leaving two infant children, both girls. He had had several interviews during his illness with some ladies attached to the Industrial School association, and shortly before his death signed a paper by which the custody of the children was given to them after his death. They were taken away and well cared for. Kearney, who is the grandfather of the infants, on the mother's side, claimed their custody, and they were brought before Judge Morris on a writ of habeas corpus. A number of witnesses were examined as to the state of mind Laffin was in when he signed or put his mark to the paper, it being contended, on the part of Kearney, that advantage had been taken of his debilitated condition to induce him to give his assent. Witnesses on the other side were brought to show that he was perfectly well aware of what he was doing, having previously promised that the association should have the children if he died, as no one would be left to take care of them when he was gone. The grandfather was shown to be a man in good circumstances, and willing to take care of them; and the judge, after hearing argument, decided that he was their proper custodian. The children were there-

upon given into his charge. The decision having been appealed from, the order of the County Judge was reversed. The association is a Protestant institution, and the parents and friends of the children were Catholics. To this fact may possibly be attributed the cause of litigation.

ARREST FOR A MURDER COMMITTED SEVEN YEARS AGO.—The New Orleans "Bee" describes at length the circumstances attending the arrest of Vaellor Vallot, in that city, for a murder committed in 1853. Among the many wealthy families engaged in rearing and dealing in cattle in the Attakapas district, Lafayette parish, those of Vallot and Ditzze held a prominent place and for a long time had been extremely hostile to each other. On the 17th of July, 1853, Sosthene Ditzze, a young man of twenty, having found in one of the Vallots, a boy of sixteen, a successful rival for the hand of a young lady, slapped him in the face. Vaellor, who was five years older than his brother, hearing of the insult that had been offered him, on meeting his insulter in a coffee-house, at once knocked him down with a cane. The blow proved instantaneously fatal, whereupon the involuntary assassin—for he had not intended to kill his victim—fled to Cuba. He was soon followed thither by his young wife, and procured a respectable office under the Government.

In 1859, he returned to the United States, but from the time he landed he seems to have labored under a continual apprehension. On arriving in New Orleans, he did not venture to stop at any respectable hotel, but took up his abode, having changed his name, at a low drinking-saloon, kept by a Gascon named Jean Marie, where he was visited by his friends. Soon after, he went to a farm near Brookhaven, Mississippi, where he obtained board for himself and wife. He frequently, however, made visits to New Orleans, and was foolish enough to gamble in the house of Jean Marie and to make him a confidant of his crime. They have had a dispute, his confidant gave information to the police, and the young man was arrested at Brookhaven and brought to New Orleans, where he was placed in prison.

A FREE NEGRO TAKEN FROM OHIO TO KENTUCKY ON SUSPICION OF BEING A SLAVE, AND WHEN PROVED FREE SOLD FOR HIS JAIL-FEES.—Considerable excitement was raised at Cincinnati and the neighboring city of Newport, in Kentucky, in relation to the taking of a free negro boy, named Wagoner, from Ohio to Kentucky, charging him with being a slave, and when proved to be free selling him for his jail-fees. The Cincinnati "Enquirer," a Democratic paper, contains the following account of the affair:—

The case is a hard one,—indeed, is so unjust as to shock every sense of right. A colored boy, under the charge that he was a slave and had escaped from his owner, is taken to Kentucky and imprisoned until his owner calls for and takes him away. No owner can be found for him; none calls to claim him, even at the end of months of imprisonment. Every presumption was in favor of his innocence. Indeed, he is proved to have been born free. Instead of being released, however, as he should have been, and returned to Ohio, he is still longer detained in prison until he pays the cost of his keeping for the previous months. He had no means when he was taken to prison on the charge of being a runaway slave, and while in confinement he had no opportunity of earning what would pay his board in jail, or even court and jail fees. In fine, he was worse off, pecuniarily, at the end of six months, than he was at the commencement. He had not been imprisoned and kept in confinement for any violation of the laws of Kentucky,—not even for vagrancy. He was taken into the State against his will, and imprisoned on suspicion that he was the slave of some person or persons in Virginia. The laws of Kentucky, instead of making the party who had the boy imprisoned pay all the expenses attending the imprisonment, as right and justice would plainly dictate, require the innocent party not only to undergo the imprisonment, but to pay the costs of his unjust incarceration; and, if he fails to pay, he is sold into perpetual slavery. Can any case be harder than that?

The Cincinnati "Gazette" states that the

sale of the boy was hurried on, that the sheriff did not make a correct statement in connection with it, and that the Mayor, Hawkins by name, before whom a writ of *habeas-corpus* was made returnable, would not allow the freedom of the boy to be proved,—would not allow any evidence to be put in, although three respectable people could have shown that he had lived in freedom in Ohio for at least eight years.

The Cincinnati "Commercial," speaking of the affair, says:—

By a decision of the Kentucky courts, Charles Wagoner is to be sold into slavery this morning, in our neighboring city of Newport. We have already published the details of this case. The father of the boy has visited the jail and identified him as his son. He has made affidavit in due form, stating that he and his wife removed from Virginia to Ohio in 1831, both being free at that time, and had resided in this State ever since, that the boy in Newport jail is his son James, now nineteen years old; that he was in Cincinnati in July, 1859, and saw James, who was then working for Joseph Thomas, who called him Charlie; also that James was born in Ohio, and was never out of the State till within a year. Mr. Joseph Thomas has also made affidavit that the boy in Newport jail was his servant in this city, and he called him Charlie; and that while in his employ an old man came to see him, who Charlie said was his father. Mrs. J. F. Whiteman sends a statement, not sworn to, that she has known James Wagoner for eight years, and knows him and the family to be free.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION.—This day, the Republican National Convention assembled at Chicago, Illinois. Delegates were in attendance from all the free States, as also from Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Texas,* the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, and the District of Columbia.

On motion of Gov. Morgan, of New York, Mr. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, was chosen temporary chairman, committees on permanent organization, credentials, &c. were appointed, and the convention was permanently organized by the selection of George Ashmun, of Mass., as president, and a vice-president and secretary from each State and Territory represented. A committee was appointed to draw up a platform, and the convention adjourned.

Upon reassembling, on the 17th, an ineffectual effort was made to require a vote equal to a majority of full delegations from all the States, to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, which would have been equivalent to a two-thirds rule; and the convention decided, by a vote of 331 to 150, that only a majority of those voting should be required. The convention then proceeded to pass the following

PLATFORM.

Resolved, That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in convention assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:—

1. That the history of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Republican party, and that the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph.

2. That the maintenance of the principles promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and embodied in the Federal Constitution,—“That all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.”—is essential to the preservation of our Republican institutions, and that the Federal Constitution, the rights of the States, and the union of the States must and shall be preserved.

3. That to the union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in

population, its surprising development of material resources, its rapid augmentation of wealth, its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; and we hold in abhorrence all schemes for disunion, come from whatever source they may, and we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced the threats of disunion, so often made by Democratic members, without rebuke, and with applause from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of disunion in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendancy, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of contemplated treason, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people sternly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgments exclusively, is essential to that balance of powers on which the perfection and endurance of our political fabric depend; and we denounce the lawless invasion by armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

5. That the present Democratic Administration has far exceeded our worst apprehensions, in its measureless subserviency to the exactions of a sectional interest, as especially evinced in its desperate exertions to force the infamous Lecompton Constitution upon the protesting people of Kansas; in construing the personal relation between master and servant to involve an unqualified property in persons; in its attempted enforcement, everywhere, on land and sea, through the intervention of Congress and of the Federal courts, of the extreme pretensions of a purely local interest; and in its general and unvarying abuse of the power intrusted to it by a confiding people.

6. That the people justly view with alarm the reckless extravagance which pervades every department of the Federal Government; that a return to rigid economy and accountability is indispensable to arrest the systematic plunder of the public treasury by favored partisans; while the recent startling developments of frauds and corruptions at the Federal metropolis show that an entire change of administration is imperatively demanded.

7. That the new dogma that the Constitution, of its own force, carries slavery into any or all of the Territories of the United States, is a dangerous political heresy, at variance with the explicit provisions of that instrument itself, with contemporaneous exposition, and with legislative and judicial precedent, is revolutionary in its tendency, and subversive of the peace and harmony of the country.

* The delegation from Texas has since been proved fraudulent.

8. That the normal condition of all the territory of the United States is that of freedom; that as our republican fathers, when they abolished slavery in all our national territory, ordained "that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law," it becomes our duty, by legislation, whenever such legislation is necessary, to maintain this provision of the Constitution against all attempts to violate it: and we deny the authority of Congress, of a Territorial Legislature, or of any individuals to give legal existence to slavery in any territory of the United States.

9. That we brand the recent reopening of the African slave-trade, under the cover of our national flag, aided by perversion of judicial power, as a crime against humanity and a burning shame to our country and age; and we call upon Congress to take prompt and efficient measures for the total and final suppression of that execrable traffic.

10. That in the recent vetoes, by their Federal Governors, of the acts of the Legislatures of Kansas and Nebraska, prohibiting slavery in those Territories, we find a practical illustration of the boasted Democratic principle of Non-Intervention and Popular Sovereignty embodied in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and a demonstration of the deception and fraud involved therein.

11. That Kansas should, of right, be immediately admitted as a State, under the Constitution recently formed and adopted by her people and accepted by the House of Representatives.

12. That while providing revenue for the support of the General Government by duties upon imports, sound policy requires such an adjustment of these imposts as to encourage the development of the industrial interests of the whole country; and we commend that policy of national exchanges which secures to the working-men liberal wages, to agriculture remunerating prices, to mechanics and manufacturers an adequate reward for their skill, labor, and enterprise, and to the nation commercial prosperity and independence.

13. That we protest against any sale or alienation to others of the public lands held by actual settlers, and against any view of the Homestead policy which regards the settlers as paupers or suppliants for public bounty; and we demand the passage by Congress of the complete and satisfactory Homestead measure which has already passed the House.

14. That the Republican party is opposed to any change in our naturalization-laws or any State legislation by which the rights of citizenship hitherto accorded to emigrants from foreign lands shall be abridged or impaired; and in favor of giving a full and efficient protection to the right of all classes

of citizens, whether native or naturalized, both at home and abroad.

15. That appropriations by Congress for river and harbor improvements of a national character, required for the accommodation and security of an existing commerce, are authorized by the Constitution, and justified by the obligations of Government to protect the lives and property of its citizens.

16. That a railroad to the Pacific Ocean is imperatively demanded by the interests of the whole country; that the Federal Government ought to render immediate and efficient aid in its construction; and that, as a preliminary thereto, a daily overland mail should be promptly established.

17. Finally, having thus set forth our distinctive principles and views, we invite the co-operation of all citizens, however differing on other questions, who substantially agree with us in their affiance and support.

Adjourned.

Upon reassembling on the 18th, the naming of candidates for the Presidency being in order, William H. Evarts, of New York, named William H. Seward. Mr. Judd, of Illinois, named Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Dudley, of New Jersey, nominated William L. Dayton. Governor Reeder, of Pennsylvania, nominated Simon Cameron. Mr. Carter, of Ohio, nominated Salmon P. Chase. Francis P. Blair, of Maryland, nominated Edward Bates.

Indiana seconded the nomination of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Austin Blair, of Michigan, seconded the nomination of Mr. Seward; so also did Carl Schurz, of Wisconsin, Mr. Worth, of Minnesota, and Mr. Wilder, of Kansas.

Mr. Corwin, of Ohio, nominated Judge McLean.

Mr. Delano, of Ohio, seconded the nomination of Mr. Lincoln, as did also one of the delegates from Iowa.

The balloting then proceeded, with the following result:—

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.	3d ballot.
Seward	173½	184½	180
Lincoln.....	102	181	231½
Wade.....	3		
Cameron.....	50½	2	
Bates.....	48	35	22
McLean.....	12	8	5
Read.....	1		
Chase.....	49	42½	24½
Dayton.....	14	10	1
Sumner.....	1		
Collamer.....	10		
Fremont.....	1		
C. M. Clay.....		2	1

The whole number of votes cast upon the third ballot was 466.

Necessary to a choice, 234.

Before the result was announced, Mr.

r, of Ohio, said, "I arise, Mr. Chair-
to announce the change of four votes
Ohio from Mr. Chase to Mr. Lincoln."
gave Mr. Lincoln a majority.

McCrillis announced that Maine gave
all vote to Mr. Lincoln.

Andrew, of Massachusetts, changed
vote of that State, giving 18 to Mr. Lin-
and 8 to Mr. Seward. Missouri, Iowa,
Kentucky, and Minnesota also
changed their votes, giving Abraham Lin-
54 votes, who was thereupon declared
nominated.

On motion of Mr. William H. Evarts, of
New York, seconded by Mr. Andrew, of
Massachusetts, the nomination was then
unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Evarts, of New York,
the convention now took a recess until five
o'clock, to afford time for consultation as to
the President.

At five o'clock the convention reassembled
and proceeded to ballot for Vice-President,
the following result:—

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
W. M. Clay.....	101	86
Franklin P. Blair.....	38	
Reverend.....	51	

	1st ballot.	2d ballot.
Hickman.....	58	13
Hamlin.....	194	367
Read.....	1	
H. W. Davis.....	8	
Dayton.....	3	
Houston.....	6	

Massachusetts withdrew the name of Mr.
Banks, and cast 26 votes for Mr. Hamlin.

Pennsylvania withdrew the name of Go-
vernor Reeder, and cast 54 votes for Mr
Hamlin.

On motion of Mr. Blakey, of Kentucky,
the nomination was made unanimous.

The convention then adopted the following,
offered by Mr. J. R. Giddings, of Ohio:—

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with
those men who have been driven some from
their native States, and others from the
States of their adoption, and are now ex-
iled from their homes on account of their
opinions: and we hold the Democratic party
responsible for the gross violations of that
clause of the Constitution which declares
that citizens of each State shall be entitled
to all the privileges and immunities of citi-
zens of the several States.

The convention then adjourned *sine die*.

INDEX.

AFFRAYS—	PAGE
Legislative, Albany, N.Y.....	199
Aldermen of New York.....	408, 531
Brown and Keating, in California.....	179
Brown and Miller, at Harrodsburg, Ky.....	584
Charleston delegates.....	266, 336, 338
Capt. Vincent Witcher, and the brothers Clement, in Virginia.....	132
C. N. Harris and Col. W. H. Peck, at New Orleans.....	55
Col. Lander and Mr. Magraw, at Wash- ington, D.C.....	172
Between delegates to Baltimore Con- vention.....	562
Between Democratic delegates at Balti- more.....	550
Editors in Lynchburg, Va.....	72
Maryland Representatives.....	177
Hickman and Edmundson.....	101
Husband and wife, Bedford, Mass.....	243
Maryland judge and member of the Legislature.....	176
Maryland Legislature.....	130
Members of New Jersey Legislature.....	189
In Missouri Legislature.....	38
Philadelphia lawyers (Tyler and Van Dyke).....	126
Postmaster Heath and C. S. D. Jones, of Duquaque, Iowa.....	471
Montgomery and Randall.....	562
Stone and Bell, in California Legislature.....	276
Students, in Lebanon, Tenn.....	372
Students of Emory and Henry College.....	134
Whiteley and Townsend, of Delaware, at Baltimore.....	550, 554
Van Wyck and Hindman.....	230
Wm. D. Roy and Daniel J. Sheppard, at Vick-burg, Miss.....	48
Baltimore.....	135
Baltimore rowdy shot.....	63
California, James Coniff stabbed.....	466
Bristol, Tenn., G. W. Raine killed.....	436
Charleston, S.C.....	616
Elm Park, N.Y.....	521
Memphis, Tenn.....	83
Boston.....	551
California.....	226
Utah.....	42
Jefferson City, Mo.....	189
Falls City, Kansas.....	244
King and Queen co., Va.....	221
Mississippi.....	63
New York.....	37, 204, 253, 254
Powell co., Ky.....	243
Peoria.....	567
Portsmouth, Va., three men shot.....	454
San Felipe, Texas.....	7
Louisville, Ky.....	197
Texas.....	93
Ulster co., N.Y.....	116
With cutlasses on board a U.S. vessel.....	135
The Superior Court of New York.....	555
Nashville.....	76
New York House of Representatives.....	115

AFFRAYS—

Ocononweoc, Wis.....	.....
Opelousas, La.....	.....
Philadelphia.....	.....
Assault upon Mr. Purser, in New York	.....
Farrell, James, of New York, killed in a fight.....	.....
Dedrickson, Henry, died from wounds...	.....
Foster, Joseph, of Bordentown, stabbed	.....
Hall, Peter, beaten to death in N. York	.....
Manley, Nicholas, shot.....	.....
McIndon, Andrew, shot in S.C.....	.....
Meagher, Jane, shoots a marine in Phila.	.....
Philadelphian shot.....	.....
Roberts, Zachariah, killed in a fight in Grayson co., Va.....	.....
Three men stabbed in South Reading, Mass.....	.....
Riot in Denver City.....	.....
negro, in Oberlin, Ohio.....	.....
Stabbing in New York.....	.....
Three men killed fighting on a railroad...	.....

DUELS—

Between Gov. Bliss and Dr. Stone.....	.....
Messrs. Blasco, Jr., and Laborde.....	.....
Bouliigny and Lallande, at New Orleans	.....
Bryan and Neale.....	.....
Ernest Canonge and Victor Gerodias, at New Orleans.....	.....
Godfrey and Stoddard.....	.....
Com. Moore and Capt. Lamar.....	.....
Plume and Stone, at New Orleans.....	.....
L. A. Neims and Dr. Wm. R. Holmes, near Savannah, Ga.....	.....
With knives in Richmond, Va.....	.....
Challenge of Mr. Pryor to Mr. Potter, 279, 284	.....
Walker, Hon. Robert J., to Attorney- General Black.....	.....

ARSON—

Confession of an incendiary.....	.....
Craft, Wm., sentenced for, in Phila.....	.....
Death of an incendiary.....	.....
Hoare, Uriah, arrested for, in Williams- burg, N.Y.....	.....
Smith, Joseph, of Lewisburg, Arkansas, arrested for.....	.....
Wendt, Henry, arrested for, in Williams- burg, N.Y.....	.....
Young incendiary in New York.....	.....

BIGAMY—

Bigamist in Massachusetts, sentence of New York City.....	.....
Charge of.....	.....
Lee, Thos., of New York, charged with	.....
Thomas, B. W., of Napoleon, Arkansas, charged with.....	.....

BEQUESTS—

Burd, Mrs. Eliza Howard.....	.....
Will of Dr. Beek.....	.....
Wilsey, Dr. F. S., of Bergen, N.J.....	.....

BEQUESTS—

	PAGE
To Bowdoin College.....	237
Brewer, Charles, of Pittsburg, Pa.....	353
Mrs. John Chambers, of Phila.....	353
Mr. Craig, of Ark.....	352
Dale, Mrs. Mary.....	156
Fanshaw, Daniel, of New York.....	247
Fletcher, Ezra W.....	353
Parke, Hannah, of Phila.....	237
Rose, John, of New York.....	226
Mullanphy, to St. Louis.....	565
Parker, Theodore.....	623
Park, Stiles.....	352
Of a millionaire.....	393
Willmerding, Wm. C., of New York.....	393

BODIES FOUND—

In New York, 313, 318, 325, 326, 363, 375, 389, 424, 427, 436, 445, 450, 455, 458, 464, 497, 509, 529, 530, 542, 543, 568, 585	
Body recognised.....	311
found drowned at Mobile, Ala. 62, 215	
found drowned at Philadelphia, 161, 170, 436, 449, 543	
found drowned at Scranton, Pa....	110
at Pittsburg.....	562
Unknown man drowned at Wilmington, Del.....	394, 530
Skeletons found.....	195, 260, 349, 468

CASUALTIES—

Accident on site of Pemberton Mills.....	369
in Sandusky, Ohio.....	533
in a tunnel.....	79
at the store of S. B. Althaus & Co., New York.....	454
Adams, W. D., of La., killed by falling from a window.....	76
Aeronaunt (A. N. Conner) killed.....	395
Alexander, Richard, killed at Atwater Station, Ohio.....	540
Ashton, Wm., of Phila., killed by a fall.....	546
Alexander, Mrs., of Ind., burned to death.....	355
Another victim to Lawrence catastrophe.....	54
Babes burned to death in Minnesota.....	339
Baggage-master killed, at Hamilton, O.....	155
Barth, Elizabeth, of Philadelphia, died from intemperance.....	121
Battis, James, died from exposure, at Philadelphia.....	18
Barnes, Wilson, of Mount Holly, N. J., shot.....	404
Barrett, Harriet, of Philadelphia, killed on railroad.....	486
Beale, Wm., killed on C. & A. R. R., N. J.....	497
Bean, Miss Lizzie, of Lowell, Mass., sudden death of.....	210
Beautiful girl frozen to death.....	124
Beecher, Rebecca, of Phila., sudden death of.....	342
Beecher, Mrs. Henry Ward.....	96
Beggar found dead in Philadelphia.....	25
Bentley, B. G., of Columbia co., N. Y., killed by cars.....	446
Bennet, Mrs. Elizabeth, found dead in Philadelphia.....	101
Berger, Julia, of N. Y., burned to death.....	186
Bigelow, Miss, of Valley Flats, N. Y., burned to death.....	38
Blynn, Mrs. Michael, of Phila., death of.....	521
Bitten by a mad dog.....	339
Bitten by a rattlesnake.....	619

CASUALTIES—

	PAGE
Body of a woman found in a well.....	275
Bonnafon, Glaucus II., of Pittsburg, Pa., arm blown off.....	125
Bower, John, killed by railroad-cars in Pa.....	464
Bowman, Selina, of N. Y., killed by an embankment.....	608
Boy fell in a well in New York.....	405
killed by a horse in Ohio.....	255
in Hudson, Mich.....	136
on railroad, near Buffalo, N. Y.....	173
poisoned in New York.....	363
accidentally kills his mother.....	355
Breanhan, Cornelius, killed by a falling wall, New York.....	509
Broadway building.....	464
Brophy, Michael, of Brooklyn, N. Y., crushed to death.....	596
Brown, Sarah, burned to death in N. Y.....	210
Bryant, G. S., killed on Florida Railroad.....	413
Burling, Stephen, killed on New Haven railroad.....	273
Bunses, Wm., of N. Y., killed by a fall.....	377
Burning of five children, Davenport, N. Y.....	82
Burned to death, near Cincinnati.....	164
Buttner, Henry A., of Wilmington, Del.....	295
California mail-coach accident.....	618
Caution to skaters.....	74
Carried over Niagara Falls.....	378
Catholic orphan-asylum unroofed.....	114
Cassiday, Rebecca, killed on Reading Railroad, Pa.....	383
Cartella, Florian, dreadful death of.....	39
Carter, C., killed at Boston.....	118
Central Railroad, N. Y.....	363
Children burned to death.....	80
Child burned to death in N. Y.....	614
burned to death.....	524
burned to death, Neshamie, N. J.....	26
burned to death, near Milwaukee.....	334
burned to death in Rochester, N. Y.....	82
devoured by rats, N. Y.....	318
fell from a window.....	524
four years old, hung itself.....	455
frightened to death.....	455
killed in a cistern in N. Y.....	608
killed in Philadelphia.....	18
killed by cars in N. Y.....	222
killed in New York, from drinking boiling tea.....	608
killed in New York, by falling from a window.....	553
suffocated.....	357
scalded to death.....	524
poisoned in Lexington (Kentucky) Orphan-Asylum.....	351
choked to death.....	502
Collision on Hudson River Railroad.....	61
Colored boy killed by the cars, in Kent co., Del.....	445
Cooper, Washington, of N. Y., killed.....	363
Crogan, James, killed by a fall, in N. Y.....	530
Croil, Lafayette, and two sons, killed while blasting, in Missouri.....	618
Curious ease of poisoning.....	156
Cunningham, John, of N. Y., stabbed.....	410
Cunningham, John, of N. Y., inquest on.....	413
Danced to death at Taberg, N. Y.....	104
Danton, C., killed by falling wall, at Boston.....	118
Danger of meddling with fire-arms.....	248
Death of a lost child in Albion, N. Y.....	355

CASUALTIES—

PAGE

Death from the bite of a cat	113
from chloroform	372
from burning-fluid, in N.Y.....	451
of a child, in Philadelphia, from eating arsenic.....	551
from exposure and want, in Phila.	9
from joy.....	238
from suffocation, Swedesboro, N.J.	8
of a child from drinking whiskey in a station-house, in Philada....	618
of a child from hydrophobia.....	408
in prison.....	363
from a hog-bite, in St. Louis.....	19
from gluttony.....	471
from gluttony, in Jersey City.....	479
from alleged violence, at Manayunk, Pa.....	435
from laudanum, in New York.....	506
from snow-storms on the plains....	386
from camphene, in New York.....	553
of a newly-married couple, near Westport, Kentucky.....	480
of a girl, in Iowa, from hydrophobia	148
Desmond, Timothy, of, from intemperance.....	608
Desmond, Edmund, killed on railroad, at Fordham, N.Y.....	445
Died from injuries received in prison...	325
in a cell, in New York.....	315
in the midst of marriage preparations.....	355
of his wounds.....	598
while correcting a pupil, in Alleghany county, Pa.....	249
from bad vaccine matter, in Westport, Mass.....	156
in prison.....	230
Destructive flood in W. Pennsylvania...	43
Distressing death of a wealthy planter..	76
Distressing calamity in York, Pa.....	261
Dougherty, Charlotte, of Phila., sudden death of.....	586
Doyle, Patriek, of N.Y., killed by a fall	431
Double catastrophe	40
Donohue, Tim, killed at Bowling Green, Kentucky.....	578
Dreadful exposure of a young woman, at Philadelphia.....	11
Dreadful death on a prairie	5
scene,—stage caught in burning woods, in New Jersey....	228
calamity in New York.....	7
accident in a coal-mine.....	161
accident on a picnic.....	373
Dunne, Sarah, death from burns, in N.Y.	614
Dumb girl burned to death, in Sturbridge, Mass.....	326
Dunan, Dr. H. H., of Georgetown, Pa., killed.....	574
Duffy, Robert, killed by a falling bank, at New York.....	529
Eaten by rats, in Bellevue Hospital, N.Y.	346
English, T. J., of Selma, Ala., distressing death of.....	105
Explosion of a boiler, in Lee, Mass.....	600
of a boiler, in Middleborough, Mass.....	472
of a boiler, in Newburyport, Mass.....	546
in Ray, Mich.....	73
in Scranton, Pa.....	533

CASUALTIES—

PAGE

Explosion in Washington co., Va.....	514
of a steamboat-boiler, at Easton, Pa.....	163
of a locomotive.....	566
of a steam-boiler, in Brooklyn, N.Y.....	419
of powder-mill, near Orange, New York.....	84
in Atlantic Foundry, Brooklyn, N.Y.....	179, 186
of fireworks, in Williamsburg, N.Y.....	512, 535
of fire-damp, near Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	464
Fall of a scaffold, in St. Louis.....	431
of a wire-bridge, at Claresville, Tennessee.....	396
of a building, in New York.....	446
of a bridge, near Philadelphia.....	42
Family poisoned, in Troy, N.Y.....	283
Family desolation.....	129
Farrell, Mary Ann, of N.Y., killed by a fall.....	386
Father kills his child by accident, in New York.....	618
Fatal accident at Jamaica, L.I.....	104
effects of foul air, in Baltimore....	521
result from use of chloroform.....	151
accident in New York.....	307
accident in Middletown, Conn.....	268
explosion at Atwater Station, Ohio	540
leap, at Philadelphia.....	513
accidents, in California.....	470
accident from fire-arms, at Camden, Alabama.....	509
jump from a ferry-boat, in N.Y....	443
railroad-accident, at Blairsville, Pa.	79
railroad-accident, on Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.....	96
accident on Pennsylvania R.R....	199
pleasure-excursion.....	530
Fell dead in the street, in Boston... ..	427
Fell from aloft on brig A. Hopkins, at New York.....	307
Fell sixty feet.....	471
Five men killed in a Pennsylvania coal-mine.....	264
Five men thrown from a scaffold.....	533
Pick, John, fell from mast-head.....	127
Four children burned to death in Clarion county, Pennsylvania.....	180
Forbes, Catharine, killed in New York..	455
Four men killed in a tunnel.....	69
Florence, Mr. and Mrs. W. J., narrow escape of.....	77
Flesh, Susannah, of Philadelphia, killed on Trenton Railroad.....	464
Fractured her skull while drunk.....	264
Freeman, Miss, of Haverstraw, New York, killed by a crazy woman.....	407
Frightened to death, in Cumberland county, Pennsylvania.....	471
Frightful scene.....	97
Frightful accident in Williamsburg, N.Y.	99
Frightened to death.....	524
Frozen to death while intoxicated, at Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	13
Frozen to death while intoxicated, at Calais, Maine.....	6
Fuller, Henrietta, of South Belchertown, Massachusetts, shocking death of.....	449

CASUALTIES—	PAGE	CASUALTIES—	PAGE
Gallagher, John, killed at Sandy Hook	325	Killed by a fall, in New York.....	268
Garber, Francis, thrown from a window, in New York.....	400	by falling down-stairs.....	450
Gantt, Mr., of Bedford county, Miss., died from taking poison by mistake....	118	by a locust, in Wetzel co., Va.....	618
Garwood, John, of Philadelphia, killed.	398	on the New Haven Railroad.....	292
Gottschalk, sudden death of, at N.Y.....	44	by being thrown from a wagon in New York.....	438
Gillman, Francis, fatal accident to.....	92	nearly, while sleep-walking.....	355
Girl burned to death.....	128	while tied to a cow.....	480
Girl burned to death while at prayer, in Cincinnati.....	120	Kleber, J., killed by a fall, at Philadel- phia.....	520
Girl burned to death, in Providence, Rhode Island.....	128	Knott, Mrs., of Washington, D.C., burned to death.....	129
Girl burned to death in presence of her lover.....	13	Knowlton, Geo. W., crushed to death, in New York.....	614
Girl burned to death in Troy, N.Y.....	400	Kirk, John, killed at South Bergen, New Jersey.....	29
Gored by a bull.....	339	Land, Mary Ann, of Wilmington, Dela- ware, sudden death of.....	294
Grade, Levi, killed by a horse, near Philadelphia.....	226	Larrimore, Mrs. D. W., of Georgia, burned to death.....	355
Graham, Mrs. Hanford, of California, burned to death.....	324	Lady burned to death in Bellefonte.....	216
Greenfield, R., accident to, in Connecticut	359	Lee, Hugh, of Peach Bottom, Pennsyl- vania, killed while hunting.....	184
Harris, P., of Fort Miller, New York, killed by lightning.....	383	Leary, Robert, killed by blasting, in New Jersey.....	215
Healey, James, crushed to death at sea.	53	Lehman, James, of Philadelphia, killed	317
Heart-rending accident.....	354	Little girl frozen to death.....	145
Heritage, Miss, of Mobile, burned to death.....	145	Lore, John, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, killed in a foul well.....	146
Heisinger, Christian, of Clearspring, Maryland, killed.....	574	Loud, John, killed at Staten Island.....	337
Hellerman, Jacob, killed at Nectown, Pennsylvania.....	431	Lightning, boys killed by, in Ottawa, Illinois.....	443
Heritage, Mrs. Harriet, of New York, burned to death.....	503	man killed by, in Kent co., Delaware.....	446
Hier, Conrad, killed by an embankment in New York.....	530	Martin, Mrs., of Monroe, Wisconsin, killed by.....	585
Hinton, R. E., of Maysville, Ky., killed	574	George, Rev. N. K., of Maine, killed by.....	551
Hobs, Mrs., of Orange, New Jersey, burned to death.....	345	death by.....	299
Holloway, Thomas, injured on Long Island Railroad.....	586	Miss Mary Bookout, of Ga., killed by.....	445
Horrible accident in New Orleans.....	242	two men and a boy struck by.....	295
Horton, Mr., burned to death in Bristol, Rhode Island.....	398	churches struck by.....	381, 556
Howard, Dr. A. G., of Grantville, S.C., killed by a falling tree.....	141	Little girl falls into a cistern.....	159
Hudson River railroad-accident: verdict of coroner's jury.....	74	Loss of life in Naples, Maine.....	253
Hundred and fifty lives lost, in Iowa and Illinois.....	489	Loss from breaking up of ice, at Pitts- burg.....	44
Higby, Dr. C. H., death from insanity....	479	Lovett, John, accidentally killed in New York.....	48
Hoffman, John, of Baltimore, smothered in a well.....	521	Lynch, Michael, of New York, killed by a fall.....	346
Hoffman, Joseph, of New York, killed by a fall.....	346	Major, John, burned to death in Phila- delphia.....	543
Hudson River railroad-accident.....	297	Man devoured by rats.....	18
Hughes, John, killed by a caving bank, in California.....	618	Man killed on Hudson River Rail- road.....	607
Hughes, Margaret, burned to death in Philadelphia.....	600	Martin, Stephen, killed on Florida Rail- road.....	413
Jones, Edward, of New York, killed.....	394	McAlister, Miss Ann, burned to death in Virginia.....	28
Jahraus, Frederick, of Philadelphia, killed by a fall.....	513	McCann, Pemberton Mills victim.....	245
Kelly, Eugene, killed by cars, in N.Y....	614	McDonald, Francis, killed at New York	408
Kennedy, James, killed on Pennsylvania Railroad.....	20	McDonnell, Michael, killed on railroad, in Philadelphia.....	436, 449
Kenney, John J., sudden death of, in New York.....	49	McIndon, Andrew, killed in Charleston, South Carolina.....	228
Killed by carelessly handling a gun.....	246	McKenzie, Alexander, killed on Black- well's Island.....	396
Killed by the cars, while drunk, near Wilmington, Delaware.....	600	McKinstry, Mr., of Newark, New Jersey, fell dead.....	546

CASUALTIES—	PAGE	CASUALTIES—	PAGE
McLaughlin, T., of Philadelphia, fell from a scaffold and was killed.....	608	Robinson, Eliza, mysterious death of, at Toledo, Ohio.....	389
McMenony, Rev. Patrick, burned to death in New York.....	573	Rodney, Edward S., accidentally shot... 553	
McMullen, Hon. Fayette, narrow escape of.....	314	Rooney, Peter, of New York, killed on a railroad.....	543
Melancholy catastrophe in Waynesburg, Pennsylvania.....	128	Rogers, Mr., of Wilmington, Del., killed by ears.....	173
Merseler, Mrs. of N.J., killed on railroad	216	Root, A., of the N. Y. Central Railroad, killed by a bridge.....	130
Miller, Benj., killed in California.....	195	Rose, A., killed on steamer Albatross.....	393
Miller, John, of New York, falls from a window.....	459	Rose, Mr. Wm., burned to death in Cincinnati.....	145
Mitchell, C. L., of New York, killed....	421	Roswell, Miss, inquest on.....	377
Morgan, James, burned to death.....	355	Runnels, Peter, killed on N. J. Railroad, 607	
Murtha, Mrs. E. F., burned to death at New York.....	191	Rourke, Lawrence, killed on railroad at New Haven, Conn.....	445
Murphy, John, of New York, killed.....	378	Rutledge, Joseph, of Talladega, Ala., killed by his son.....	165
Murray, Mary, of New York, burned to death.....	543	Sealed to death in New York.....	449, 509
Naff, Franklin, of Baltimore, died of wounds.....	296	Serman, Joshua, killed on Delaware Railroad.....	261
Negro whipped to death in Dauville, Va.	383	Shot by his brother.....	128
Negro burned to death at Carliaville, Ill.	531	Schott, J., of Phila., fatal result to, at New York.....	454
Negro killed.....	36	Shot by playing with fire-arms.....	596
Neitzoth, Frederika, burned to death in New Orleans.....	596	Shay, Patrick, of N. York, found dead	311
Noble, G. D., of New York, killed by opiates.....	372	Shions, Aaron, of Phila., killed by a fall	121
Nolan, Mrs., of Washington, N. Jersey, killed.....	464	Silvernail, Henrietta, (a child,) poisoned in New York.....	213
Old man killed in Port Chester, N.Y.....	445	Shorthall, John, killed by a fall in New York.....	463
O'Reilly, Luke, died from a sprain at New York.....	512	Slaves burned at the stake.....	245
Pemberton Mills calamity.....	30	child purchased.....	87
Pendleton, M. C., of Darlington, S.C., instantly killed.....	19	murders by, 71, 126, 146, 221, 245, 258, 321, 397, 418, 440, 471	448
Pearson, Henry T., of Newburyport, Mass., killed in a gymnasium.....	266	Singular accident with ammonia.....	241
Percussion-powder, explosion of.....	597	cause of death in Lowell, Mass.	354
Peyser, Mrs., of New York, poisoned... 359		death of a child in Eric, Pa.....	125
Phillips, John, killed by falling from a cart in New York.....	459	death of an engineer on Hudson River Railroad.....	369
Poisoning-cases, 26, 74, 84, 93, 105, 106, 146, 177, 211, 225, 249, 262, 287, 351, 359, 366, 399, 410, 418, 425, 431, 449, 480, 504, 506, 573		death of a child near Greensburg, Pa.....	618
Presentiment in a dream.....	242	death of a child in Providence, R.I.....	385
Pope, Mrs. L., of Louisville, death from chloroform.....	229	death by use of whiskey.....	123
Quackenburgh, Daniel, killed by railroad-car.....	381, 386	Sippen, Harrison, killed on Norristown Railroad, Phila.....	514
Railroad-accident.....	287	Smith, Samuel, of Phila., killed.....	279
Belleville, Ill.....	524	Six children burned to death in Orion, Wis.....	253
Mascetta road.....	136	Spencer, Thos., of Franklin, Pa., thrown from a mule.....	227
New Jersey.....	49	Stanly, John, of California, killed.....	542
New Haven, Conn.....	440	Staples, Calvin, of New Bedford, Mass., killed.....	599
New York & Erie.....	316	Stevenson, E. B., of Belfast, Me., dropped dead.....	455
Paterson, N. J.....	316	St. Charles Hotel, New Orleans, casualty	182
Philadelphia.....	68	Strange occurrence at a funeral....	36
New York.....	53	Straub, Casper, killed at Newark, N.J., 36	
St. Louis.....	321	Sweeny, Mrs., of Brandywine, Del., sudden death of.....	185
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.....	45	Sudden death of father and son in Melway, Mass.....	299
Remarkable chapter of accidents at Akron, Ohio.....	103	Sudden deaths in New York.....	268
Renner, Wm., of Altoona, Pa., killed... 148		Tatman, Purnal, of Milford, Del., death of.....	195
Ridgely, Miss, accident to.....	275	Taylor, Jas., killed on railroad at Newark, N.J.....	23
Risley, Sophia, of New York, burned to death.....	410	Taylor, Jas., of Phila., accident to.....	163
Ritchie, William, killed on New Jersey Central Railroad.....	177		

CASUALTIES—

	PAGE
Taylor, Martha, of Phila., burned to death.....	397
Ten persons burned to death in tenement-house.....	218
Terrible affair in Illinois.....	76
accident in Davis co., Iowa.....	74
calamity near Amboy, Ill.....	339
Thirteen men killed in Cincinnati.....	158
Three sudden deaths in one house.....	337
Tobias, George, died in Jersey City.....	325
Toole, Bartley, killed on Penn'a Central Railroad.....	600
Tours, Wm. L., beaten to death.....	104
Tragedy in earnest in Wilmington, N.C.....	337
Two children burned alive in Lafayette, Ind.....	355
burned to death in Williamsburg, N.Y.....	292
killed at East Newark, N.J.....	529
Two men injured in Wolfborough, N.H.....	189
Two men killed near Philadelphia.....	230
Verdict of the Pemberton Mills calamity.....	80
Vogel, John, killed by falling from a ladder, in New York.....	514
Wagner, Frederick, of Philadelphia, fatal leap of.....	410
Walden, Patrick, of New York, death of.....	373
Waldron, Lewis, burned to death in Bristol, Rhode Island.....	398
Wells, James, of Sussex county, New Jersey, killed.....	151
Wende, C. of New York, fell from a roof.....	186
West, R. L., of Maryland, killed by lightning.....	282
White, Frederick, crushed to death.....	260
Whiskey duel.....	345
Whole family poisoned in Illinois.....	177
Williams, Dr., of Salem, Massachusetts, singular death of.....	514
Wilson, Carrington, burned to death in New York.....	94
Wilson, Samuel, of Parkesburg, Pennsylvania, killed on railroad.....	400
Winn, Miles, of New Haven, Connecticut, died from drinking wine.....	28
Wisdom, Sam., of Philadelphia, crushed to death.....	13
Woman badly burned in Philadelphia.....	138
Woman eaten by rats.....	6
Woman killed on Philadelphia & Baltimore Railroad.....	62
Woman roasted to death, in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania.....	132
Woodman, S., of Dayton, Ohio, death from hydrophobia.....	28
Wycette, Miss, the actress, accident to.....	270
Wyman, Newell, of Winchendon, Massachusetts, death of.....	355
Yardley, James, of Philadelphia, killed at a fire.....	105
Young lady burned to death, in Ala.....	110
Young man burned to death near Woodbury, Tennessee.....	216

CHURCH MATTERS—

American Tract Society.....	462
Church burned.....	311
at Alton, Illinois.....	177
at Colden, Erie co., Pa.....	79
at Minneapolis.....	311
in Mobile.....	315

CHURCH MATTERS—

	PAGE
Church burned in North Reading, Mass.....	263
in Waltham, Mass.....	451
struck by lightning.....	381
struck by lightning, in Bloomfield, New Jersey.....	556
sold at auction in New York.....	440
Church refused to Wendell Phillips.....	152
Death while at the "Mourners' Bench".....	128
Degraded priest.....	439
Departure of missionaries.....	108
Fast-day in Boston.....	260
Fall of a church at Norwich, Conn.....	437
Fall of the walls of a Catholic church in Cincinnati.....	158
Four churches burned.....	311
Girl baptized in her grave-clothes.....	251
Hebrew Orphan-Asylum, Charleston, South Carolina.....	25
Injury to a church in West Brookfield, Ohio.....	126
Infirmity of Southern bishops.....	75
Letter from the Pope.....	165
Minister arrested for opening letters.....	322
Minister expelled for immorality in Boston.....	387
Methodist Episcopal General Conference.....	361, 366, 371, 382, 386, 441, 500
Mormon habits.....	153
Mormons going to Utah.....	381
Mormon conference.....	479
Philadelphia M. E. Conference.....	223
Pomroy, Rev. Dr., of Boston, expulsion of.....	387
Purchase of a slave child by a congregation in New York.....	87
Roof of St. Paul's Church.....	153
Second-Advent meeting.....	270
Sermon to thieves and prostitutes.....	270
Singular case, young woman cured by prayer.....	96
Singular proceeding in a church.....	74
Society of the Daughters of God.....	24
Joseph Smith, Jr., head of the Mormons.....	43
Spiritualism.....	629
Taking the veil.....	193
Talbot, Bishop J. C., consecration of.....	109
Trinity Church burned in Philadelphia.....	576
Walker, Rev. Dr., of Harvard University, donation to.....	352

COUNTERFEITING—

Arrest in Toledo, Michigan.....	53
Bagby, W. K., discharge of.....	223
Ball, Joseph L., of Ohio.....	310
Bigelow, conviction of.....	323
Bocarde, Joseph, delivered up.....	43
Curtis, John W., convicted.....	206
Counterfeiters arrested.....	24
Ward, J. and W., arrest of.....	522

DEATH OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN—

Alexander, Rev. Joseph Addison, of Trenton, New Jersey, death of.....	70
Allen, Hon. Phineas, of Pittsfield, Massachusetts, death of.....	386
Allen, Hon. S. C., of East Boston, death of.....	273
Allston, Gen. John A., of South Carolina, death of.....	109
American consul of Acapulco, death of.....	618

DEATH OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN—

	PAGE
Avery, George D., a Virginia pioneer, death of.....	469
Bayard, Dr. R. B., of Cincinnati, sudden death of.....	169
Babcock, Wm., a Revolutionary soldier of Warren co., New York, death of... 223	223
Baldwin, Enoch, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, death of.....	578
Bangs, Benjamin, of Boston, death of... 543	543
Barber, Zachariah, of Ogdensburg, New York, Revolutionary soldier, death of	226
Barker, Judge Joseph, of Newport, Ohio, death of.....	19
Barker, Rev. Dr. John, of Pittsburg Conference, death of.....	470
Bates, Martin, of Boston, death of.....	404
Bartlett, Enoch, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, death of.....	585
Beach, George, of Hartford, Connecticut, death of.....	470
Beardsley, Hon. Samuel, of Utica, New York, death of.....	380
Beatie, Capt. Wm., of Virginia, Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	260
Bell, Hon. J. C., of California, death of	295
Benham, Com. Timothy G., of Staten Island, death of.....	543
Bigelow, Hon. Abijah, death of.....	263
Binns, John, of Philadelphia, death of... 540	540
Bissell, Gov., of Illinois, death of.....	192
Blane, Archbishop, of New Orleans, death of.....	552
Blanche, Gen. J. B., burial of.....	8
Blood, Hon. Cyrus, of Forest co., Pa., death of.....	40
Bogg, ex-Gov., of Missouri, death of... 183	183
Bokke, Hon. David A., of New York, death of.....	200
Boker, J. G., of New York, death of... 162	162
Botts, Alexander L., of Brooklyn, New York, death of.....	410
Brannon, Catharine, a centenarian, of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, death of.... 352	352
Brewer, Mr. Charles, of Pittsburg, death of.....	233
Brouillette, Mrs. Frances, of Vincennes, death of.....	618
Browne, Peter A., of Philadelphia, death of.....	20
Burd, Mrs. Eliza Howard, of Philadelphia, death of.....	267
Burroughs, Hon. Silas M., of Medina, New York, death of.....	503
Butler, Gen. R. C., of Florida, death of 39	39
Byrd, Col. Francis, of Baltimore, death of.....	371
Bucklin, Rev. S. F., of Marlborough, Massachusetts, death of.....	444
Burton, William E., the comedian, death of.....	114
Caldwell, Howard H., of Newberry, South Carolina, death of.....	141
Campbell, Col. C. M., of Memphis, Tenn., death of.....	464
Carvalho, Mr. David Nunes, of Baltimore, death of.....	97
Centenarian, death of.....	77
Centenarian, Flora Armstrong, of Dutchess co., New York, death of.....	437

DEATH OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN—

	PAGE
Centenarian, Mrs. Catharine Douglass, death of.....	74
Mrs. Maria Post, death of, near Paterson, N.J.....	450
Rachel Stewart, of Maryland, death of.....	43
Mrs. Betsey Jones, of Madison co., N.Y., death of.. 387	387
Mrs. McCabe, of Cincinnati, death of.....	132
Mary Naff, of Philadelphia, death of.....	371
Thomas Wilmarth, of Cincinnati, death of.....	124
death of, in Wythe co., Va. 147	147
Chandler, Rev. Geo., death-bed scene of 87	87
Chandler, Rev. George, of Philadelphia, death of.....	112
Chapman, Augustus, Ogdensburg, New York, death of.....	398
Charles, Edmund, of Hoboken, New Jersey, death of.....	127
Clarke, Hon. Augustin B. L., death of.. 191	191
Clark, James, of Boston, death of..... 110	110
Collins, John, of New York, death of.. 378	378
Coleman, Col. Daniel, of Danville, Va., death of.....	470
Cummiskey, Eugene, of Philadelphia, death of.....	514
Constock, Rev. O. C., death of.....	35
Cooley, Rev. E. F., of Trenton, New Jersey, death of.....	319
Coon, Michael, of Philadelphia, Revolutionary soldier, death of..... 194, 222	194, 222
Damrell, Hon. Wm. S., of Boston, Massachusetts, death of.....	415
Dana, James, of Utica, N.Y., death of.. 41	41
Daniel, Hon. Judge Peter V., of Virginia, death of.....	464
Davies, Solomon B., of Baltimore, death of.....	585
Dunham, Daniel, of New York, Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	250
Death of an aged couple, in St. Clair co., Iowa.....	18
Death of Indian princess.....	150
Dimmick, Dr. L. F., of Newburyport, Massachusetts, death of.....	413
Espy, Prof. James P., death of.....	60
Espy, Prof., funeral of.....	70
Enston, Wm., of Charleston, S.C., a millionaire, death of.....	205
Flanders, Charles, of Plainfield, N.H., death of.....	294
Fitzgerald, Major E. H., U.S.A., death of	20
Floyd, Col. Rush, of Va., death of..... 111	111
Follen, Mrs. Eliza Lee, authoress, death of.....	63
Foster, Wm. B., of Philadelphia, death of.....	164
Fowle, Wm., of Alexandria, Va., death of 25	25
Fraser, Major Donald, U.S.A., death of 169	169
French consul at Mobile, death of..... 268	268
French, V. B., of Boston, death of..... 278	278
Frost, John, the historian, death of..... 11	11
Gaines, Major A. W., U.S.A., death of.. 120	120
Galbraith, Hon. John, of Pennsylvania, death of.....	540
Gardner, Edwin S., of Nashville, Tenn., death of.....	518

DEATH OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN—

	PAGE
Geer, Samuel, of Fredonia, N.Y., a Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	249
Geisinger, Com. David, death of.....	194
Gilpin, Henry D., of Phila., death of.....	70
Goll, Pierre Frederick, one of Napoleon's body-guards, death of.....	419
Goodrich, Prof. Chauncey Allen, of Yale College, death of.....	131
Goodrich, Samuel Griswold, death of.....	387, 401
Gordon, T. L., of Philadelphia, death of.....	46
Granger, Mrs. Mindwell, of Canandaigua, N.Y., death of.....	299
Greene, John, the actor, death of.....	431
Griffin, George, of N.Y., death of.....	377
Greenwood, Holmes, last survivor of Jersey prison-ships, death of.....	271
Hallet, Col. Wm. R., of Mobile, death of.....	503
Hann, Hon. Henry P., of Cal., death of.....	511
Harker, Hon. Joseph, of Mullica Hill, N.J., death of.....	65
Hewson, John, of Phila., Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	5
Hill, Simon, soldier of 1812, death of.....	306
Hitchcock, Luke, of Vernon, N.Y., death of.....	348
Hubbard, David E., of Glastenbury, Conn.....	121
Hufty, Joseph, of Phila., death of.....	404
Ingersoll, Hon. Charles A., of New Haven, Conn., death of.....	86
Ingham, Samuel D., of Trenton, N.J., death of.....	503
Jackson, Gen. C. M., of Ga., death of.....	137
Jesup, Gen. Thos. S., of U.S.A., death of.....	516
Jesup, Gen., funeral of.....	525
Johnson, Lawrence, of Phila., death of.....	333
Johnson, Lawrence, funeral of.....	345
Johnson, Hon. Wm. Cast, death of.....	294
Jones, Hon. Joel, of Phila., death of.....	85
Kane, Dr. Joseph, of Phila., death of.....	162
Kennedy, Mrs. Margaret, of Monroe co., New York, death of.....	618
Kossuth, Madame, death of, in N.Y.....	608
Keyser, Elhanan W., of Phila.....	115
Kemble, Rev. David T., of Ipswich, Mass., death of.....	81
Krautser, Dr. Charles, of Morrisania, N.Y., death of.....	408
Largest man in Baltimore, death of.....	354
Lawrence, Hon. W. C. A., of Pa., death of.....	319
Levin, Lewis C., of Phila., death of.....	183
Livingston, John W., of N.Y., death of.....	279
Lord, Fred. W., Rep. delegate from Suffolk co., N.Y., to Chicago, death of.....	443
Lyon, N. W., of Easton, Conn., Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	306
Mallary, Hon. Francis, of Va., death of.....	213
Mandeville, Joshua, of Waterford, N.Y., death of.....	371
Mann, Hon. C.A., of Utica, N.Y., death of.....	49
Mayhew, Wm. E., of Baltimore, death of.....	275
Martindale, Rev. Stephen, of N.Y., death of.....	437
Maclay, Rev. Archibald, of N.Y., death of.....	363
McCormick, James, Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	58
McDermut, James, of Richmond co., Ohio, Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	77
McDermott, Rev. John, death of.....	44
McDonnel, Peter, of Troy, N.Y., death of.....	96

DEATH OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN—

	PAGE
McIntyre, Alexander, soldier of 1812, death of.....	60
Meador, John, of Providence, death of.....	619
Mercer's, Singleton, sister, death of.....	306
Monroe, Col. James, of Frankfort, Ky., death of.....	314
Miles, Catholic Bishop of Tennessee, death of.....	135
Moore, Hon. Eli, death of.....	63
Murphy, Thomas, of the "Baltimore American," death of.....	410
Muirhead, Col. John, of Lebanon, Tenn., death of.....	279
Nelson, Hon. John, of Baltimore, death of.....	60
Nevill, Yelvaten, of N.C., Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	351
Newman, Bishop John M., of Philadelphia, death of.....	19, 25, 26
O'Bannon, Dr. J. D., of Prattsville, Ala., death of.....	465
Page, Major Francis Nelson, of U.S.A., death of.....	214
Paine, Mrs. J. T., of Winslow, Maine, death of.....	312
Palmer, Lewis, of Lewisburg, Pa., death of.....	619
Parker, Rev. Theodore, death of.....	394
Parker, Lieut. John P., of U.S.N., death of.....	510
Parker, Hon. Thomas, of Farmington, Maine, death of.....	85
Patterson, Samuel D., of Pa., death of.....	113
Paulding, James K., death of.....	258
Phelps, Jr., Hon. Ansel, of Springfield, Mass., death of.....	486
Pickman, Clark Gayton, of Boston, Mass., death of.....	398
Pierson, Job, of Troy, N.Y., death of.....	273
Pinney, Hon. Benjamin, of Tolland co., Conn., death of.....	514
Pinto, Manuel, of Cal., oldest man in the United States, death of.....	251
Plympton, Col. Joseph, of the army, death of.....	507
Powers, Charles, of Davenport, Iowa, death of.....	81
Preble, Mrs. Margaret, of Kentucky, death of.....	364
Preston, Hon. Wm. C., of S.C., death of.....	425
Proudfit, Rev. Dr., of Union College, N.Y., death of.....	104
Quigley, Daniel, of Mobile, death of.....	172
Rambo, Rev. Jacob, African missionary, death of.....	619
Raine, John B., of Paris, Ky., death of.....	275
Reid, Rev. Ilorace II., death of.....	190
Renshaw, Rev. Charles, of Richmond, Mass., death of.....	25
Ritzius, M., of Tennessee, death of.....	619
Robinson, ex-Gov., remains of.....	375
Romaine, Ralph, of Big Pond, Bergen co., N.J., soldier of 1812, death of.....	299
Ryder, Rev. Dr. James, of Philadelphia, death of.....	39
Sackett, Mr. Adnah, of Providence, R.I., death of.....	147
Sanborn, Mrs. Ann, of Charleston, Me., death of.....	223
Sawyer, Capt. H. B., U.S.N., death of.....	109

DEATH OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN—

	PAGE
Schlosser, Mr. John W., of York, Pa., death of.....	147
Scott, Andrew, of Phila., death of.....	52
Scott, Ch., of Charlestown, Va., death of.....	199
Shaff, Frederick, a Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	469
Sehenck, Hon. Ferdinand S., of Somerset co., N.J., death of.....	415
Schoolcraft, John L., of Albany, N.Y., death of.....	509
Schwartz, Hon. John, of Berks co., Pa., death of.....	552
Sergeant, Hon. Thomas, of Philadelphia, death of.....	375
Shannon, John R., of Beaver, Pennsylvania, death of.....	118
Snyder, John Ludwig, Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	66
Soldier of Napoleon.....	66
Spaulding, Miss L. L. K., African missionary, death of.....	619
Stimson, John J., of Providence, R.I., death of.....	50
Stimpson, Joseph, of Elliot, Me., death of.....	470
Stockton, Judge L. D., of Iowa, death of.....	514
Strait, Rev. John, of Ohio, Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	20
Swan, Judge Gustavus, of Columbus, Ohio, death of.....	92
Tazewell, Hon. Littleton Waller, of Va., death of.....	380
Taylor, John E., American consul, death of.....	64
Taylor, Najah, of New York, death of.....	208
Teitt, T. A., of R.I., death of.....	52
Thornton, Dr. T. C., of Madison College, death of.....	203
Tobey, H. L., of Utica, death of.....	306
Toulmin, J. B., of Mobile, death of.....	249
Townsend, Isaac, of N.Y., death of.....	251, 261
Tunis, Capt. Benjamin, soldier of 1812, death of.....	53
Turner, Judge Edward, of Natchez, death of.....	354
Twitchell, Gershom, of Milford, Mass., a wealthy miser, death of.....	614
Vandegrift, Capt. John, of Delaware City, death of.....	618
Vaughan, John Daniel, a Revolutionary soldier, death of.....	469
Waterman, Capt. Robert, an old shipmaster, death of.....	342
Ward, Mr. Nahum, of Marietta, Ohio, death of.....	267
Ward, Rev. Elijah, of Ohio, death of.....	44
Wallace, Rev. Cranmore, of Charleston, S.C., death of.....	81
Webb, Hon. E. R., of Miss., death of... 44	44
Washburn, Rev. Cephas, of Little Rock, Ark., death of.....	190
Weeden, Mrs. P., last survivor of Wyoming Massacre, death of.....	226
Whitehead, Hon. Asa, of N.J., death of.....	448
Whitney, Elias, of Poughkeepsie, N.Y., death of.....	619
Whitney, Mr. Stephen, the millionaire, of New York, death of.....	112
Wilkinson, Simon, of Boston, death of.....	120
Wiswail, Joseph, of Mobile, death of....	315

DEATH OF NOTED MEN AND WOMEN—

	PAGE
William, Mrs. Abigail E., of Conn., death of.....	164
Williams, Dr. B. Brown, death of.....	471
Williams, Rev. Arthur, of S.C., death of.....	404
Wilson, Hon. Edgar C., of Va., death of.....	324
Wood, James, of Phila., death of.....	236
Wood, Joseph, ex-Mayor of Trenton, N.J., death of.....	386
Wood, George, of N.Y., death of.....	190
Woodruff, John O., of N.O., death of....	350
Wright, Major Ben, death of.....	73
“Young Brown’s” wife, death of.....	160
Yardley, Dr. T. H., sudden death of.....	12

DEFALCATION—

of cashier of Muscatine, branch of.....	105
clerk of Pacific Steamship Company.....	417
Dutton, J. W., of Iowa.....	105
Fowler, Isaac V., of N.Y.....	408, 497, 548
Hoffman, Frederick, of N.Y.....	417
Hunt, T. Corwin.....	358
Iowa State Bank.....	105
Kenyon, D. C., sentence of.....	115, 338
Lane (Fulton Bank).....	120, 131, 165
Peck, B. D., of Maine.....	11, 12, 477
Robinson, Edwin, of Richmond, Va.....	549
Treasurer of Milwaukee.....	238
Defaulter, return of a supposed.....	265
Fraudulent conveyances.....	152

DIVORCE—

and remarriage.....	475
Burch, Isaac, of Ill., case.....	300, 481, 548
Cases in Boston.....	253, 577
Case (Johnson) in New York.....	511
Case, Dubuque.....	621
Forrest, case.....	193
Massachusetts, case in.....	475
Kansas, case in.....	248
Menken, Adah Isaacs, case of.....	269
Hasty marriage dissolved.....	475

DROWNED—

Anderson, Abraham A.....	336
Beeler, James, of Cal.....	195
Brooks, Edward L., of New York.....	618
Cambridge, George, of Phila.....	421
Clark, Thos., of Phila.....	514
Cook, Robert B., New York.....	262
Cornelius, Capt. J., son of, of Wilmington, Del.....	200
Cromwell, Chas. T., near New York.....	551
Cunningham, Master James.....	690
Devlin, Patrick, of New York.....	431
Deweese, Jesse, Roxborough, Mass.....	363
Dorrell, R., Odessa, Del.....	458
Dubois, Wm. W.....	185
Near Rhinebeck, N.Y.....	46
Eldred, Mr., Auburn, N.Y.....	350
Falster, R. C., of New York.....	512
Fenton, J. Buck, Baltimore.....	574
Fletcher, Benj. G., of Kittery Pt., Me.....	554
Forty-nine children, near Harden, Ill.....	112
Francioly, John Joseph, Baltimore.....	596
Frenchman, New York.....	221
Five persons found, New York.....	327
Gage, Edward F., Memphis, Tenn.....	529
Gardiner, Wm., Phila.....	421
Guindon, Monsieur, Vermont.....	554
Hawkhurst, Frederick.....	518

DROWNED—

	PAGE
Healey, Bartholomew, of Phila.....	421
Hogan, John, of Leeds, New York.....	614
Hulse, Jeffrey, New York.....	255
Jones, James F., Smyrna, Del.....	451
Jones, Thos. H., (colored,) New York... 585	
King, Miss, Piedmont, Va.....	427
Kimball, H. H., Memphis.....	529
Kirwin, Wm., New York.....	554
Larkins, John, New York.....	286
Lawler, Wm., New York.....	319
Lathrop, Master R. D., New York.....	608
Loggett, Master, New York.....	585
Man and woman, New York.....	307
Mancy, Miss, New York.....	614
Martin, James, New York.....	393
McCafferty, Joseph, Phila.....	543
McDonough, James, Utica, N.Y.....	554
McLunnan, John, at Phila.....	585
Means, Wm., of Phila.....	415
Morrison, P.....	540
Neal, Patrick, Phila.....	464
Oliver, Thos.....	596
Orr, John, New York.....	363
Orr, John, New York, inquest on body... 370	
O'Neale, John and Wm.....	128
Osborne, A. A., of Boston.....	261
Rey, John, of Wilmington, Del.....	426
Rhodes, Lewis, of New York.....	421
Roberts, C. L., found, New York.....	585
Rogan, John, of Phila.....	509
Russell, David, of Phila.....	614
Scott, Penman, at sea.....	102
Seven men.....	543
Singular case of.....	449
Smith, Andrew and Peter, New York... 497	
Singular, of a little girl.....	410
Six persons.....	598
Son of Commodore Bell.....	450
Sperry, Charlotte, of New Haven.....	608
Stilwell, Harrison, near New York, 309, 405	
Three children rescued from, Johnstown, Pa.....	543
Two brothers.....	128
Twenty-five persons, near Camden, N.C. 373	
Ulp, John, of Phila.....	372
Van Horn, Wesley, near Phila.....	614
Walter, Virginia and Helen, Chester co., Pa.....	410
Welsh, John, Phila.....	524
White, J. B., of Cal.....	195
White, Master Thos., Phila.....	599
Whitney, C. E., Boston.....	261
Winsey, Joseph H., Phila.....	575
Wibour, Henry, New York.....	596
Worrell, Master John, Phila.....	608
Woman, Phila.....	111
Wyland, Charles, Phila.....	428

EARTHQUAKE—

At the South.....	323
In California.....	185
Singular circumstance.....	51

ELOPEMENT—

Of a widow.....	157
Barnes, Miss, of Camden, N.Y.....	472
Blind girl, with a cripple.....	621
Brinker, M. J., of Butler, Pa.....	472
Brochaw, J. W., of Springfield, Ohio... 457	
Brennan, Mrs.....	234
Burd, J. R., Navarre 9.....	442

ELOPEMENT—

	PAGE
Cameron, Mrs. John, of Rhode Island... 327	
Clark, Charles.....	565
Cox, Mr. Geo., from Wilmington, Del... 437	
Cundy, Wm. H., Boston.....	164
Cuppernell, Mrs., of Adams co., Wis... 472	
Demmiug, Mrs. Frances, of Conn.....	84
Double.....	229
Felker, Mrs., of South Carolina.....	322
From Auburn.....	620
Frustrated, in Boston.....	142
From Toledo, O., of a young lady.....	357
From the Spingler Institute, New York... 422	
Gardiner, Mrs., of Boston.....	164
Garrison, Dr. L. B., of Wisconsin.....	472
Hauckell, Mrs., of Poughkeepsie.....	328
Hiipple, of Butler, Pa.....	472
In high life.....	51
Howland, Mrs., of Lisbon, N.H.....	427
Howland, Silas, of Lisbon, N.H.....	427
Jordan, Mary, of New York.....	547
Minister's wife.....	398
From Rochester, N.Y.....	222
Wife from a sick husband.....	621
With her music-teacher.....	620
With a negro..... 157, 239, 327, 520, 554	
Kaufholtz, Charles.....	52
Kennedy, S. G., of Memphis, Tenn.....	173
Keves, J., of Sag Harbor.....	157
Leroy, of Lafayette, Ind.....	472
Martin, Margaret, of Sag Harbor.....	157
Monroe, Rev. George Nugent.....	432
Moore, John, of Cayuga co., N.Y.....	157
Myers, Mrs., of St. Louis.....	414
Myers, Miss, of Lafayette, Ind.....	472
Needham, of Poughkeepsie.....	328
Nelson, James, of Milford, N.J.....	298
Northrop, Mrs. Maria, of Flat Rock, Michigan.....	75
Owens, James, of Vincennes, Ind.....	142
Phipps, Miss, from Tennessee.....	422
Pierpont, J. E., of New Britain, Conn... 84	
Root, Mrs., of Springfield, Ohio.....398, 472	
St. Louis.....	414
Sears, Mrs., of Camden, N.Y.....	472
Smith, Mrs., of Indiana.....	142
Smith, S. A., of Cincinnati.....	547
Smith, T., of Romeo, Mich.....	75
Stewart, James, of Rhode Island.....	327
Snowden, Francis W., of Phila.....	64
Treel, Miss, of De Kalb co., Mo.....	157
Vail, Mrs. Henry, of Milford, N.J.....	298
Varney, A., Salisbury, Mass.....	472
Ward, Otis S., of Enfield, Mass.....	367
Watkins, Miss, of Wilmington, Del.... 437	
Weaver, Aaron, of South Carolina.....	322
White woman with a slave.....	554
Williams, Dr. J. B., De Kalb co., Mo... 157	
With a pickpocket.....	387

EMBEZZLEMENT—

Flynn, A., ex-Postmaster.....	23
Hawkins, H. B., arrest of.....	66
Miller, ex-Postmaster of Phila., suit against.....	271
Smith, Raphael E., arrest of.....	415
Terrell, of Boston, arrest of.....	283

FAILURE—

Allen, Neal & Co., bankers of Boston, Mass., suspension of.....	300
Of Bank of Central New York.....	274

FAILURE—	PAGE
of Bunehley & Co., California.....	78
in Boston.....	41
in California.....	548
of Diamond (Ohio) Furnace Company..	94
Insurance Co. dissolved, Albany, N.Y.	324
Little, E. B. & Co., of N.Y.....	191
Lawrence Bank, Tenn. (suspension)	300
in New Orleans.....	263
Rhode Island Exchange Bank.....	100
in shoe-trade.....	230
Treadwell, Perry & Norton, Albany,	362

FIRES—	PAGE
Fire in Albany, N.Y.....	35, 311
in Algiers, Louisiana.....	326
in Ashland, Mass.....	451
in Auburn, New York.....	181
in Austin, Texas.....	43
in Baltimore.....	11, 120
in Bangor, Maine.....	615
in Bement, Pratt co., Ill.....	114
at Black River, Wis.....	192
in Boston,—loss of six locomotives	118,
160, 175	
Boston, (near).....	229, 465
in Branford, Conn.....	115
in Bristol, R.I.....	398
in Brooklyn, L.I.....	212, 229, 306, 362
in Burlington, Iowa.....	73
in California.....	58
in California,—town destroyed.....	68
in Cambridgeport, Vt.....	541
in Carbondale, Pa.....	109
in Carlinville, Ill.—jail burned....	531
in Charleston, S.C.....	63, 137
in Chelsea, Mass.....	320
in Chicago, Ill.....	306, 362, 411
in churches.....	79, 177, 311, 315, 363,
451, 576	
in Cincinnati.....	5, 43, 96, 120, 145,
266, 532, 546, 578	
in Clarksville, Mo.....	205
in Clarksville, Tenn.....	255
in Cleveland, Ohio.....	51
in Clinton, Wis.....	54
in Crescent City, Cal.....	451
in Cleveland Institute.....	268
Compassville, Pa. (near).....	203
in Columbus, Miss.....	335
coal-bank, on.....	629
in Danville, Ky.....	125
in Danville, Pa.....	251
in Dayton, Ohio.....	442
in Davenport, Delaware co., N.Y....	65
in Delaware co., Pa.....	337
in Detroit, Mich.....	497
destructive, at Delavan's, Wis.....	58
in Disual Swamp.....	292, 351
in Duncannon Nail-Works.....	28
in East Boston.....	546
in Elizabeth City, N.C.....	106
destructive, in Eufula, Ga.....	175
in Felechville, Vt.....	192
in Female College, Spartanburg,	
South Carolina.....	293
fighting against, in the woods.....	217
in Fishkill Mountains, N.Y.....	404
in Franklin, N.H.....	109
in Gardiner, Maine.....	326
in Girard, Pa.....	140
in Glasgow, Mo.....	136

FIRES—	PAGE
Fire in Grand Rapids, Mich.....	54, 295
in Greenport, N.Y.....	256
in Hannibal, Mo.....	163, 397
in Harrisburg, Pa.....	193
in Hartford, Conn.....	93
in Havana, Ill.....	186
in Hestonville, Pa.....	189
in Hernando (Miss.) Female Col- lege.....	6
in Hickman, Ky.....	12
in Hyannis, Mass.,—woods on.....	398
Hyde Park, Pa. (near).....	80
in Houston, Texas.....	45, 102, 176
in Hoboken, N.Y.....	242
in Independence, Mo.....	222
Independence Centre, Ohio (near)...	326
in Jacksonport, Ark.....	220
in Jamaica, L.I.....	195
in Jerseyville, Ill.....	6
in Jonestown, Pa.....	193
in Kenosha, Wis.....	229, 320
in Kentucky Military Institute.....	228
in La Salle, Ill.....	13
in Lawrence, Mass.....	368
in Leavenworth, Kansas... 25, 428,	586
Lewisburg (Ark.) destroyed by....	299
in Lexington, Mo.....	393
lightning, town-hall struck by.....	273
in Ligonier, Ind.....	578
in Lowell, Mass.....	541
in Malden, Mass.....	424
in Manchester, Ohio.....	263
in Marietta, Ohio.....	52
in Memphis, Tenn.....	67, 270, 524
in Mexico, N.Y.....	109
in Meriden, Conn.....	497
in Middletown, Conn.....	78
in Milwaukee, Wis.....	194
Morristown, N.J. (near).....	345
in Mobile.....	180
in Mount Clemens, Mich.....	213
at Monson, Me.....	451
in the mountains.....	351
in Naples, Maine.....	253
in Naples, Ill.....	178
in Nashville.....	276, 601
in Navy Yard, Florida.....	216
in Nebraska City.....	349
in New Bedford, Mass.....	113
New Jersey pines on fire.....	351
in Nevada, Cal.....	452
in New Orleans.....	182, 220, 342, 389,
527, 586	
in New York.....	19, 47, 60, 63, 70, 73,
76, 83, 97, 158, 190, 196, 218, 220,	
262, 298, 305, 316, 331, 332, 386,	
586, 615	
in Newport, R.I.....	299
in Niles, Mich.....	200
in North Attleboro, Mass.....	418, 452
in North Haven, Conn.....	437
in Northampton, Mass.....	72
in Orange, N.J.....	345
in Oxford (Ohio) Female College..	47
in Oswego, N.Y.....	199, 282, 339
in Owego, N.Y.....	527
in Owensborough, N.Y.....	195
in Painted Post, N.Y.....	333
in Pekin, Ill.....	205
in Philadelphia.....	46, 94, 105, 112,
138, 163, 265, 291, 383, 502, 576, 586	

FIRES—

	PAGE
Fire in Presque Isle, Maine.....	404
in Rahway, N.J.....	405
in Ravenna, Ohio.....	19
in Richmond, Va.....	128, 567
in Rochester, N.Y.....	342
in Rockford, Ill.....	186
in Sacramento.....	163
in San Antonio, Texas.....	448
in Sheboygan, Wis.....	314
in Simpson's Park, Carson Valley.....	431
in South Boston, Mass.....	378
in Southold, L.I.....	451
in Springfield, Mass.....	427
in St. John's, Mich.....	298
in St. Joseph's, Mich.....	138, 460
in St. Louis.....	138, 143
in St. Paul's, Minnesota.....	186
in Sturbridge, Mass.....	326
in Tarrytown, N.Y.....	115
in Tuskegee, Ala.....	23
in Ulster co., N.Y.....	460
in Vincennes, Ind.....	292
in Warren, Ohio.....	345
in Wellsville, N.Y.....	274
in Weston, Mo.....	425
in West Troy, N.Y.....	130, 291
in Williamsburg, N.Y.....	384
in Whitehall, Vt.....	287
in Windsor Locks, Conn.....	208
in Wilmington, Del.....	72, 211
in woods, stage burned.....	175
in woods, in Mass.....	383
at Yellow Springs, Ohio.....	199

FORGERY—

Bagby, Wm. K., discharge of.....	223
Boyington, S. C.....	186, 193
Brainard, Selden, in New York.....	522
Cross, Col. J. B.....	141, 486
On Boston bank.....	12
Of deeds in New York.....	455
Dillaye, Stephen G., acquitted of.....	592
Dugan, Bartley, of New York.....	208
Edrick, Wm. S.....	455
Female, by.....	373
Goddard, Miss Abby.....	374
Hawkins, Homer B., given up by his bail.....	82
Hines, Dr.....	350
Howe, Oliver, absconding of.....	21
Hyde, Wm. A., arrested for.....	455
Keyl, Edwin, charged with.....	222
Kimball, Benj., convicted of.....	139
California land-claim.....	436
County land-warrants.....	412
Langdon, Sylvester G., convicted of.....	424
Lawrence, Jos. C., indicted.....	522
Lawyer convicted of.....	139
Lawson, Thomas, arrested.....	369
Peterman, George F., sentenced.....	84
Sheppard, Isaac F., acquitted of.....	215
Shipman, Hamilton W., arrested.....	381
Singular.....	477
Stone, Charles, of New Hampshire.....	311
Thompson, Charles D., arrested.....	381
Vincent, Honeywell, arrested.....	455
Wolf, M. A., St. Louis, pardoned.....	172

INDIAN MATTERS—

Armed force for Pyramid Lake.....	465, 500
Battle between Indians.....	458, 572

INDIAN MATTERS—

	PAGE
Battle in Minnesota.....	407
at Carson Valley.....	402
with Indians.....	64, 161
Butchery of two hundred Indians.....	135
Captured by Indians.....	259
Capture of a lady in Arizona by Indians.....	187
Defeated by Col. Hays.....	458
Depredations on the overland route.....	499
Expedition against.....	455
Execution of.....	121
Fight with.....	60, 265
Fight in California.....	443
Fight with the.....	577
Hostile.....	190
Hostilities in New Mexico.....	455
Killed.....	425
Routed at Pyramid Lake.....	485
Thirteen years' captivity among.....	629
Skeleton of, over seven feet high.....	75
Stealing sheep.....	240
Secretary Floyd on, outrages.....	141
Sheppard, J. W., murdered by.....	546
Stolen by.....	455
Murders in Arizona.....	458
Murders in Texas.....	283
Murder by, at Simpson's Park, Carson's Valley.....	431
Murder by, on the plains.....	387
Murders in New Mexico.....	512
Nine men murdered by.....	382
Murders by.....	436, 485
Massacre in Texas.....	168
Outrage in Texas.....	256, 479
Outrages in California.....	38
Poisoned by hogs.....	244
Outrages.....	562
Plundered by.....	556
Volunteers against the.....	465
White wives among the.....	622

JUDICIAL MATTERS—

Affecting scene in court.....	282
Alleghany county (Pa.) bond case.....	119
Breach of promise case in Middlesex, Mass.....	474
Carstang vs. Shaw, divorce case, 165, 232, 283, 317.....	307
Contempt of court.....	307
Colored men on the jury in Massachu- setts.....	322
Conviction under the fugitive-slave act in Illinois.....	11, 195, 241
of an Ottawa rescuer.....	195
Damage against the city of Brooklyn, N.Y.....	309
for breach of promise.....	76
for mistakes in telegraphing.....	152
Delaware bridge case.....	549
Expelled from the grand jury for abo- lition sentiments.....	146
Female mob in Indiana, verdict against.....	237
Gardner Furniss, case of.....	601
Glover rescue case.....	158
Grand juror in trouble.....	78
Interesting judicial decision in Phila.....	248
Judicial decision in favor of Boston.....	575
Lottery case, Supreme Court decision of.....	44
Maryland Court of Appeals.....	307
Pittsburg bond case.....	212, 215, 465
Right of colored people to ride in cars.....	238
San Francisco, decision in favor of.....	589

JUDICIAL MATTERS—	PAGE	MISCELLANEOUS—	PAGE
Suit for the destruction of an Abolition paper.....	146	Broderick's grave.....	241
Supreme Court of Illinois adjourned....	465	Brooklyn ferry, sale of.....	457
Trial of Stephens and Hazlett.....	79, 80	Brown, J. H., liberality of.....	352
United States Supreme Court, adjournment of.....	372	Brown, John, one thousand dollars to widow of.....	66
Verdict against a man's estate for killing himself.....	237	Bullet in a man's heart.....	539
the Troy University.....	626	Burglars using chloroform.....	467
New York for sixty-two thousand dollars.....	237	Burning of a balloon.....	401
LYNCHING—		Bust of Cicero.....	75
In Iowa.....	20	California silver-mines.....	153
In Maryland.....	146	silver.....	162
In South Carolina.....	49	war-bonds.....	318
Johnson, John.....	500	Camel experiment.....	153
Murderer of the Kincaid family, of Texas.....	400	Can a man steal his own letter?.....	59
Pennsylvantuck, Mr.....	143	Cannonical miracle.....	78
Power, James.....	76	Captured Africans.....	441
Preached against liquor-sellers.....	294	Capturing a tannery in Luzerne county, Pa.....	169
Smelzer, Charles.....	29	Carstang, Shaw, breach of promise case 165, 233, 283, 317.....	165
Trouble in Kentucky.....	213	Cataleptic fit.....	448
Two men in Arkansas.....	142	Cattle disease in Connecticut.....	627
Watkins, Mr. W. W., of Pike's Peak....	143	disease in Massachusetts.....	218, 488
Young, Moses, of Nebraska.....	185	disease in New Jersey.....	465
MISCELLANEOUS—		embargo in Connecticut.....	627
Accusing a rival of murder.....	473	embargo in Vermont.....	628
African traveller (Dr. Vogel) killed....	146	Champion's belt.....	461
Aged horse.....	183	Championship of light weights.....	310, 315
Aid to Illinois sufferers.....	628	Chase, Dr. Robert T.....	153
Almaden quicksilver-mines.....	152	Cincinnati whiskey.....	156
American antiquities.....	625, 626	Clay anniversary.....	282
American citizen arrested in Germany... 238		Coal-vein discovered in California.....	173
American Colonization Society.....	46	College for colored men in Ohio.....	629
American released from prison in China 620		College-rebellion at Gambier, Ohio.....	80
American sentenced in Bogota.....	467	Collins, T. P., of Crocket, sued for slander.....	358
American troops attacking Mexicans... 191		Colony of reformers.....	628
returned.....	200	Colored emigrants to Hayti.....	43
American troops crossing into Mexico... 187		Colored minister of Norwich, Connecticut, death of a.....	471
American troops fired at.....	268	Comet.....	596
An earl in court.....	113	Comet, second of 1860.....	434
Archæological discoveries in the West 625, 626		Commerce between California and Japan 60	
Arkansas coal-mines.....	153	Commercial integrity in Philadelphia... 310	
Arms for Alabama.....	446	Common scold convicted.....	592
Arms for the South.....	236	Convention of iron-masters.....	109
Army matters.....	194	Convention of soldiers of the War of 1812.....	126
Attempted escape of convicts.....	435	Convict shot in Maryland penitentiary.. 430	
Attempt to abduct John Brown, Jr.....	628	Corporeal punishment.....	630
Attempt to escape.....	54	Cortina's lieutenant killed.....	193
Auburn prison-carvings.....	624	Cotton-trade with Europe.....	372
Babe in a carpet-bag ten weeks.....	247	Cowbided by a woman.....	350
Bandit killed.....	194	Cox, Taylor, shot by the sheriff in Galveston.....	546
Barnum solvent.....	208	Crimes in Jersey City.....	362
Bear playing with a child.....	237	Curious ease of identity, Norwalk Bank affair.....	99
Benton, Thomas H., monument to.....	542	Damage against a liquor-dealer in Ohio 78	
Betting with minors.....	478	Dangerous leap.....	38
Blondin crossing Niagara on a tight-rope 550		Daring escape of a girl from prison.....	156
Blooming in the grave.....	357	Daughter of Stephens, the poisoner, death of.....	118
Board of Medical officers.....	362	Day, Horace H., retirement of.....	500
Bold villain, career of.....	67	Death from shame.....	413
Booth, S. M., attempted escape of.....	415	Death of a stranger in Philadelphia.... 503	
Born with whiskers.....	149	Death of Whalebone, trotting-horse.... 110	
Brave boy.....	578	Deaths for six months in Philadelphia.. 618	
Brave woman.....	81	De Forest, E. L., of New Haven, not dead.....	610
Breach of promise, five thousand dollars damage.....	46	Deplorable.....	76
Bridge finished in Iowa.....	64		

MISCELLANEOUS—	PAGE
Deserters killed in Utah.....	383
Desperado, death of a.....	450
Destruction of the Long Wharf, Boston	451
Died at sixteen, leaving three children...	475
Direct Southern trade with Europe.....	382, 412, 447
Disappearance of a lake.....	152
Discovery of a cave in Virginia.....	152
Disputed custody of infants.....	630
Distressing incident.....	239
Distressing wedding.....	75
Disturbances on Texas frontier.....	264
Dow, Hon. Neal, of Maine, escape of...	11
Drought in New Hampshire.....	398
Dying from pneumonia.....	249
Eclipse of the sun, scientific expedition	549
Editor of Philadelphia Sunday Trans-	
cript, pardon of.....	156
Eight giant men.....	155
Election of president of Harvard College	64
Ellis, Charles, president of Harvard Bank	27
Emancipation of slaves.....	28, 42, 351
Erring girl.....	195
Escape of a noted convict.....	349
Escape of prisoners from Altoona (Penn-	
sylvania) jail.....	548
Escape of prisoners at Norristown, Pa...	298
Escape from California State prison.....	555
Evans, C., arrested for sending threaten-	
ing letters at Dover, Delaware.....	292
Excitement in Enterprise, Mississippi...	248
Exodus of pupils from Bethlehem, Pa...	76
Expelled for familiarity with slaves.....	239
Expelled for not making known his	
opinions.....	76
Expelled from Tennessee.....	79
Experiments with turbine wheels.....	236
Expulsion of free negroes.....	154
Extension of Morse patent.....	282
Extensive levy by sheriff of Albany eo.,	
New York.....	524
Extraordinary escape of a lunatic.....	164
Fair shake, Mormon missionaries and	
women.....	477
Faithful slave.....	44
Fast skating at Rochester, New York...	237
Fatal epidemic.....	77
Fearful leap on Blackwell's Island.....	396
Felton, Cornelius C., elected president	
of Harvard College.....	156
Female regulators, woman tarred and	
feathered.....	286
Fight between Frenchmen and Chinese	
in California.....	162
Finding water.....	350
Fined for kissing.....	157
First pony express to San Francisco	283, 287
Fish in Minnesota, vast quantities.....	150
Fishing-season.....	629
Five thousand volumes of Shakspeare...	153
Flour, first of 1860, in Georgia.....	420
Foreclosure of mortgages in Iowa.....	353
Fort Gorges.....	349
Fortunate escape.....	75
Foundling.....	274
Four boys at a birth in Newbern, N.J...	150
Franklin, statue of.....	46
Fraudulent marriage.....	589
Free lovers mobbed in New York.....	239
Free negroes, appeal of the.....	74
Free negro sold.....	630

MISCELLANEOUS—	PAGE
French girls in Lowell mills.....	628
Freshets in Ohio.....	285
in the Potomac.....	282
in the Susquehanna, loss of	
lumber.....	398
in the Western rivers.....	278
loss by.....	349
Fugitive slave case in Philadelphia.....	216
arrest of.....	378
case in Troy, N.Y.....	334
escape of.....	331
Gallant boy, J. Tolman.....	615
Gallant woman, Mrs. Steel, of Virginia...	92
Galvanism, novel application of.....	628
Geographical and Statistical Society...	366
Gilbert, Mrs. Elihu, of New York, dis-	
appearance of.....	191
Girl rescued from prostitution.....	481
Giss, Joseph, of Newark, New Jersey,	
missing.....	222
Glover rescue case.....	262
Goddard, Miss A. A., the confidence-	
woman, acquitted.....	624
Gold-deposits at Philadelphia mint.....	153
Gold in Arizona.....	511
Great mortality in Smyth eo., Va.....	471
Great sleigh-ride.....	35
Greenland, expedition to.....	597
Griffith, John, of Jersey City, died from	
shame.....	413
Gross carelessness of a druggist.....	372
Habeas corpus to obtain a wife.....	324
Randsome presents.....	75
Harper's Ferry, another victim.....	174
Hatters' disease.....	627
Heavy lift.....	161
Heenan, J. C., departure of, for England	20
Heenan arrested.....	269
Heenan, letter from.....	376
Heenan and Sayers.....	302, 424
Heenan's proposition for the belt.....	411
Heenan challenges Morrissey.....	436
Heroic boy.....	147
Heroic conduct.....	585
Heroic girl.....	529
Heroic newsboy.....	597
Hickman, G., sentenced to chain-gang	
in Memphis, for Abolition sentiments.	247
Hog-cholera.....	150
Homespun in demand.....	248
Horse-race in Louisville.....	550, 565
Hot weather and its effects.....	529
Hotel, first American, in Japan.....	54
Hotel, largest in the country.....	107
Howe, George W., of Chester, Mass.,	
missing.....	299
Hubbard, Rev. Wm. C., of Clyde, N.Y.,	
arrest of.....	322
Hunter, Lieut., threatens to bombard	
Messina.....	616
Huntington, Prof., resignation of.....	58
Husband's revenge.....	356
Hydrophobia from the milk of a cow...	148
Immense iron contract.....	153
Immigration to Kansas.....	628
Imprisoned for circulating Helper's	
book in South Carolina.....	261
Imprisonment of an innocent man.....	155
Indignant mother.....	312
Infant on a railroad-track.....	266
Insanity from vanity.....	349

MISCELLANEOUS—	PAGE	MISCELLANEOUS—	PAGE
Iron-manufacturers' convention.....	203	Meeting of negroes, in New York.....	50
Japanese Embassy.....	97	of Norfolk merchants.....	190
Japanese Embassy in California.....	216	of bank-presidents, in Phila-	
in San Francisco 233, 252		delphia.....	456, 565
appropriations for,		manufacturers of Connecticut...	50
by Senate.....	261	Medical candidates.....	375
arrival of.....	386, 401	Medical convention at Washington.....	233
reception of.....	405	Medical National Association.....	369
at Washington, 406, 412,		Medkirk, Miss Raebel, of Cincinnati—	
414, 416, 420, 433, 438,		a heroine.....	615
442, 446, 452, 504		Meminger, Col., hotel-bill of, at Rich-	
ratification of treaty 437		mond, Va.....	155
in Philadelphia, 515, 516,		Meteor.....	54
519, 526, 541		remarkable.....	80
in New York.....	544	splendid.....	60
departure of....	115, 610	Meteorite shower in Ohio.....	360
member of, witness-		Miraculous escape.....	312
ing a surgical		Miser, female.....	173
operation.....	528	Missing wife, from Lockport, N.Y.....	621
Japanese presents.....	421	Mistaken identity, remarkable case of..	431
Jail attacked by a mob, in Waverly, Tenn.	103	Mitchell, T., miraculous escape of.....	312
Kemble, Fanny, farewell of.....	172	Mortality in Texas.....	471
Kidnapper sentenced.....	353	Money found in a log.....	351
Kidnapping, in Cincinnati, arrested for	304	Monument to Daniel Boone.....	236
Kidnapped colored boys, return of.....	381	to Virginians at Roxborough,	
Knights of the Golden Circle.....	258	Pa.....	452
Lady horsewhips a man in N.Y.....	178	Moore, Lieut., acquitted.....	112
Lafitte's (the pirate) men, death of		Nailers' strike.....	377
one of.....	470	Nearly killed by a bon-constrictor.....	148
Large lump of silver.....	75	Negro excitement in Richmond, Va.....	275
Legal holiday.....	64	Negro and white man tied together, in	
Libel suit, one cent damage.....	156	Alabama.....	316
Life and death of a miser.....	247	Negro freeing his brethren.....	78
Life Insurance Convention.....	440	Negro rides fifty miles on his head.....	293
Lightning from a clear sky.....	628	Nearly lost,—drifted away on the ice..	148
in Philadelphia,—narrow es-		New York Board of Education.....	236
cape from.....	551	State Colonization Society... 75	
and hoop-skirts.....	575	policeman sued for damages. 442	
Linsey-woolsey at a ball.....	38	value of real and personal	
Life-long sufferer.....	148	estate.....	615
Liquor-dealers warned to abandon their		New-year's gift.....	5
business.....	312	New town.....	531
Lizard in a man's stomach.....	627	Noble Irish girl.....	498
Love rules the country.....	248	Northway, D., disappearance of.....	113
Lost children in New York.....	230	Notable fact.....	456
Lumber for the Holy Land.....	350	Octoroon, in Cleveland.....	622
Lynn strike.....	477	Pacific and Atlantic telegraph.....	500
Madison co., Ky., difficulties.....	272	Palmer, Dr., death of.....	43
Mammoth cave in California.....	420	Passport, security.....	629
Mammoth elk.....	157	Passengers from Red River.....	527
Man comes to life at his own funeral...	163	Pemberton Mill insurance.....	150
Marble columns for the Capitol.....	628	Penalty for selling liquor.....	353
Marriage forbidden by a ghost.....	476	Perils of ballooning.....	161
Marriage, singular, and separation, in		Philadelphia Arcade.....	222
Indiana.....	621	Pittsburg attorney stricken from the roll	615
Marriage, sad end of a romantic.....	439	Post-office sold.....	152
Married and died the same day.....	131	Poe's, Edgar A., mother.....	159
Nearly marries his own daughter.....	148	Present from the Pope.....	350
Marriage, singular.....	356	from Queen Victoria.....	369
Married, white girl to a negro.....	70, 322	to Harvard Museum.....	236
Marry, girl travels 1000 miles to.....	475	Prince De Joinville.....	455
girl travels 3000 miles to.....	475	Prince of Wales.....	563
Married life, fond of.....	474	invitation of the Presi-	
Marrying-mania.....	164	dent to.....	500
Married to the wrong man.....	23	letter from the Queen	
Matteson, Mr., President of Central		to the President.....	567
Bank, N.Y.....	260	Prisoner shot at Rome, N.Y.....	430
Manufactures of Philadelphia.....	75	Prize-fight between Bell and Donnelly..	421
Manufacturing statistics.....	350	Gribbin and Wilson	
Massachusetts shoemakers' strike.....	139	prevented.....	489
McDonough estate, new claimant for...	241	between boys.....	504

MISCELLANEOUS—	PAGE
Prompt justice.....	152
Prolific.....	475
Prolific cow.....	513
Protest against the removal of General Jackson's remains.....	137
Proposed strike of horse-shoers.....	274
Queer love-trance in Springfield, Ill.....	149
Quickest passage between California and New York.....	208
Quicksilver-mines.....	152
Race between Patchen and Ethan Allen on Union Course, L.I.....	413
in horseshoe-making.....	526
in horseshoe-making.....	351
Recovery of money lent a priest.....	426
Refused a passport to Fred Douglass.....	350
Raising entire blocks of buildings.....	349
Regents of Smithsonian Institute.....	159
Remarkable escape of a convict.....	296
Resignation of an old bank-president.....	247
Resignation of President of Harvard College.....	236
Releasing sureties in California.....	78
Rhode Island penitentiary supplying France with shoes.....	237
Rise in the Ohio River.....	292
Rich men of Boston.....	271
Romance in real life.....	129, 355
Rock Island Bridge a nuisance.....	195
Sad case in New York.....	287
end of a romantic marriage.....	439
degradation of a ruined girl.....	563
Sale of a hotel in Richmond, Va.....	58
of a library.....	456
large, of old coins.....	428
of coins in New York.....	212
of pictures at National Academy, N.Y.....	92
Salisbury, Reuben, warned out of Prince George co., Va.....	75
Samples, no right to.....	156
Sanborn, a Harper's-Ferry witness, refuses to appear.....	60
Scarlet-fever in Steubenville, Ohio.....	244
Schoolmaster ducked by his scholars.....	82
tarred and feathered.....	79
Search for remains of Sir J. Franklin.....	459
Self-mutilation.....	77
Senator Mason in homespun.....	11
Sentenced for selling free negroes.....	369
to be hung for assisting a slave to escape.....	69
Sharks, large haul of.....	590
Shooting-match at Trenton, N.J.....	193
Singular birth—union of twins—near Pittsburg.....	547
Singular case.....	239
of insanity.....	164
circumstance attending a sudden death.....	422
verdict of a coroner's jury.....	241
conduct of a girl.....	208
Sinking of a wharf near Poughkeepsie, N.Y.....	52
Skates, jumping on.....	152
Skating-match at Portsmouth, N.H.....	152
race at Boston.....	85
Slaves escaping from Frederick, Md.....	453
Slave hung in Danville, Va.....	418
travels fifty miles on his head.....	293
return of fugitive, to Troy.....	441
sale in New Orleans.....	516

MISCELLANEOUS—	PAGE
Slavery, free negroes returning to 11, 118, 265 wants to return to.....	278
white girl taken into.....	401
Slavery, free negro sold into.....	630
Smith, Joseph, Jr., son of the prophet.....	349
Soldiers of 1812.....	236
Sonnambulist.....	220
Southern relief for Lawrence sufferers.....	41
Speculating with another's money.....	629
Stone from Napoleon's tomb, for Washington's monument.....	248
Strike of shoemakers of Massachusetts.....	125
Study, too much.....	247
Studying the phenomena of his own death.....	619
Successful banker.....	156
Surgical operation in Worcester, Mass.....	375
Surgical operation, little girl's life saved.....	619
Swindling in New Orleans.....	255
Swindling, singular case of, in N.Y.....	488
Telegraph in California.....	72
Telegraph Co., Missouri & Western.....	300
Telegraph-line, new.....	447
Testimonials for saving life.....	157
Texan Rangers crossing the Rio Grande.....	259
Thrilling adventure.....	72
Thrilling scene.....	27
Treasure trove.....	78
Tree eight hundred feet high.....	626
Troubles in Kansas.....	269
Trotter, famous, death of a.....	296
Turner, Captain, letter from.....	329
Trotting on Union Course, L.I.....	386
Uninvited guests expelled, at Washington.....	237
Vigilance committee in Des Arc, Ark.....	76
Violent lover and husband.....	82
Virginia State armory.....	53
Warning to liquor-sellers at Minneapolis, Minn.....	300
Warning to young ladies who write poetry.....	468
Washington, statue of, Clark Mills's.....	126
Wealthy negro.....	471
Whale caught.....	472
Wholesale parloring.....	349
Widows, three, claim Burton the actor.....	154
Wife brought back.....	203
Wild-cat killed in Lewisburg, Pa.....	148
Wire bridge in California.....	154
Wisconsin ice-boat.....	35
Women, two, claiming to be Heenan's wife.....	139
Wonderful escape from instant death.....	586
Wonderful escape from death.....	354
Won't employ Northern men.....	239
Worth, Rev. Daniel, sentenced for circulating Helper's book.....	223

MURDER—

Acker, George, execution of.....	224
Acquitted of, in New Orleans.....	154
Arrival of a.....	289
Attempted murder.....	19
Attempt to, a lady, in Augusta, Ga.....	473
in California.....	476
in Brooklyn, New York.....	312
a child in New York.....	399
arrested for, in New York.....	444
in Enon, Alabama.....	129
in New Orleans.....	426
wife, in Erie co., Pa.....	617

MURDER—	PAGE	MURDER—	PAGE
At Knight's Ferry, Cal.....	68	Dauman, Diedrich, acquitted of.....	603
Attempt to, members of Maryland Legis-		Davenport, Mrs. David, kills her babe..	159
lature.....	52	De Griffin, Col., of.....	454
by slaves.....	105	Dayton, Ohio.....	161
his wife.....	466	Delvach, M. A., and Henry, Charles S.,	
alleged, at Marine Hospital	225	of, in Texas.....	616
at a ball in Baltimore.....	165	Deno, Wm., indicted for, in N.O.....	584
in Baltimore.....	164	Deveir, Capt., of Virginia, of.....	264
Acquitted of.....	282	Dickerson, Dr., Selma, Alabama, of.....	243
A girl by a boy.....	248	Doom of a parricide.....	467
Baldwin, Mage, convicted of, in Va.....	468	Dreadful case of poisoning.....	106
Berkely, Wm., of Philadelphia, convic-		Double homicide in Virginia.....	497
tion of.....	225	Dower, George, convicted of, on ship	
Berkley, W. H., acquitted for killing		Devonshire.....	271
slanderer of daughter.....	261	Dreadful, in Arkansas.....	124
Bews, Richard, of, near Jackson, Miss..	83	in Jersey City.....	288
Big Hank, of, in California.....	192	in St. Louis.....	176
Billansky, Mrs., execution of, in St.		in Warren co., Miss.....	444
Paul's, Minnesota.....	203	Droz, Auguste, of New Orleans.....	37
Bloody tragedy in Pontotoc co., Miss..	119	Dubase, Dr. McNeely, of.....	205
Bowen, John J., execution of, at New-		Dunn, Mrs., of Baltimore, of.....	42
castle, Delaware, for.....	101	Dunnigan, Wm., trial of, for.....	603
Brewer, Myron, of Salt Lake City.....	415	Eddy, Richard A., (colored,) convicted	
Griggs, Dr. W. T., of Tennessee, at-		of, in New York.....	94
tempted, of.....	238	Edenton, North Carolina.....	78
Brownlow, John B., surrender of, for..	203	Egan, Patrick, convicted for, of wife... 603	
Brutal of an infant.....	394	Elyea, Jacob, execution of, for.....	26
Budd, Thomas T., of Metompink, Va....	128	Eichele, John, of, in Philadelphia.....	44
Budge, Rev. Henry, of Camden, New		Erwin, Mr. and Mrs., of, by slaves,	
York, charged with.....	400	Purdy co., Tenn.....	321
Budge, Rev. Henry, acquittal of.....	467	Escape of Sergeant Ray.....	298
Burke, Michael, of Albany, N.Y., of.....	251	Exciting trial for, in Virginia.....	261
Burke, Margaret, of N.Y., charged with	26	Execution of negroes in Florida.....	371
Busch, George, arrested for, in Cincin-		Father shot by his son.....	525
nati.....	191	Father murders his son, in De Soto co.,	
Butchery of a wife in Richmond, Va....	519	Mississippi.....	399
By a boy in Trenton, Kentucky.....	151	Fee, Wm., execution of, in Lyons, in	
By a brother-in-law in Arundel, Md....	443	New York.....	204
By a sister.....	460	Flynn, Michael, of New York, of.....	518
By police-officers of New Orleans.....	444, 512	Forb, Charles M., of.....	418
Cady, Julia Ann, attempted, of.....	20	Foul, at Covington.....	22
California Legislature, on floor of.....	276	Fisher, Mullanick, charged with.....	567
Campbell, of New Orleans, acquitted of	572	Floyd co., Va.....	251
Camel, Andrew, (mulatto,) of Allentown,		Freeman, Mrs. T. W., of Augusta, Ga.,	
Pa., attempt to, his wife.....	104	attempt to.....	478
Carroll, Edward, near Franklin, Mo....	539	From a prize-fight.....	339
Cassidy, Hugh, tried for, in Phila.....	58	From jealousy, at Thomasville, N.Y....	87
Castello, Wm., of N.Y., sentenced for..	186	Freeman, the wife-murderer.....	617
Carrow, Dr. Henry, of Nashville, Tenn.	211	Gale, Alex., convicted of, at Baltimore..	521
Chambers, John E., by a slave, Pekin,		Gauldolpho, Peter, of Cincinnati, sen-	
North Carolina.....	440	tence for.....	161
Clare, Thomas.....	9	Geschwind, Emanuel, arrested for.....	518
Clark, James H., arrested for.....	193	Gibbin, Wm., stabbed in Richmond, Va.	449
Coffee, Edward, at Winstead, Conn.....	25	Gordon, Elly H., of Abbyville, Ga.,	
Cook, Catharine, of.....	121	execution for.....	512
Cold-blooded, in Lancaster, Pa.....	542	Gorman, James, of Philadelphia, con-	
Colored man shot dead.....	574	victed of.....	225
Committed on charge of.....	283	Gowan, John, of, in New York.....	326
Condon, George, of ship Harris, of.....	503	Grass Valley, California.....	240
Conviction for, at Woodbury, N.J.....	267	Grodler, Marcus, executed for, in Kansas	605
Copper, John M., of New York, of.....	443	Greenman, Thomas, of, in New York... 316	
Coppie, requisition for surrender of... 203		Griffin, Matthew D., of.....	172
Corkery, Patrick, of New York, of.....	428	Gueker, Henry, of, in Philadelphia.....	65
Crooms, Abraham, stabbed in Phila. 208, 211		Guerekin, Richard, of.....	177
Crawley, Professor Henry, of Cincinnati	505	Guthrie, Jonathan R., of.....	66
Crazy negro, by a.....	306	Halloran, Thomas, of Albany, of.....	378
Cripple, in Berks co., Pa., of a.....	467	Harden, Rev. J. S., conviction of.....	367
Crimmins, John, of New York, execu-		Harden, J. S., pardon refused.....	562
tion of, for.....	84, 226	Harden, J. S., sentence for.....	569
Cusick, Michael, of Phila., supposed....	434	Harden, Rev. J. S., confession of.....	595
D'Annaille, French chemist.....	184	Hare, John, tried for the, of Thos. Clare	94

MURDER—

PAGE

Harten, Nathaniel, of Va., sentenced for	393
Harten, Nathaniel, execution of	601
Hart, James, of Fayette co., Ky., for	12
Harvey, Miss, of, at Iowa	227
Hays, John, tried for, of Edward Kelly	94
Hazlett, execution of	186
Hoffman, Thomas, sentenced for	567
Henry, James, in Lys, N.Y., of	43
Herefield, Jacob, of Ala., of	243
Hersey, George C., of Mass., of	366
Hewitt, David, of Camden, N.J., convicted of	444
Hicks (of the sloop E. A. Johnson) 201, 206, 286, 370, 425, 479, 506	
Hoffman, Thomas, convicted of	525
Horrible attempt at wife	150
Homicide-cases, in Philadelphia	44
Homicide, in West Philadelphia	299
Hor, James, (a Philadelphian,) of, in Missouri	107
Horrible ease of, by a quack-doctor	289
Horrible, of wife, in Philadelphia	95
Howard, Dr., of, in Ohio	85
Howels, Charles, of, in Illinois	147
Hughes, Mathew, police-officer, sentenced for	394, 536
Infant, of, in Dayton, Ohio	18
In Cincinnati	163
In Egremont, Mass.	69
In Indianapolis, Ind.	573
In Vicksburg	251
Jackalow, by, on sloop Spray	217
Jenkins, C. C., of California, of	616
Johnson, execution of, at Dubuque, Iowa, for	617
Johnson, John B., of, in New York	516
Johnson, R. Kill, of, at Salt Lake	415
Johnson, of, in Philadelphia	9, 12
Jones, Alfred, of Ala., of	243
Jones, Mr. George T., and family, of Va., poisoned	351
Jones, Mr., of Holmes co., Miss., by his son	616
Jones, Richard, sentenced for, at Pittsburgh, Pa.	151
Kane, D., arrest for, of wife, attempted	364
Keitt, Dr. J. W., of	126, 146
Kelly, Patrick, of, in West Phila.	299
Kennedy, John, of, at Peekskill, N.Y.	308
Kephart, John, by (wife and 2 children)	604
Kimber, Alfred, of	26
Kincaid family, in Texas, of	397, 400
Kochue, Wm., of Jacksonville, Oregon	438
Lamb, Mrs., of, by her husband	308
Land, Walter, by	230
Lane, Edward P., by, on bark Anna	370
Lane, Lewis, attempt to, his wife	146
Laughran, Henry, convicted of, in N.Y.	94
Leroy, Mrs., by, at Port Huron, Mich.	605
Lewis, Almira, by, at Rochester, N.Y.	418, 425
Large, Wm., of, in Schuylkill co., Pa.	245
Lyle, R. J., of Nashville, of	418
Lynch, Philip, by, attempts escape	9, 39
Lynch, Philip, execution for	204
Lynch law, by	300
Lyon, Wm. N., of N.Y., of	370
Man, woman, and child, at Newark, N.J., of	292
Man shot while courting	619
Mahony, Dennis, by, in Cal.	172

MURDER—

PAGE

Masterson, John, of Newark, N.J., of	252, 260
Mathews, John W., of N.Y., of	611
Maude, Patrick, convicted of, at Newark, N.J., reprieve of	13, 39
Manony, Dennis, by	172
Mayo, Dominick, by, alleged	540
McClatchy, Mr., of Kansas, of	546
McClellan, by, of wife, in Florida	151
McCraney, Huldah Ann, of Oneonta, N.Y., of	399, 573
McDonnell, Peter, of Burlington, Vt., by	306
McFarland, Christopher, in Phila., by	213, 225
McGlenchy, John, of Cal., of	617
McHugh, Patrick, by, of wife, at Cincinnati, Ohio	167
McIntyre, Thomas, of, in Monroe co., N.Y.	466
McKinney, Thomas, by, (manslaughter), Cal.	151
McLaughlin, Thos., of	463
McLaughlin, Mary, acquitted of, in Philadelphia	40
McLaughlin, Thomas, of, in N.Y.	456
Meeham, Henry, by (of wife)	87
Melton, John H., of Va., by	335
Merrill, Wm. J., by, in Virginia (manslaughter)	463
Miller, Jacob, of, at Denver City	525
Mitchell, Francis, by (pardon of)	146
Moore, Mrs., of Lowell, Mass., by her husband	552
Murphy, Patrick, surrender of, for	263
Mysterious death in Clearfield, Pa.	147
Mysterious, at Jersey City	370
Mysterious affair in New Orleans	194
Myers, of, in St. Louis	176
Newton, Isaac, of, in Farmersville, Miss.	130
Negro, by	277
Negro woman, by, of her children	221
Negro, burned at the stake	245
O'Conner, Michael, of Memphis, Tenn., of	243
Of a woman who eloped with a negro	520
Of Hickman, Dr. L. D.	382
Of husband by a wife, after fifty years' marriage	340
O'Neil, John, of, at Pike's Peak	227
On oyster-boat E. A. Johnson	201, 206, 286, 370, 425, 479, 508
Osborne, George, convicted of	340
Overseer, of, by a boy, in Ala.	215
by a slave, in Ark.	253
Owens, John, of, in Waynesborough, Ga.	6
Parker, John, of Phila., of	162
Patterson, Edward, of, in Mobile, Ala.	66
Peck, Col., acquittal of, for	92
Pepe, Eugene, at New Orleans	533, 552
Person, Wm. T., of Sussex co., Va., fatal results to	449
Pfomer, John D., by, in N.Y.	273, 286
Pitman, Jacob, the alleged murderer, reward for	240
Poisoning-case in Oneonta, N.Y.	573
Poisoning, by, in New York	287
in Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	74
Police-officer, by, in New Orleans	321, 425, 458
Policeman charged with, in Phila.	40
Planter, of a, by his slaves	71
Poulson, Mary, (col.) charged with, in Chester co., Pa.	94

MURDER—	PAGE	MURDER—	PAGE
Prairie Mount, Miss., in.....	245	Supposed, at Jersey City.....	528
Preebles, W., of his brother.....	220	Sweney, John, convicted of, at Phila....	37
Price, Albert, of, in N.Y.....	516	Taylor, John L., sentenced for involun-	
Priest, Francis, of Troy, N.Y., by.....	574	tary manslaughter, Virginia.....	318
Prill, Henry, of Somerset co., Pa., by...	605	Taney, John, in court, Austin, Texas...	324
Prisoner stabbed in Miss.....	206	Terrell, John C., of S.C., execution for..	287
Pritts, Henry G., of Somerset co., Pa.,		Terrible tragedy.....	87
convicted of.....	147, 151	Terry, Judge David S., of California,	
Probable, of a wife, in Camden, N.J.....	595	trial of, for killing Senator Broderick	
Probable, in Willimantic, Conn.....	274	in a duel.....	508
at Staten Island.....	318	Thompson, convicted of the, of John	
Pulliam, George, of Springfield, Ill., by	413	Capie, in Phila.....	102
Quimbo Appo, (the Chinese,) by.....	478	Three brothers killed in Henry co., Va.	132
Rabert, Charles, acquitted of, in N.Y.....	521	Thompson, Robert, and wife, of, in Sugar	
Rafferty, Thomas, of, in New York.....	595	Valley, Ga.....	124
Reyburn, Benjamin, (a boy,) by, of		Tinker, Peter, kills himself and children	173
Westchester, Pa.....	104, 107	Tried to kill his wife and himself.....	270
Reed, Thomas, of Cincinnati, by (sen-		Two brothers, of, in Chattahoochee, Ga.	425
tence).....	161	Two men, of, by a circus-company, at	
Revolting, of a sick man, in Texas.....	354	Montezuma, Ind.....	513
Reward for murderers.....	240, 300	Two men, of, in New Orleans.....	381
Reynolds, Mr., of Kentucky, of.....	296	United States Marshal, of, in Kansas...	313
Rhineman, acquitted of.....	64	Unknown American, of.....	69
Riordan, Tim., by, at Pittsburg, Pa. 572,	595	Vallot, Vaellor, arrested for, at New Or-	
Rice, Wm., of, in California.....	169	leans.....	630
Roach, Peter, of, at New Orleans.....	466	Volker, Herman, of Newark, N.J., con-	
Robbery and, in Green co., Ala.....	175	victed of (manslaughter).....	399
Robinson, Mrs., arrested for, accessory to	128	Walker, Hon. B. B., of Texas, of.....	453
Robinson, Alexander, convicted of,		Walton, John, of, at New York.....	611
pardon of.....	68	Warson, A. D., of, of Viicksburg, Miss...	245
Roberts, Mr., of Loekport, Ky., of.....	243	Weatherman, Mr., of, at Indianapolis...	573
Sailors charged with.....	179	Webb, Wm., of, in California.....	165
Sanford Evans, of, in S.C.....	41	Wedding and, in Virginia.....	264
Schmidt, Frank Wm., of, in St. Louis..	176, 191	Weehawken homicide-case.....	454
	306	West, Wm., of, in Nebraska.....	182
Schmidt, Manus, of Phila., of.....	306	Weymouth poisoning-case, 366, 410, 431,	
School-boy, at Oxford, Maine, of.....	147	480, 504	
Scott, Wm., (col.) of, near Baltimore...	567	Whilden, Henry, of, in Phila.....	85
Scott, A. G., of Pittsburg, Pa., of.....	454	Whitehead, R. S., of, near Chatham, Ill.	49
Seiser, Dr., of Warrentown, Miss., of...	454	Wife of, in Troy, New York.....	573
Seventeen persons indicted for, in New		Wife murders her husband in Spring-	
York.....	59	field, Mass.....	578
Shaveland, Thomas, of, at Danville, Pa.	346	Wife-murder in Jefferson City.....	54
Shay, Mortimer, sentenced for.....	131, 134	in Jonesville, Pa.....	146
Shelley, J. F., of, at Dalton, Ga.....	79	in Milton, Fla.....	151
Sheridan, Margaret, convicted of, (man-		in New Orleans.....	430
slaughter.) in N.Y.....	92	in New York.....	49
Shephard, Dr., of, in Columbus, Miss...	50	in Phila.....	343
Sheridan, Edward, of.....	124	in St. Paul's.....	62
Six persons, of, and eaten.....	250	Williams, Archibald, of.....	296
Shuster, John, of, by his wife, at Phila..	421	Willburn, R. B., of.....	78
Smalley, Dr. H. H., of, at Houston,		Will out.....	146
Texas.....	503	Williams, T. S., of, in Utah.....	211
Smith, Philip, of Cal., acquitted of.....	617	Winchell, Daniel, of Jackson, Ohio, of,	
Smith, Wm., of, at Oglethorpe co., Ga.,		by his son-in-law and nephew.....	147
by his slaves.....	513	Witz, Wm., charged with, in Baltimore	211
Sprague, Jr., Enos, of Depauville, N.Y.,		Woman, her brother.....	242
convicted of.....	512	by a, in Chester co., Pa.....	41
Stalerly, John, arrested for.....	338	Woman shoots her seducer.....	61
Stephens, James, execution for, in N.Y.	84	Woman and two children, in Iowa.....	604
Stephens and Hazlett, sentence for.....	107	Wright, Frank, of Providence, R.I., sen-	
Stephens, execution for.....	186	tenced for, of his wife.....	245
Stitt, James L., of Carlisle, Ky., at-		Woodward, Mr., acquittal of, in Balti-	
tempt to.....	268	more.....	441
St. John, Mr., of Plattsburg, N.Y., of...	353	Woods, Mr. Bashe, of, in California.....	139
Supposed murderer arrested, near New			
Orleans.....	449	OUTRAGES—	
Stout, Eli, of Lebanon, Ohio, falsely sus-		Abbott, Rev. T., beats his wife.....	239
pected of.....	145	Abortionist sentenced.....	578
Supposed, at Bloomfield, N.J.....	418	A mother beaten to death.....	525
in Phila.....	138	An unnatural crime.....	629

OUTRAGES—

	PAGE
Attack on a newspaper-office in Pennsylvania.....	329
Attempt to blow up house in Stockton, Cal.....	180
Attempt to commit a rape.....	292
Attempted destruction of life on N.Y. & N.H. Railroad.....	468
Attempt to poison a family.....	562
Attempted outrage on a young girl.....	440
Attempted rape in Clinton, N.Y.....	598
Attempted rape.....	213
Attempted rape in Phila.....	41
Attempted rape.....	260
Assault with a slung-shot.....	267
Assaulting a house.....	142
Assault from jealousy.....	534
Bitten by a man.....	257
Burning a man to death.....	329
Brutal father, Indiana co., Pa.....	77
Brutal whipping of a negro girl.....	628
Conspiracy against a husband and father.....	35
Desperate assault upon a lady.....	555
Dinner-party poisoned.....	196
Free negro kidnapped.....	161
Free negroes, attempted sale of.....	332
Gaw, W. E., throws vitriol on his wife.....	604
Garroting in Memphis, Tenn.....	28
Girls inveigled away by their father.....	314
Griffin, Catharine, shot at in New Orleans.....	478
Gross injustice to two ladies.....	150
Heroic wife.....	121
Inhuman outrage.....	290, 531
In insane-asylum.....	107
In Kentucky.....	88
In Palmyra, N.Y.....	547
In Pittsburg, Pa.....	240
Kidnapping a negro.....	598
Lady knocked down in Iowa.....	622
Lady outraged and robbed in Texas.....	621
Lefevre, Gustav, charged with rape.....	314
McDermott, P., of Brooklyn, charged with rape.....	317
Mob-violence in Chillicothe, Mo.....	106
Mountain Meadow massacre.....	143
Negroes incited to kill their overseer.....	146
Officer strives to prostitute a witness.....	473
Outrage on Miss Eleanor O'Reilly.....	106
On American flag.....	110
On a German woman.....	116
On a girl by her father.....	157
On a lady, in Albany, N.Y.....	343
On the frontier of Texas.....	290
On a lady in Virginia.....	315
On a newspaper-office, Hartford, Conn.....	436
Prisoner killed in his cell.....	343
Preacher beating his wife.....	239
Planter found drugged.....	523
Pettengill, Hon. James O., family poisoned.....	72
Riday, Mrs. F. S., of Chester co., Pa., outraged.....	319
Rape by a boy.....	202
Rape on a little girl, at Natchez.....	24
Rape by Wm. H. Rodney, of Geneva, N.Y.....	412
Rape trial in Phila.....	56
Rape at Cleveland, Ohio.....	421
Rape in Cincinnati, Ohio.....	322
Rape by an officer in New York.....	334
in Richmond, Va.....	450

OUTRAGES—

	PAGE
Rawhiding young ladies in school.....	357
Revolting case of depravity.....	597
Sailor boarding-house runners.....	456
Sane woman placed in insane-asylum.....	246
Shameful treatment of emigrant-passengers.....	381
Singular attempt to destroy the town of Napoleon, Ark.....	160
Starving a mother at Cleveland, Ohio.....	182, 208
Spiteful revenge.....	93
Throwing vitriol over his wife.....	561
Turner, Samuel, convicted of rape, pardon of.....	68
Unmentionable crime.....	135, 141
Violation of a young girl in New York.....	447
Violating a child in New York.....	138
Whipping a Mormon.....	378
Whipping a young lady.....	157
Woman outraged in Cincinnati.....	249

POLITICAL—

Abolition convention.....	623
Abolition sentiments, expelled for.....	72
Abolishment of slavery in Kansas.....	141
Act of amnesty in Virginia.....	28
Adjournment of Alabama Legislature.....	139
Alabama State Union Convention.....	438
Alabama Democratic State Convention.....	35, 504, 508
Albany city nominations.....	251
Albany (N.Y.) city election.....	275
Anti-fugitive-slave law in Ohio.....	241
Anti-slavery convention, New England.....	461
Appointments by the President.....	442
Arizona Territory.....	184
Arkansas Congressional convention.....	433
Arkansas Democratic convention.....	254
Appointment of cadets.....	200
Appointments confirmed by the Senate.....	285
Assessment of Pennsylvania.....	162
Assistant Secretary of State.....	501
Atchison (Kansas) city election.....	382
Atlanta (Ga.) city election.....	62
Bill to abolish slavery in Nebraska vetoed.....	128
Banquet to Tenn. and Ky. Legislature.....	66
Bell, Hon. John, biography of.....	391
Bell, Hon. John, letter of acceptance.....	423
Bill for annuity to the discoverer of California gold-mines.....	241
providing for damages in Texas.....	155
in favor of direct imports in Ala.....	126
in favor of newspapers.....	221
passed by California Legislature.....	315
for protection of female immigrants.....	168
postponed.....	104
against Northern drummers.....	74
Boston city election.....	214
Breckinridge, Hon. J. C., sketch of.....	571
Bribing an alderman in New York.....	555
Brown, J. B., of Fairfax, Va., arrest of, for circulating Helper's work.....	502
Calhoun, Benham, confirmed.....	412
California Democratic convention.....	142, 157
California U.S. Senator.....	36
California Legislature.....	7, 266, 346
Camden city election.....	184
Caucus of Georgia National Democrats.....	501
Cherokee council.....	155
Chicago (Illinois) city election.....	167

POLITICAL—	PAGE	POLITICAL—	PAGE
Chief Justice of New Jersey.....	190	Illinois Congressional nominations.....	597
Cincinnati city election.....	253	Democratic Convention.....	36, 527
Clay, Cassius M.....	29, 256	Republican Convention.....	383, 388
Collector of Boston removed.....	236	Inauguration of Gov. of California... 27, 41	
Commissioner of Patents.....	64	Gov. of Illinois.....	195
Congressional clerk elected.....	81	Gov. of N. Hampshire.....	511
Congress, close of.....	591	Gov. of N. Jersey.....	46
Connecticut election.....	254	Gov. of Louisiana.....	54
Legislature.....	364	Gov. of Ohio.....	28
Democratic Convention.....	109	Indiana Constitutional Union Convention 283	
finances.....	250	Congressional nominations.....	461,
Republican State Conven- tion.....	62, 330	439, 478, 528, 568	
U.S. Senator elected.....	395	Democratic Convention... 12, 36, 38	
Conspiracy revealed in Michigan.....	328	Republican Convention.....	36, 125
Constitutional Union party, inaugura- tion of.....	215	Independent candidate for Governor of Missouri.....	536
Constitutional Union Convention at Baltimore.....	390	Iowa Congressional nominations.....	588
Delaware Republican Convention...361,	510,	Republican Convention.....	443
594		U.S. Senator.....	46
Delinquent sheriffs in Virginia.....	248	Ithaca (N.Y.) city election.....	167
Desperate state of Utah.....	365	John Brown meeting, Albany, N.Y.....	256
Democratic caucus.....	135	Johnson, Herschel V., nomination of... 588	
caucus for U.S. Senator.....	109	letter of accept- ance of.....	593
meeting in Charleston, South Carolina.....	128	Johnson, Hon. Herschel V., sketch of... 570	
National Committee.....	596	Johnson, Hon. Andrew, declines a nomi- nation.....	547
National Convention.....323, 325, 330, 334, 340, 343, 368, 544, 549, 557, 565, 569		Judge Bates's letter in favor of Mr. Lincoln.....	556
Disunion commission.....	50	Kansas Legislature.....	6, 46, 52
Disunion resolutions.....	61, 82	bill, passage of.....	124, 278
Divorce-laws of Indiana.....	357	Democratic Convention.....	220
Dix, John A., Postmaster of New York	437	Republican Convention.....	278
Doorkeeper of House of Representatives	91	Kentucky Legislature.....	154, 236
Douglas caucus.....	300	Republican Convention... 330, 335	
letter of acceptance.....	599	and Tennessee Legislature at Louisville.....	59
meeting in Wilmington, Del....	513	Lancaster (Pa.) city election.....	92
Hon. Stephen A., sketch of.....	570	Lane, Hon. Joseph H., sketch of.....	571
Dubuque (Iowa) city election.....	253	Last vote for Mr. Sherman.....	74
Elmira (New York) city election.....	257	Lec. Col., U.S.A., appointment of.....	174
Everett, Hon. Edward, sketch of.....	392	Letter of Governor Houston.....	107
Ex-councilman of Lafayette sentenced..	350	Letter from Czar of Russia.....	590
Exemption bill in Maryland.....	111	Loan-bill passed by Congress.....	567
Expelling a speaker (New Mexico).....	352	Lincoln, Hon. Abraham, letter of accept- ance.....	426, 438
Expulsion from N.J. Legislature.....	36	Lincoln, Hon. Abraham, sketch of.....	388
Florida Democratic Convention.....	501	Louisiana Democratic Convention. 168, 504, 508, 510, 515	
Florida Legislature.....	11	Louisiana Legislature.....	48, 50
Forney, John W., elected Clerk of House	81	Maine Democratic State Convention....	601
Fitzpatrick, B., withdrawal of.....	587	Legislature.....	155, 185
Free-negro bill of Missouri.....	193	Republican Convention.....	510
Fugitive-slave law.....	348	Union State Convention.....	335
Georgia National Dem. Convention.....	504	Manumission of slaves in Maryland....	480
Governor of Maryland denies the right of House to question him.....	111	of slaves in Georgia.....	76
Great Union meeting in Philadelphia... 85		Marrying out of the State.....	247
Hamlin, Hon. Hannibal, accepts the nomination.....	461	Marriages, births, and deaths.....	259
Hamlin, Hon. Hannibal, sketch of.....	380	Marshal's officers, dismissal of.....	376
Harney, Gen., nomination of.....	58	Massachusetts Legislature.. II, 155, 460	528
Harrisburg (Pa.) city election.....	285	Massachusetts Republican Convention..	175
Hartford (Conn.) city election.....	20, 272	Maryland Democratic Convention.....	205
Homestead-bill vetoed.....	178, 395, 577	Legislature.....	11, 177, 236
Houston, Gen. Sam.....	317, 420, 446, 456	Republican Convention.....	330
Hyatt, Thaddeus, summons to appear... 54		U.S. Senator elected.....	161
refuses to answer.....	79	Union Convention.....	310
before the Senate, for contempt.....	174	Mayor of Chicago.....	120
committal of.....	182	of Lexington, Missouri.....	497
release of.....	541	of Petersburg, Virginia.....	384
		of Philadelphia.....	222, 386
		of Utica, N.Y.....	447

POLITICAL—		PAGE	POLITICAL—		PAGE
Meigs, Dr., expelled from Alabama.....		76	Pittsburg Councils and Supreme Court of		
Message of Governor of Massachusetts...		42	Pennsylvania.....	160, 386,	456
Virginia		23	Pittsburg city election.....		10
Wisconsin		37	Poore, Ben Perley, appointment of.....		101
Michigan Congressional nomination 526, 597			Portland (Me.) City Council.....		590
Democratic Convention.....	126,		election.....		257
461, 600			Portland (Oregon) city election.....		252
municipal elections.....		254	Presidential appointments confirmed....		601
Republican Convention... 365,		510	President's letter to R. J. Walker.....		309
Milwaukee city election.....		257	Printer to U.S. House of Representatives		162
Minnesota Democratic Convention.....		39	Provisional government for Arizona....		253
Minister to China, despatch from.....		447	Pryor and Potter quarrel.....	284, 287,	293
Mississippi Legislature.....	119,	248	Rate of interest in Wisconsin.....		351
Dem. State Convention.....		461	Ratification of the Cass-Herran treaty..		250
Missouri (Bates) Convention.....		142	Realf, John Brown's Secretary of State,		
Congressional nomination.....		446	52, 75, 78		
Democratic Convention.. 274, 283,		433	Recommending Bots for President.....		283
Democratic nomination.....		382	Reduction of Congressional mileage....		168
free-negro bill.....		36	Rejection of California Indian bill....		453
Legislature..... 44, 138, 140,		226	Republican National Convention.....		632
Mozart Hall, Democratic committee.....		614	Speaker, election of.....		80
National Democrats in New York.....		383	Resigned a consulship.....		247
National Democratic Hall Association... 44			Resolutions against the protection of		
Nebraska abolishes slavery.....		8	slavery in the Territories		447
Constitution Convention, elec-			censuring Hon. Henry W.		
tion.....		236	Davis, in Maryland Le-		
Legislature.....		155	gislation.....		96
vote on State organization....		260	Return of disunionist.....		106
State Constitution.....		73	Rhode Island Republican State Conven-		
New Haven city election.....		501	tion.....		12
New Hampshire Legislature.....504, 508,		565	State election.....		261
Republican Convention, 10,			Road-bills vetoed in California.....		278
328			Sachems, election of, at Tammany Hall,		
U.S. Senator.....		526	N.Y.....		295
election.....		187	Sanborn case.....	257, 265,	610
New Jersey Democratic Convention.....		221	Sanderson's despatch to Buchanan.....		389
State Union Convention....		126	Schenectady (N.Y.) city election.....		257
Opposition State Convention		173	Scene in New York City Council.....		588
Legislature, organization of		179,	Scene in the Covode Committee-room... 413		
185			Seceding Democratic Convention...345, 518		
New London (Conn.) city election.....		523	Secretary of Navy prohibits blockade of		
New political party.....		460	Vera Cruz.....		180
New Orleans city election.....		501	Seymour, Horatio, of New York.....		505
New York alderman sued for damages... 428			Slave-trade, Mississippi refuses to open		81
Legislature, meeting of.....		10	Smith, Gerrit, sues members of Demo-		
National Democratic State			cratic Committee of N.Y.....		238
Convention.....		92	South Carolina Democratic Convention,		
Republican Convention.....		308	307, 465		
Union State Convention.....		310	Southern members of Congress.....		187
Nicaragua treaty.....		194	Split in Kansas Legislature.....		28
North Carolina Opposition Convention.. 128			State tax of New York.....		352
Norfolk city election.....		588	Stay-law in Minnesota.....		81
Ohio Congressional nomination.....594, 601			St. Clair Flats Bill rejected by the Presi-		
Democratic Convention.....		13	dent.....		80
Legislature.....		7, 154	St. Louis city election.....	253, 257	
Republican Convention.....157, 528			Stockton (Cal.) city election.....		383
Senator.....		80	Stockton, Rev. T. H.....		168
Opposed to the slave-trade.....		62	Taking a prisoner to vote.....		150
Oswego city election.....		10	Ten millions for Lower California....		248
Pennsylvania Democratic Convention,			Tennessee Democratic Convention.....		50
143, 159			Legislature.....		212
Legislature, adj't of...S, 257			rate of interest.....		78
People's State Convention			Texas boundary.....		628
126, 127			Democratic Convention.....254, 311		
State Treasurer elected....		45	Legislature.....		107
Petition for removal of a judge.....		165	The men in Congress.....		155
Philadelphia City government, cost of.. 27			Three hundred and eighty-eight thou-		
People's Party nomi-			sand dollars granted Missouri.....		461
nations.....		222	Toledo (O.) city election.....		253
election.....		350	Treaties ratified.....		594
			Trenton (N.J.) city election.....		285

POLITICAL—

	PAGE
Union meeting, Maysville, Ky.....	8
Utica, N.Y., without a Mayor.....	420
Valedictory of the Governor of Cal.....	28
Verdict against the city of Boston.....	247
Vermont Republican State Convention..	257
Veto of Nebraska bill to abolish slavery	28
Vienna Embassy.....	155
Virginia Opposition Convention.....	126, 128
Democratic Convention.....	116, 119
Legislature on disunion.....	107
Legislature.....	60, 154
Republican party.....	291
Republican State Convention..	365
Visit of Kentucky and Tennessee Leg- islatures to Ohio Legislature.....	62, 69
Vermont Republican Convention.....	597
Waterbury (Conn.) city election.....	523
Whipped for speaking against slavery..	209
Wisconsin Republican State Convention	142
Democratic State Convention	126
Withdrawal by Maryland Legislature of annuity to Colonization Society.....	109

RAILROAD MATTERS—

Accident on Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.....	52
on Memphis & Charleston Railroad.....	525
on New Haven Railroad.....	51
on Hudson River Railroad... ..	62
on Ohio & Mississippi Rail- road.....	45
on Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.....	21
Albany and Vermont R.R., sale of.....	262
Alleghany Railroad bond meeting.....	199
Aitchison & St. Joseph Railroad.....	130
Attempt to destroy an express-train....	567
Bequest to a railroad.....	75
Boston & Worcester Railroad, heavy verdict against.....	315
Brodhead, John, elected president of Camden & Atlantic Railroad.....	556
Boy saves a railroad-train.....	147, 359
Cars burned on South Carolina Railroad	73
Changing engines while at full speed... ..	427
Charleston & Savannah Railroad.....	337
Cleveland & Pittsburg Railroad.....	550
Collision on Baltimore Central Railroad	485
on Mobile & Ohio Railroad... ..	37
Council directed to subscribe to a rail- road.....	110
Damage against the Old Colony Rail- road Company.....	238
Damages against New York Central Rail- road Company.....	541
Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad.....	357
Economy in railroad-speed.....	153
First locomotive west of Missouri River	326
First rail laid in Kansas.....	212
From St. Louis to Phila. without break.	311
Gap finished on the railroad from Maine to Georgia.....	85
Grant of land to a railroad in Iowa.....	215
La Crosse & Milwaukee Railroad.....	523
Large live-stock train.....	565
Last rail laid between Baltimore and Cincinnati.....	185
Last rail on Mississippi Central Rail- road.....	73
Maine Railroad.....	153

RAILROAD MATTERS—

	PAGE
Maryland & Delaware Railroad.....	152
Memphis & Ohio Railroad.....	629
Meeting at Augusta, Ga., in favor of railroad.....	11
New railroad in Alabama.....	36
New Haven Railroad Company, damage against.....	577
New York & Harlem Railroad.....	334
Pacific Railroad Convention.....	167
Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Rail- road.....	48
Public land to Minnesota for railroads..	159
Railroad-bridge burned.....	342
Railroad from New York to Harrisburg, Pa.....	453
Railroad from Savannah to Charleston	315, 323
convention at Harrisburg, Pa..	440
convention in Louisville, Ky..	199, 203
depot at Jersey City burned... ..	457
injunction in New Jersey dis- solved.....	386
property destroyed by fire.....	160
tax in Brownsville, Pa.....	627
tax law in Wisconsin.....	237
Raritan & Delaware Bay Railroad... ..	74, 547
Receiver of Ohio & Mississippi Railroad	311
Sale of a railroad.....	523
of the Marietta Railroad.....	131
of the right to lay a railroad.....	75
of portion of Terre Haute & St. Louis Railroad.....	277
Staten Island Railroad.....	486
Suit against New York railroad-com- pany.....	287
Tennessee & Alabama Railroad.....	477
Train from Boston thrown off track.....	73
Unparalleled wickedness.....	416
Verdict of half a million against railroad- company.....	238
Virginia appropriation for railroad.....	154
Yazoo Valley Railroad.....	255
York & Cumberland Railroad.....	565

ROBBERY—

Adams' Express, of.....	296, 312
Attack by highwaymen in California....	45
Band of thieves.....	529
Boy arrested for robbing the mail.....	111
Carpenter, Wm. B., P.M., arrest of.....	400
Collector's office robbed.....	297
Daring robbery at Eau Claire, Wis.....	79
Dennison, Oliver, sentence of.....	146
Encounter with a robber in Newark, N.J.	530
Extensive pocket-picking.....	247
Fearful leap.....	131
Furniss, Gardner.....	531
Georgia bank-robbery.....	273
Hollingsworth, John, arrest of.....	624
Highway-robbery in New York.....	299
Highway-robbery.....	443
Judge tried for robbing.....	623
Maroney, Nathan, sentence of.....	568
More, Dr., of Lorain, Ohio, conviction of	155
Palmer, Daniel H., conviction of.....	206
Policeman (ex) of Boston, trial of.....	550
Premiss, Harvey M. B., conviction of..	155
Recovery of stolen goods.....	524
Robberies by policemen.....	419
Robber captured in Cambridge.....	594

ROBBERY—	PAGE	SHIP MATTERS—	PAGE
Robbery at Petersburg, Va.....	420	Clipper Dawn, shortest passage on record.....	523
of United States mail.....	180	Dreadnaught, quick run of.....	356
of eight thousand dollars' worth of jewelry.....	451	Confiscation of American ships by Mexico.....	409
in Milford, N.J.....	298	Direct trade between Mobile and Europe.....	323
of a young married couple.....	474	E. A. Johnson, murder on sloop....	201, 206, 286, 370, 425, 479, 506
of Bank of Tennessee.....	81	English crew rescued by American vessel.....	516
in Brooklyn.....	312	Fastest passage from England to Australia.....	58
Robbing the mail, Warsaw, Mo.....	43	First arrival of boats at St. Paul's.....	220
Sheriff of Jefferson co., Miss., robbed...	520	First arrival of vessels from Japan.....	154
Shread, Jas., charged with.....	497	Great Eastern, arrival of.....	601
Slave arrested for stealing ten thousand dollars.....	377	accident on.....	607
Stealing his wife's jewelry.....	486	Hires, Gordon, indicted for murder on bark Anna.....	196, 230, 370, 428, 509
Thirty thousand dollars' worth of diamonds stolen.....	151	Japanese corvette.....	381
Three thousand dollars stolen.....	624	steamer.....	191
Wealthy man sentenced for stealing in Virginia.....	624	Largest canal-boat in the United States	323
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express robbed....	622	Lake-navigation.....	275, 285, 305, 335, 345
Williams, James M., conviction of.....	206	Long passage of ship Southern Rights..	556
Woman robbed in Cincinnati.....	249	Mutiny on ship Win. F. Storer.....	437, 441, 512, 522
Wrongly accused.....	514	bark Helicon.....	531
SEDUCTIONS—		Navy-pursers changed to paymasters....	567
A father attempts to force his daughter to prostitution.....	533	Naval Surgeons, Board of.....	158
Death of a young girl from attempted abortion, in Cincinnati.....	136	Old Ironsides.....	625
Love and guilt, sad case.....	474	Passed midshipmen (1857).....	592
Negro seduces a girl in New Orleans....	578	Quick passage of Nettie Merrill.....	315
Seduction and death.....	365	Rapid passage of bark Jehu.....	276
arraigned for.....	273	Red River, navigation of.....	481
Seduction and death of Misses Betsey, Frances, and Mary Tirrell.....	366, 410, 431, 449, 480, 504	Regatta of New Jersey Yacht Club.....	527
Seduction by a Chicago merchant.....	269	New York Yacht Club.....	511
and betrayal, in Cairo, Ill.....	473	Rights of passengers.....	266
of a daughter-in-law.....	246	Sailing of Colonization ship for Liberia	318
Seduced and deserted.....	522	Salvage awarded.....	625
Seduction, J. B. Howard, of Toledo, arrested for.....	357	Steamship City of Norfolk seized.....	458
Jaubert, Dr., shot for, in New Orleans.....	157	Steamers Miramon and De la Habana..	590
killing for, of a wife.....	443	Ship Musconomo fired into by steamer..	174
Seduction, in Iowa.....	621	Sea-Nymph, long passage of.....	68
Michels, Herman, convicted of.....	616	Sloop-of-war Richmond, launch of.....	64
Seduction case in New York.....	591	Dacotah.....	362
in Roxbury, Mass.....	474	Steamboats Moses Taylor and Illinois..	140
Seduction under promise of marriage....	274	Slaver abandoned.....	188, 393
Seduction, Reed, E. W., convicted of, in Boston.....	190, 205	arrival of a.....	6, 222
Seduction, Simms, Thomas, of Ala., killed for.....	273	acquittal of a.....	262
Seducer shot in New Orleans.....	19, 508	American.....	275
woman shoots her.....	61	bark Bogota, capture of.....	439
Sentenced for seducing his daughter....	173	capture of a.....	92, 103, 382, 390
Terrible results of adultery in Houston, Texas.....	503	Charlotte E. Tay, seized as a.....	328
Young girl seduced and abandoned.....	480	delivered up.....	209
		escape of a.....	365
		brig Falmouth, crew of.....	591
		rescue of Farnum, charged with being engaged in slave-trade..	358, 390, 416, 465
		horrible wreck of.....	103
		Jehossee seized as a.....	38, 298, 523
		Isla de Cuba, condemned.....	221
		Josephine, seized as a.....	452
		off Texas.....	527
		Orion.....	234, 252, 263
		Storm-King.....	86
		suspected.....	556
		Wanderer.....	541
		Wildfire.....	333, 345, 413, 452, 591
		Thomas Athorn.....	609
		unknown, horrible affair.....	103
SHIP MATTERS—			
American mate sentenced for life.....	374		
ships, capture of, by Neapolitans.....	527		
Attack of steamer on the Rio Grande....	84		
British captain arrested for kidnapping	260		
Bunker Hill regatta.....	548		
Canal-navigation in New York.....	335, 365		
Capture of two Mexican steamers by the Saratoga.....	169		

SHIP MATTERS—	PAGE	SHIPWRECKS AND CASUALTIES AT SEA—	PAGE
The fisheries.....	442	Mallet, Capt., shoots his first officer.....	94
United States sloops Wyoming and Lan-		Moodie, John W., sentenced for life.....	374
easter.....	48	Murder on sloop Spray.....	209
sloop Pawnee ...	523, 545, 576	Mutiny of coolies on board ship Kitty	
steamer Saginaw.....	54	Simpson.....	166
Dacotah.....	465	of coolies.....	208
Waterspout in Pensacola Harbor.....	523	on ship Ironsides.....	273
Western navigation.....	285	on bark Virginia.....	129
		and murder on ship Stagbound.....	267
		and murder on whaler Don Juan	252
		Murder on the brig Anna.....	196, 230, 370, 428, 509
		on ship Cottle..	94
		on ship Lowell.....	518
		Outrage on American vessel.....	38
		Packet, ferry-boat, and barge burned....	460
		Pauline, schooner, capsized.....	608
		Propeller Kenosha, explosion of.....	596
		Prairie State, loss of.....	386
		Spaulding burned.....	556
		Sophia, of Phila., loss of.....	185
		Remains of lost vessels.....	418, 441
		Russel, Samuel, drowned at sea.....	6
		Rescue of a crew by American ship.....	54
		Sailors lost from ship Star.....	361
		lost at sea.....	471
		drowned in New York.....	552
		killed by whales..	187, 283, 412, 471, 625
		Smith, Capt., of Delaware, and two men,	
		lost at sea.....	386
		Smith, George J., lost at sea.....	127
		Stephen, William, lost at sea.....	342
		Schooner Adeline, of Augusta, abandoned	415
		Adeliza, loss of.....	362
		Alva, loss of.....	273
		A. L. Packer, loss of.....	304
		Caroline Casley, loss of.....	276
		E. Flower, loss of.....	416
		D. G. Bowers, loss of.....	428
		E. H. Miller, missing.....	625
		Ellen E. Terry, loss of.....	35
		Eliza Mathews, Bradley, loss	
		of.....	333
		found at sea.....	130
		Frank Hall, loss of.....	478
		Grandilla, of Boston, loss	
		of.....	203
		Hannah Salina, loss of.....	513
		H. M. Jenkins, loss of.....	347
		Julia Rogers, loss of.....	415
		Laura Gertrude abandoned.....	556
		Mary Francis, loss of.....	545
		Franklin Treat, loss of.....	130
		Hill Carter, loss of.....	285
		Jane, loss of.....	273
		Magnolia cut through by ice.....	11
		Maud, loss of.....	452
		N. Smith, loss of.....	110
		Pioneer, capsizing of.....	531
		Pleasant, loss of.....	399
		President, loss of.....	548, 608
		R. L. Fay, loss of.....	285
		Rob Roy, capsizing of.....	556
		Rosenleath, loss of.....	365
		Roxbury struck by lightning..	460
		Sarah, loss of.....	314
		St. Mary, loss of.....	519
		Sea-Gull struck by lightning..	556
		Token, loss of.....	536
SHIPWRECKS AND CASUALTIES AT SEA—			
Affray of American sailors in Cuba.....	221		
Bark Augusta Mayhew, loss of.....	67		
American, loss of.....	501		
whaling-, loss of.....	361		
Belle, wreck of.....	294		
Belle, of Boston, loss of.....	298		
Dirigo, loss of.....	127		
Excelsior, of New Haven, loss of..	140		
Friendship.....	293		
Glimpse, of San Francisco.....	187		
Germantown.....	105		
Gleaner burned.....	58		
Helper, loss of.....	130		
John Henry, from Havana, loss of	318		
Kepler, from Appalachicola, loss of	123		
E. A. Kinsman, loss of.....	591		
Martha, loss of.....	179		
Morning Star in distress.....	586		
Sea-Nymph, loss of.....	118		
sunk.....	211		
Susan, loss of.....	194		
Trimountain, narrow escape of....	220		
Wessacumcon, ashore.....	45		
White Cloud, loss of.....	498		
Z. D., loss of, by fire.....	12		
Boat's crew drowned by a whale.....	625		
Brig Ann Merrill burned.....	52		
Ann Tyler, loss of.....	121		
Carni, loss of.....	194		
Elzira, missing.....	154		
Exall, loss of.....	342		
River Belle, loss of.....	178		
South, loss of.....	531		
Victoria, loss of.....	140		
Cade, Christopher, washed overboard in			
a gale.....	94		
Captain of Fanny Crosby lost at sea.....	342		
Clark, Thomas W., a sailor, death from			
a fall at sea.....	614		
Colored sailor lost at sea.....	343		
Cross, George W., killed at sea.....	339		
Cruelty to seamen.....	297		
Davis, William, lost at sea.....	345		
Davidson, Cornelius, lost at sea.....	342		
Dead sailors.....	350		
Davis, David, lost at sea.....	345		
Disappearing at sea.....	295		
Ellis, George, tried for murder at sea...	521		
Examination of officers of bark Anna..	230, 428		
Gedner, D., lost at sea.....	434		
Hall, Enoch, of bark Morning Star,			
killed at sea.....	586		
H. M. Jenkins, loss of the.....	362		
Marine disasters in February.....	154		
for March.....	248		
for April.....	348		
for May.....	471		
for June.....	624		
Murder at sea.....	233		

SHIPWRECKS AND CASUALTIES AT SEA—

	PAGE
Schooner Traveller sunk.....	48
unknown, loss of.....	427
Virginia Laverty, loss of.....	501
Wave, loss of.....	324
W. H. Hemill, loss of.....	601
Ship abandoned at sea.....	180
Albus, loss of.....	548
Asbland, loss of.....	81
Charlotte, burning of.....	41
Cicero, loss of.....	347
De Witt Clinton, loss of.....	173
Endymion, by fire.....	73
Easter May, loss of.....	159
F. H. Fanning, loss of.....	62
Fleetwing, supposed loss of.....	270
on fire at sea.....	166
Frederick Gebhard, loss of.....	545
Heidelberg and Silas Holmes, loss of.....	53
Intrepid, plunder of.....	233, 624
(cotton) Independence, burned at sea.....	234
Jane Henderson, loss of.....	576
Jane Welsh, loss of.....	128
John J. Boyd burned.....	68
Lima, loss of.....	452
Merilla burned.....	36
Neptune, loss of.....	318
Philomene abandoned.....	305
Phoenix burned.....	140
R. M. Mills found at sea.....	451, 457
Robert Kelley, the missing.....	348
Roger Stewart, loss of.....	346
Sarah, burning of.....	163
Sebastopol, loss of.....	123
Sea-Ranger, loss of.....	127
Squantum, loss of.....	575
Switzerland burned.....	375
St. Patrick, missing.....	305
Union, loss of.....	81
Warnick struck by lightning.....	457
Wabano burned.....	184
J. A. Westervelt burned.....	277
Steamer A. D. Tyler sunk.....	64
Anglo-Saxon scuttled at sea.....	212
A. T. Lacy, loss of.....	332
Arctic, loss of.....	457
Arkansas Traveller, loss of.....	203
Eastern Queen burned.....	194
Tennessee Belle burned.....	338
Ben Loder, explosion of.....	426
Ben Lewis, loss of.....	578
Belle, loss of.....	178
Commerce, loss of.....	185
Calhoun, burning of.....	158
Cam Howell burned.....	51
Coose Belle, loss of.....	324
Cherokee, burning of.....	158
Challenge, loss of.....	140
Defender, loss of.....	292
Dewdrop, loss of.....	516
E. A. Ogden, loss of.....	127
Samuel Gatz, loss of.....	274
Hickman burned.....	165
Portsmouth, loss of.....	121
R. T. Lass, loss of.....	393
Orb, loss of.....	418
John C. Calhoun, loss of.....	329
Kate May burned.....	232
Hungarian, loss of.....	122

SHIPWRECKS AND CASUALTIES AT SEA—

	PAGE
Steamer Northerner, loss of.....	13
Portsmouth, loss of.....	136
Silver Star burned.....	399
Judge Porter burned.....	179
S. M. Manning, explosion of.....	178
Kate McLaurin, explosion of.....	458
Peerless burned.....	451
Red Wing snagged.....	442
Scioto burned.....	486
Wave, loss of.....	528
Walker, (U.S.), loss of.....	558
Umpire, loss of.....	516
Tensin, Martin, a sailor, drowned at sea.....	544
Tooker, Ebenezer, lost at sea.....	471
Tragedy on steamer B. L. Hodge.....	418
Vessel abandoned.....	498
lost in the Georgia fishery.....	472
unknown, sunk, 121, 199, 345, 561,	592
Waterspout, vessel struck by a.....	345
Waterspout, schooner Caroline Grant struck by.....	410
William F. Storer mutiny-case 437, 441,	512,
522	
Wreck on Muskeget Rocks.....	121
SUICIDES—	
Suicide, attempted, in church.....	145
of a forger.....	443
of a Polish woman..	509
of a wife.....	617
Alams, Miss Catharine, of.....	468
adventurer, of an.....	455
Albertson, Rev. Mr., attempted, of	20
Allen, Charles H., of.....	363
Anderson, P. M., of.....	335
Another unfortunate gone.....	509
Arensfeld, August, of.....	405
Aschemain, Joseph, of.....	363
Barlow, Wm., attempted, of.....	145
because her husband chewed tobacco.....	542
Bomberger, John Wm., of, soldier of 1812.....	258
Broughton, Miss Deborah Hall, of.....	52
Bushnell, Mr., of.....	480
boy, of a.....	63, 145, 436
Brewster, Joseph, attempted, of	265
Browne, John W., of.....	359
convict, of a supposed.....	378
Campbell, Robert, of.....	317
Clements, Frank, of.....	240
Castle, Susan A., of.....	111
Cusin, Etienne, of.....	584
Davenport, Mrs. David, of.....	159
Davis, Mrs. Sarah Rebecca, of	424
Davis, James, of.....	533
Dick, Valentine, of.....	444
Didier, S., of.....	466
Doolan, Helen, of.....	466
Dougherty, Mary, of.....	77
Dougherty, Sen., James, of U.S. ship Roanoke, of.....	190
Dryden, James, of Frankfort, Ky., of, from grief.....	407
Eldridge, Ensign, starved him- self to death.....	468
Emmet, James J., of.....	384
Engelberry, Mrs. Augusta, of..	362
Fabr, Rudolph B., of.....	327

SUICIDES—	PAGE
Suicide, fallen girl, of a.....	468
Farnell, B. F., of.....	444
for love.....	21
Foster, John, of.....	335
French, Henry O.....	466
from inability to attend the Volksfest.....	468
from want of employment.....	336
Frye, Ruth F., of, from slander	617
female, of a.....	26
Gaskill, Alphonse, of.....	336
Gamble, Mrs. Jane, of.....	271
Gamber, Kesiiah, of.....	617
Garrison, Randolph, of.....	468
Gilbert, Dean, of.....	518
Gilvain, John, of.....	539
Girbardt, Clara, of.....	459
Goodwin, James, of.....	545
Goodman, John, attempted.....	375
Grimsley, Joseph, singular, of.....	353
Haley, Mrs. Margaret, of.....	20
Hall, Lucius H., of.....	453
Hamilton, Alexander, of.....	244
Harrington, Ann Rebecca, of... ..	7
Hatty, Mr. John, of.....	240
Hewlett, Christopher, of.....	49
Hoboken, N.J., in.....	327
Hopkins, Griffith, of.....	532
Hudson, Mary Jane.....	244
Hudson River Railroad, on.....	528
Hughes, John, of Virginia, from grief.....	603
Iowa, in.....	145
Insane man, of an.....	246, 617
Kellog, Henry S., of.....	593
Kelley, Sabine, attempted, of... ..	256
Kenney, Hiram, of.....	226
Kurtz, Catharine, of.....	595
Latson, Mary Ann, of.....	262
Leggett, Samuel W., of.....	190
Lucas, Thomas, of.....	145
Lutz, Francis, of.....	486
Mackie, Benjamin E., of.....	61
Matthews, Arthur, of.....	539
McDonald, Robert C., murderer of Virginia Stewart, of.....	408
McGinnis, Mary Ann, at- tempted, of.....	286
McGovern, Michael, of.....	410
McGuffie, James, of.....	546
McGuire, Catharine, of.....	195
McKenna, Peter, of.....	394
Metzler, Wm., of.....	397
Moore, Bryant, of.....	552
mother, of a.....	617
Murray, Edward, of Phila., of mysterious, of a printer.....	444
negro woman, attempted, of....	40
Ohio, in.....	221
pauper, of a.....	209
Payton, Dr. T. L., of.....	561
Peyster, Mrs. Hannah, of.....	50
Phoebe Williams, of.....	382
Philadelphia, in.....	145
probable.....	225
Proskanier, John, attempted, of	286
Ratigan, Margaret, of.....	145
Rice, Sarah, of, from trouble ...	268
Rierback, Nicholas, probable, of	568
Roake, Patrick, of.....	325
Robbins, C. L., of.....	230
	553

SUICIDES—	PAGE
Suicide, Roberts, Charles, of.....	545
Rogers, Lewis C., of.....	295
Rother, Joseph, of.....	469
Schensky, Andrew, of.....	545
Scott, Calvin, of.....	463
Scott, George W., of Toledo, of	353
Searles, Capt. D., of.....	200
Shaw, Joseph W., of.....	25
singular, at New York.....	598
at Prescott, Mass.....	513
Spellman, Frederika, of.....	614
Stansburg, Mr. Dan, of.....	113
Steege, John, of.....	227
Stehn, Mrs. Lillien, of.....	129
Stirling, Wm. S., of.....	319
Stone, Charles, of.....	311
Straub, Franklin, of.....	596
Strausse, Conrad, of.....	596
supposed, at New York.....	295
Terrell, Mr., of Boston, at- tempted.....	283
Tinker, Peter, of.....	173, 175
Turnbull, Daniel, of.....	620
Urban, John, of.....	595
unknown man, of an, at Hobo- ken, N.J.....	568
in New York.....	506
at Phila.....	518, 542
Vanduzer, Miss Delia, of.....	310
Vanderlooy, J. P., of.....	332
Van Houton, Orines, of.....	532
Vincent, —, of Haynesville, Alabama, of.....	468
Wagner, Albert, of, from po- verty.....	617
Walsh, Matthew, of.....	542
Waterman, Charles M., ex- Mayor of New Orleans, of.....	572
Wheeler, Thomas, of.....	314
White, Wm., of.....	404
Wiley, Mr. Edmund D., of.....	145
wife, attempted, of a.....	413
woman eighty-two years old, of a.....	541
Work, Miss Martha, of.....	459
Young, Charles, attempted, of	200,
	336
Young, G. W., of.....	13
young man, in Dalton co., Ind... ..	244
Zanzerle, Dr. Joseph, of.....	407

TORNADOES, HURRICANES, AND STORMS.	PAGE
Bridge over Rock River blown down... ..	427
Brooklyn Academy of Music unroofed... ..	606
Dreadful gale in Philadelphia.....	96, 102
ice-storm in Kansas.....	315
Gale in Wilmington, N.C.....	502
Great storm in Ohio.....	124
Hail-storm in Isle of Wight co., Va.....	405
Hail-storm in Virginia.....	413
Heavy blow at New Orleans.....	124
gust at Washington, D.C.....	443
Hurricane, terrific.....	273
in Alabama.....	130
in Mississippi.....	232
at New Orleans,—loss of life over New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.....	99
in Indiana.....	297
Storm, severe, in the Atlantic.....	361

TORNADOES, HURRICANES, AND STORMS.

	PAGE
Storm, severe snow.....	291
in Alton, Illinois.....	486
in Boston.....	605
in Indiana.....	502
Storm, in Kentucky and Ohio.....	498
in Putnam co., Iowa.....	592
terrific, on Hudson River.....	606
Terrific gale in Ohio.....	131

TORNADOES, HURRICANES, AND STORMS.

	PAGE
Tornado through Pennsylvania.....	381, 462
at Albany, N.Y.....	542
in Ohio.....	270
in Clark co., Ohio.....	616
in Illinois.....	295, 480
in Kansas.....	512
in Tennessee.....	542
in Western States.....	423

THE END.

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ERRATUM

The *Secession of the Democratic Delegates at Baltimore*, should be under date of the 1st of May, instead of the 30th of April.





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